

Projects Preso

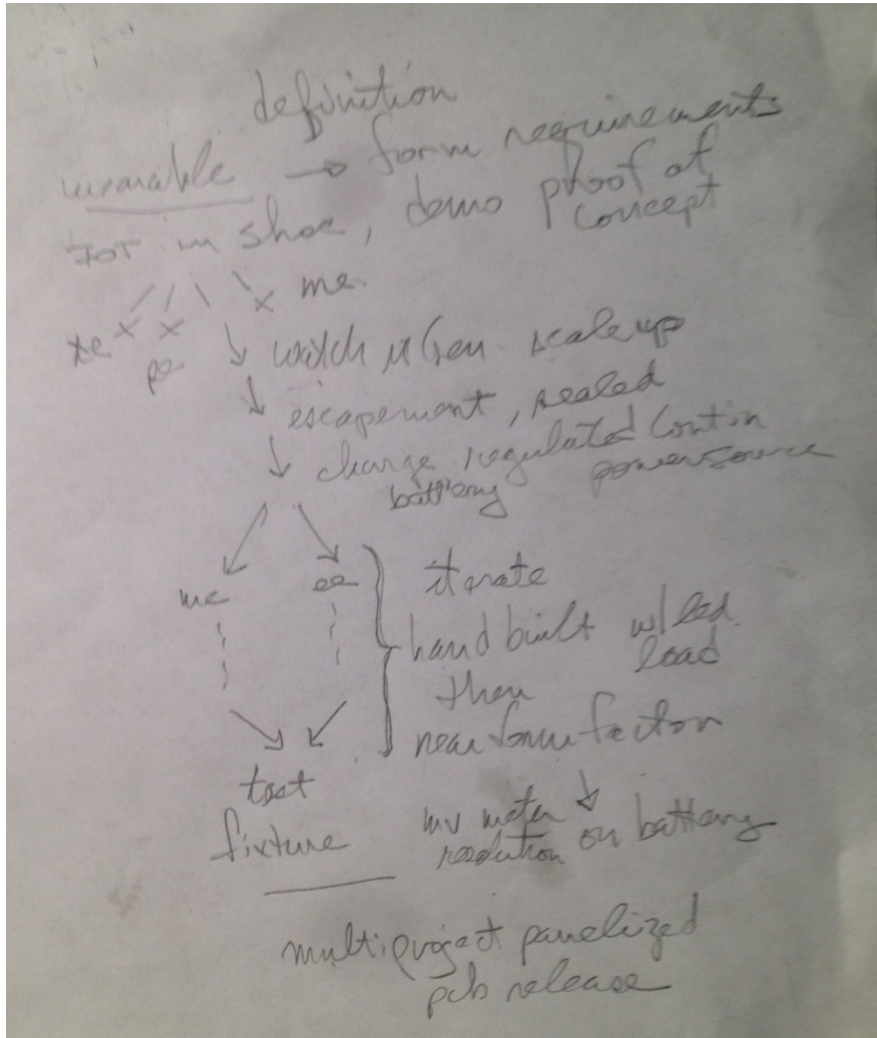
Tuesday, 2/19/21

Dyke Shaffer

EE / ME / CS / MP /

Energy Harvesting / Bidirectional Fiber Optics

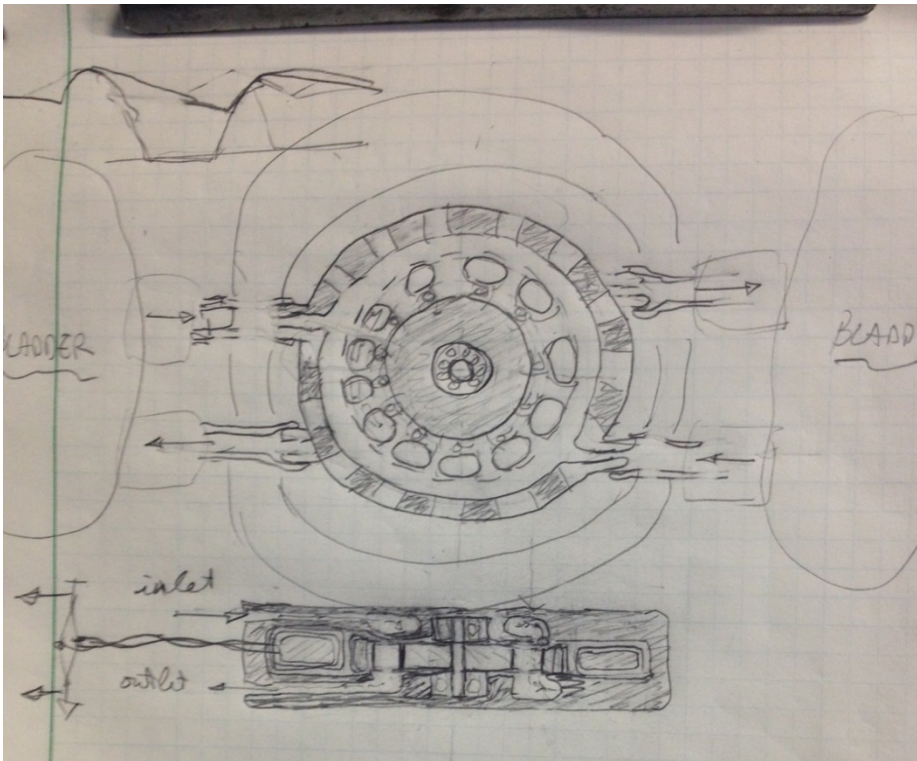
Concept to Product



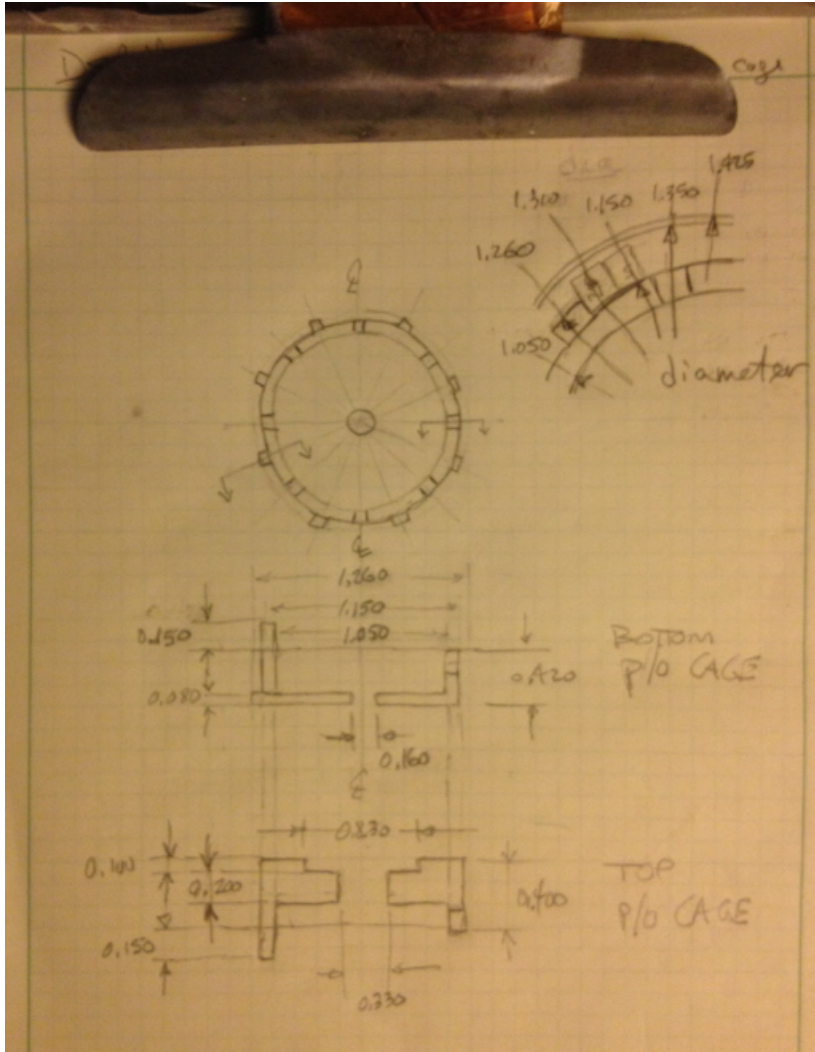
- explore alternatives
- socialize to refine ideas
- pick the most promising
