AC Computing Methodology for RF-Powered IoT Devices

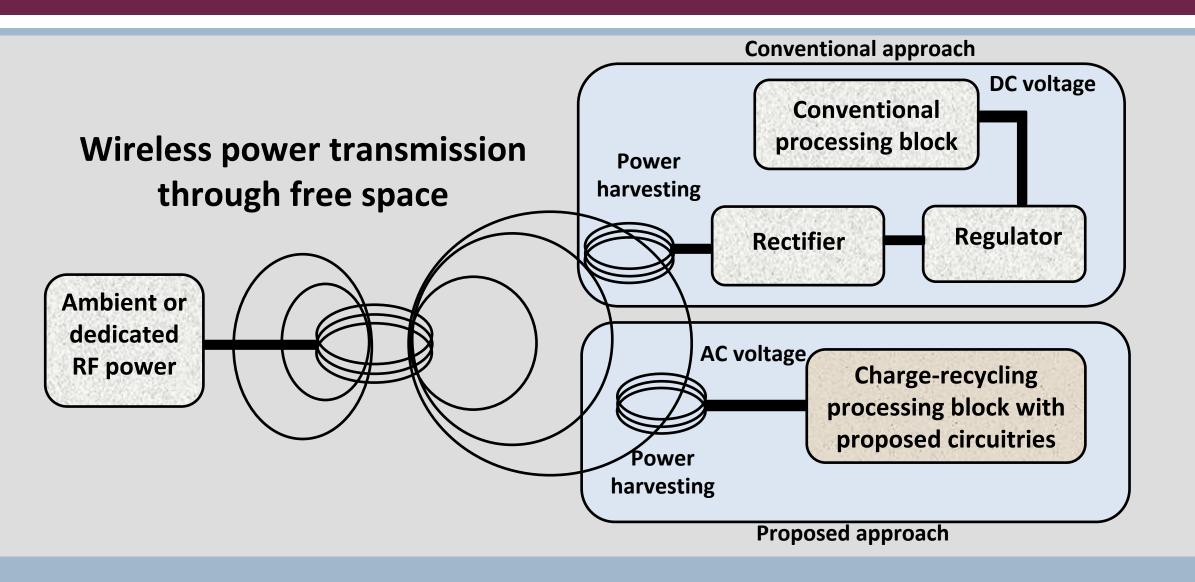


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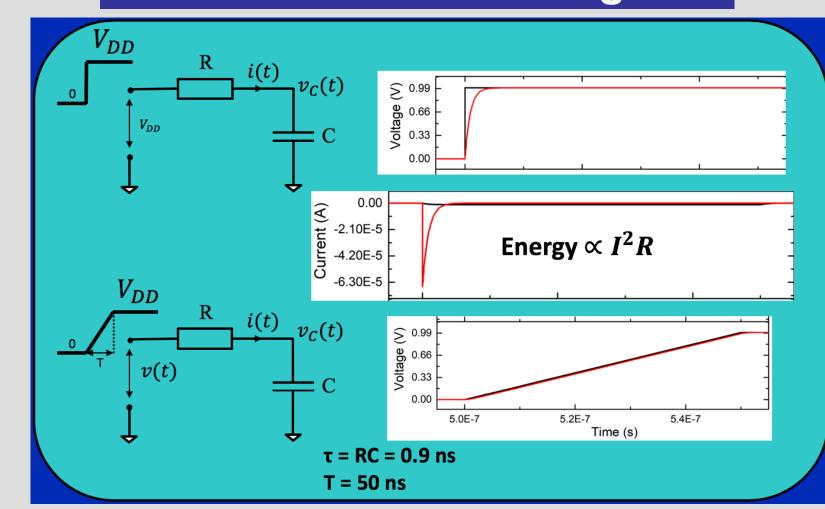




