



Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering

**DESIGN OF RECTENNA WITH IMPROVED RF-TO-DC POWER
CONVERSION EFFICIENCY FOR RF ENERGY HARVESTING**

Maizatul Alice binti Meor Said

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**DESIGN OF RECTENNA WITH IMPROVED RF-TO-DC POWER CONVERSION
EFFICIENCY FOR RF ENERGY HARVESTING**

MAIZATUL ALICE BINTI MEOR SAID

**A thesis submitted
in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

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DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis entitled “Design of Rectenna with Improved RF-to-DC Power Conversion Efficiency for RF Energy Harvesting” is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The thesis has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

Signature :

Name : Maizatul Alice binti Meor Said

Date : August 2018.....

APPROVAL

I hereby declare that I have read this thesis and in my opinion this thesis is sufficient in terms of scope and quality for the award of Doctor of Philosophy.

Signature :.....

Supervisor Name : Profesor Dr. Zahriladha bin Zakaria

Date :..... August 2018.....

DEDICATION

The sake of Allah, my Creator and my Master,

My great messenger, Muhammad S.A.W who taught us the purpose of life,

My beloved husband Mohamad Harris,

My beloved childrens Nurrah Airis, Mohamad Nazra Aiden, Mohamad Nazra Airell and

Naurah Airaa,

All the people in my life who touch my heart,

I dedicate this research.

ABSTRACT

This thesis presents novel techniques for the design of rectenna for RF energy harvesting which allow for the realization of wireless microwave energy transfer. Energy harvesting is a rapidly growing area in many scientific and engineering related fields due to the need for finding solutions to the world's power issues. Based on the previous works, there are many limitations and drawbacks exists in currently used technique such as low RF-to-DC power conversion efficiency or increase in the number of antenna elements enlarges the overall aperture size of the rectenna, the resulting devices are large and more difficult to install which limits the potential of further enhancement in the conversion efficiency. Therefore, the overall objective of this research work is to develop an effective rectenna for RF energy harvesting system. These rectenna have an advantage of high gain and high efficiency properties which optimized the overall rectenna performance. All the rectenna designs were developed based on stacked air-gap rectenna technology by integrating the rectifying circuit with the high gain antenna. In order to validate the concept, all rectenna designs were manufactured and measured. The experimental results show excellent agreement with the simulated performance. Both antennas and rectifiers have been designed by using Computer Simulation Technology (CST) and Advance Design System (ADS) respectively. A low cost 4.6 permittivity FR4 substrate has been used in the fabrication process. For rectifier, the highest output voltage that can be achieved is 14.52 V when the input power is at 30 dBm. On the other hand, the most optimized antenna amongs all can achieved gain of 9.01 dB and return loss of more than -22 dB. The highest measured RF-to-DC conversion efficiency of the optimized rectenna design is 85% when the input power is 20 dBm applied to the circuit. The main benefit of the rectenna designs are high gain, high RF to DC power conversion efficiency, high DC output voltage as well as being able to easily integrate with other planar devices at a low cost and using standard printed circuit board process. This new class of rectenna is considered suitable for applications, particularly where the gain can be tolerated and the RF-to-DC power conversion efficiency is very important, such as in the case of agriculture and health sensors of wireless sensor network.

ABSTRAK

Tesis ini membentangkan teknik-teknik baru rekabentuk “rectenna” untuk penuaian tenaga frekuensi radio yang membolehkan penjanaan pemindahan tenaga gelombang mikro tanpa wayar. Penuaian tenaga adalah bidang yang berkembang dengan pesat dalam banyak bidang saintifik dan yang berkaitan dengan kejuruteraan berdasarkan keperluan untuk mencari penyelesaian kepada isu bekalan kuasa dunia. Berdasarkan kerja-kerja yang lalu, terdapat banyak batasan dan kelemahan dalam teknik yang digunakan seperti kecekapan penukaran kuasa RF-ke-DC yang rendah atau peningkatan bilangan bahagian antena yang membesarkan saiz bukaan keseluruhan “rectenna”, peranti yang dihasilkan adalah besar dan lebih sukar untuk dipasang yang menghadkan potensi peningkatan selanjutnya dalam kecekapan penukaran. Oleh yang demikian, objektif keseluruhan kerja penyelidikan ini adalah untuk membangunkan “rectenna” yang efektif untuk sistem penuaian tenaga frekuensi radio. “Rectenna” ini mempunyai kelebihan sifat dapatan tinggi dan kecekapan tinggi yang mengoptimumkan prestasi “rectenna” keseluruhannya. Rekabentuk-rekabentuk rectenna dibangunkan berdasarkan teknologi jurang udara “rectenna” yang disusun dengan mengintegrasikan litar penerus dengan antena dapatan tinggi. Untuk mengesahkan konsep itu, semua rekabentuk “rectenna” dibuat dan diukur. Keputusan eksperimen menunjukkan persetujuan yang sangat baik dengan prestasi simulasi. Kedua-dua antena dan penerus masing-masing telah direka dengan menggunakan Computer Simulation Technology (CST) dan Advance Design System (ADS). FR4 substrat kos rendah dengan ketelusan 4.6 telah digunakan dalam proses fabrikasi. Untuk penerus, voltan keluaran tertinggi yang boleh dicapai ialah 14.52 V apabila kuasa masukan berada pada 30 dBm. Sebaliknya, antena yang paling dioptimumkan di antara semua boleh mencapai dapatan 9.01 dB dan kehilangan balik lebih daripada -22 dB. Kecekapan penukaran RF-ke-DC tertinggi yang diukur dengan rekabentuk “rectenna” yang dioptimumkan adalah 85% apabila kuasa masukan adalah 20 dBm yang diberikan pada litar. Manfaat utama rekabentuk-rekabentuk “rectenna” adalah dapatan tinggi, kecekapan penukaran RF-ke-DC yang tinggi, voltan keluaran DC yang tinggi serta dengan mudah dapat diintegrasikan dengan peranti planar lain pada kos yang rendah dan menggunakan proses papan litar bercetak biasa. Kelas “rectenna” baru ini dianggap sesuai untuk aplikasi, terutamanya dimana dapatan boleh diterima dan kecekapan penukaran kuasa RF-ke-DC adalah sangat penting, seperti dalam sektor pertanian dan penderia kesihatan untuk rangkaian penderia tanpa wayar.

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