



January 28, 2014

Volume 10 Issue 04

## Designfax weekly eMagazine

[Subscribe Today!](#)



## Buyers Guide



## Archives

[View Archives](#)

## Partners

### Manufacturing Center

Product Spotlight

### Modern Applications News

Metalworking Ideas For  
Today's Job Shops

### Tooling and Production

Strategies for large  
metalworking plants

## Micro-windmills built to recharge cell phones, provide harvested power for other electronics

A University of Texas (UT) Arlington research associate and electrical engineering professor have designed a micro-windmill that generates wind energy and may become an innovative solution to cell phone batteries constantly in need of recharging and home energy generation where large windmills are not preferred.

Smitha Rao and J.-C. Chiao designed and built the device that is about 1.8 mm at its widest point. A single grain of rice could hold about 10 of these tiny windmills. Hundreds of the windmills could be embedded in a sleeve for a cell phone. Wind, created by waving the cell phone in air or holding it up to an open window on a windy day, would generate the electricity that could be collected by the cell phone's battery.

Rao's works in micro-robotic devices initially heightened a Taiwanese company's interest in having Rao and Chiao brainstorm over novel device designs and applications for the company's unique fabrication techniques, which are known in the semiconductor industry for their reliability.

"The company was quite surprised with the micro-windmill idea when we showed the demo video of working devices," Rao said. "It was something completely out of the blue for them and their investors."

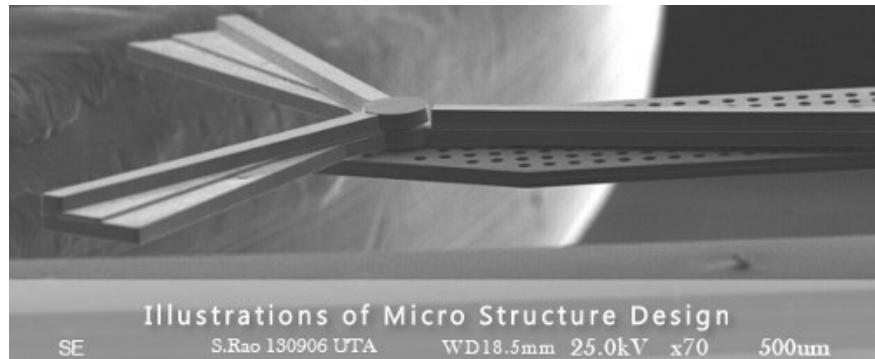
Rao's designs blend origami concepts into conventional wafer-scale semiconductor device layouts so that complex 3D moveable mechanical structures can be self-assembled from two-dimensional metal pieces utilizing planar multilayer electroplating techniques that have been optimized by [WinMEMS Technologies Co.](#), the Taiwanese fabrication foundry that took an initial interest in Rao's work.

"The micro-windmills work well because the metal alloy is flexible and Smitha's



One of Research Associate Smitha Rao's micro-windmills is shown on a penny.

design follows minimalism for functionality," Chiao said.



[Photo: WinMEMS Technologies Co.]

WinMEMS became interested in the micro-electromechanical system research and started a relationship with UT Arlington. Company representatives visited with the UT Arlington team several times in 2013 to discuss collaboration.

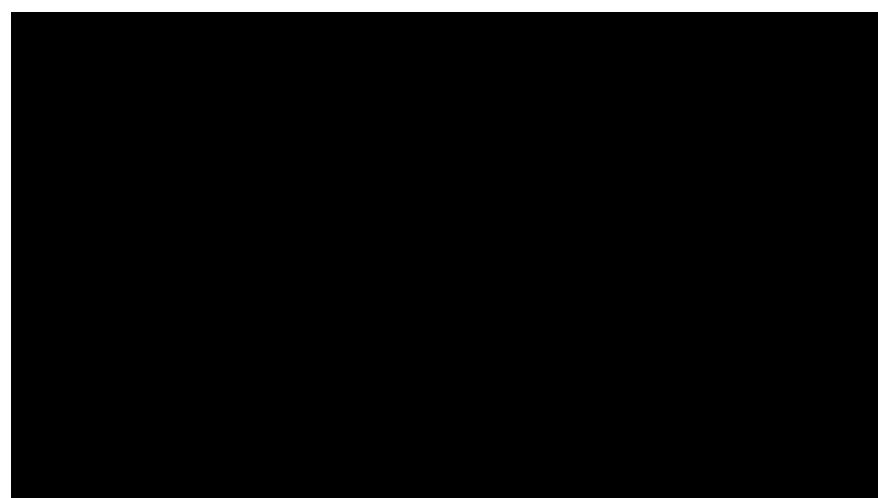
An agreement has been established for UT Arlington to hold the intellectual properties while WinMEMS explores the commercialization opportunities. UT Arlington has applied for a provisional patent.

Currently, WinMEMS has been showcasing UT Arlington's works on its [website](#) and in public presentations, which include the micro-windmills, gears, inductors, pop-up switches, and grippers. All of those parts are as tiny as a fraction of the diameter of a human hair.

These inventions are essential to build micro-robots that can be used as surgical tools, sensing machines to explore disaster zones, or manufacturing tools to assemble micro-machines.

"It's very gratifying to first be noticed by an international company and second to work on something like this where you can see immediately how it might be used," said Rao, who earned her Ph.D in 2009 at UT Arlington. "However, I think we've only scratched the surface on how these micro-windmills might be used."

The micro-windmills were tested successfully in September 2013 in Chiao's lab. The windmills operate under strong artificial winds without any fracture in the material because of the durable nickel alloy and smart aerodynamic design.



"The problem most MEMS designers have is that materials are too brittle," Rao said. "With the nickel alloy, we don't have that same issue. They're very, very durable."

The micro-windmills can be made in an array using the batch processes. The

fabrication cost of making one device is the same as making hundreds or thousands on a single wafer, which enables for mass production of very inexpensive systems.

"Imagine that they can be cheaply made on the surfaces of portable electronics," Chiao said, "so you can place them on a sleeve for your smartphone. When the phone is out of battery power, all you need to do is to put on the sleeve, wave the phone in the air for a few minutes, and you can use the phone again."

Chiao said because of the small sizes, flat panels with thousands of windmills could be made and mounted on the walls of houses or buildings to harvest energy for lighting, security, or environmental sensing and wireless communication.

He added that it has been fulfilling to see his former student succeed and help move innovation toward the marketplace.



UT Arlington Research Associate Smitha Rao.

"To see a company recognize that and seek you out for your expertise speaks volumes about what UT Arlington means to the world," he said proudly.

Source: UT Arlington

Published January 2014

## Rate this article

[Micro-windmills built to recharge cell phones, provide harvested power for other electronics]

- Very interesting, with information I can use
- Interesting, with information I may use
- Interesting, but not applicable to my operation
- Not interesting or inaccurate

E-mail Address (required):

Comments:

Submit