- Energy autonomy is a critical challenge for IoT and WSN based devices
- Ambient and/or dedicated wireless power is a promising energy source
- Leverage AC computing methodology to directly power local processing block
 - More than an order of magnitude increase in energy efficiency
 - Powerful local processing capability
 - Elimination of the power losses due to rectification and regulation
 - Elimination of the strong dependence on battery

Charge-Recycling Principle Conventional Charge-recycling processing processing block $E_{CMOS} = \alpha \frac{1}{2} C V_{DD}^2$

Adiabatic Switching



Potential Applications



Source: A. V. Nurmikko et al., **Proceedings of the IEEE, 2010**

IoT Security

Structural health monitoring

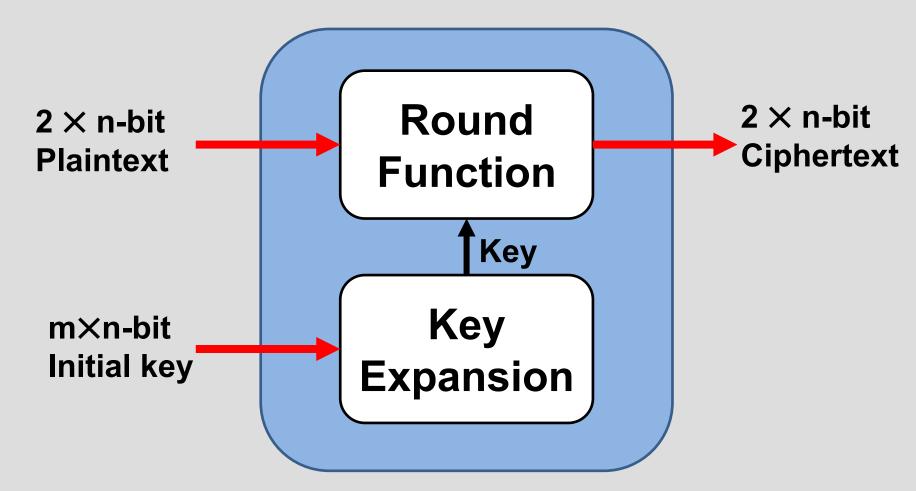


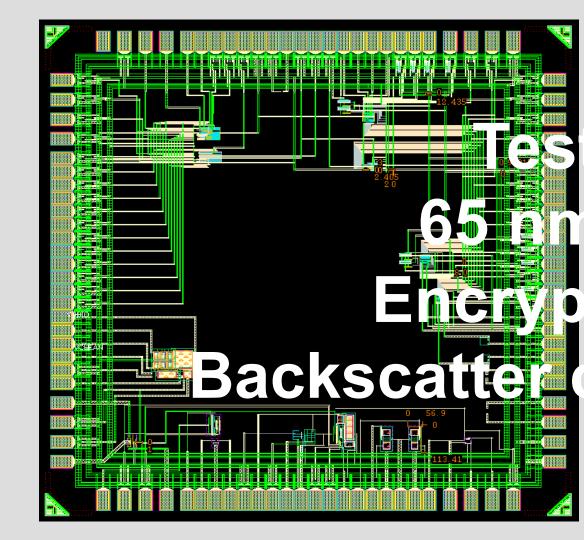
SIMON Cipher

- **Bit-serialized SIMON32/64**
- Lightweight cryptographic algorithm
- 32-bit plaintext input
- 64-bit initial keys
- Consists of round function and key expansion

Proposed Architecture

- Primary contributions include
 - Use of adiabatic registers
 - Merging multiplexers and FIFOs to ensure correct synchronization
 - Elimination of the additional flipflops for appending bits
 - Introduction of balanced transfer paths



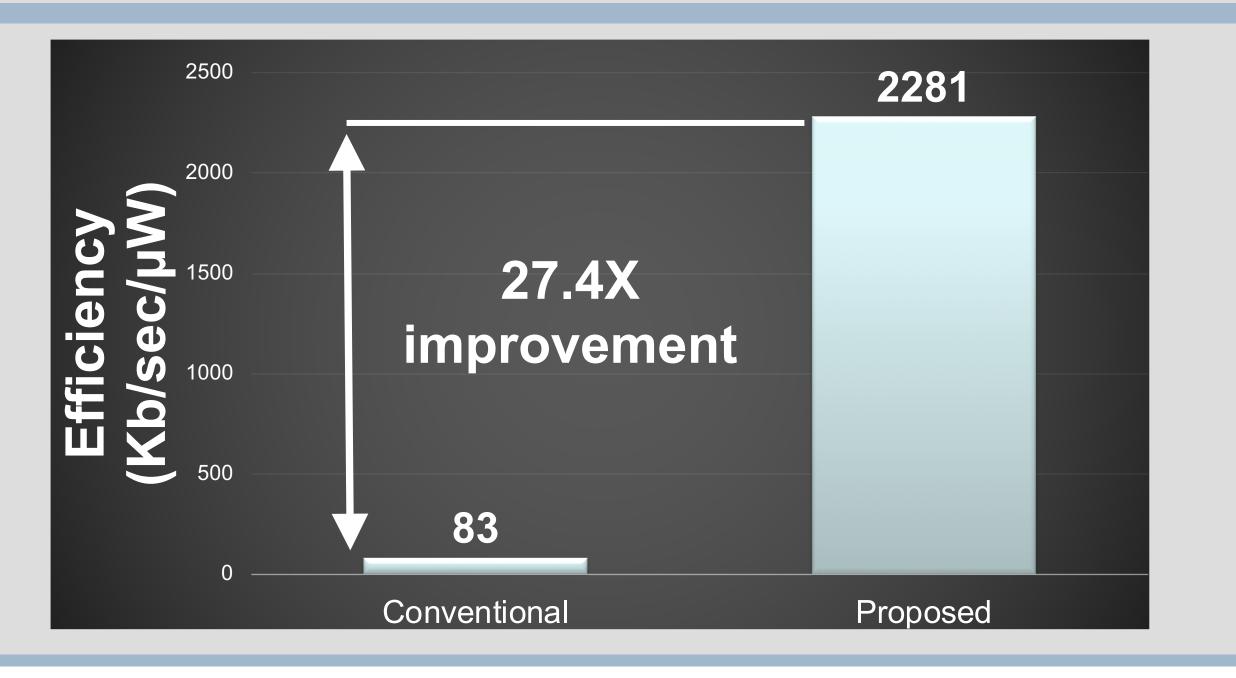


CMOS English core Backscattercommunication

Results

- RF signal amplitude is 1.2 V
- Operation frequency is 13.56 MHz
- 65 nm commercial CMOS technology

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Architecture	Conventional	Proposed
Logic	Static Logic	PAL
Average Power (µW)	9.12	0.27
Latency (clock cycles)	576	704
Energy (pJ)	387	14
Throughput (Kbps)	753	616
Efficiency (Kb/sec/μW)	83	2281
Number of Transistors	2966	1242



Current Focus

- Power splitting into AC and DC paths
- Integration of a communication framework (backscatter based)
- Further characterization and testing

Publications

- Y. Huang, T. Wan, E. Salman, and M. Stanacevic, "Signal Shaping at Interface of Wireless Power Harvesting and AC Computational
- Logic," IEEE ISCAS, May 2019
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- **Energy Harvesting Apparatus and Method for Utilizing the Same," US Patent Pending**
- T. Wan, Y. Karimi, M. Stanacevic, and E. Salman, "Perspective Paper – Can AC Computing be an Alternative for Wirelessly Powered Devices," IEEE Embedded Systems Letters, 2017
- T. Wan, Y. Karimi, M. Stanacevic, and E. Salman, "Energy Efficient AC Computing Methodology for Wirelessly Powered IoT Devices," IEEE ISCAS, 2017
- T. Wan, E. Salman, and M. Stanacevic, "A New Circuit Design Framework for IoT Devices: Charge Recycling with Wireless Power Harvesting," IEEE ISCAS, 2016

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