- develop prototype(s)
- build and bench test
- iterate near form factor
- draw conclusions

Foot Fall Power Source

- pneumatic turbine
- pancake configuration
- www.kinetron.eu
- micro generator



Rotor Magnet Carrier

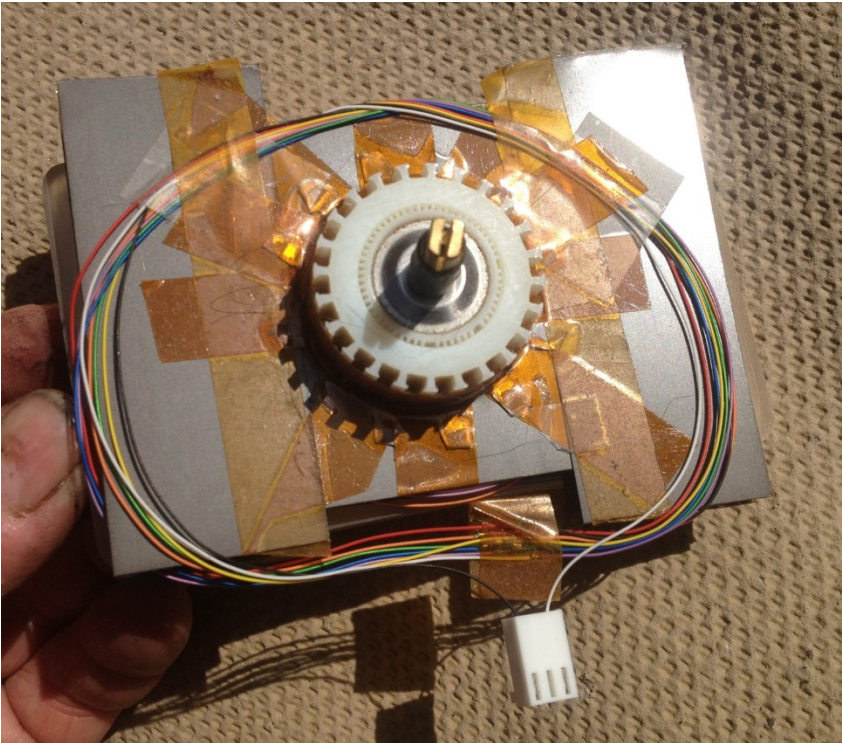


- diameter / poles
- magnet orientation
- perimeter gap(s)

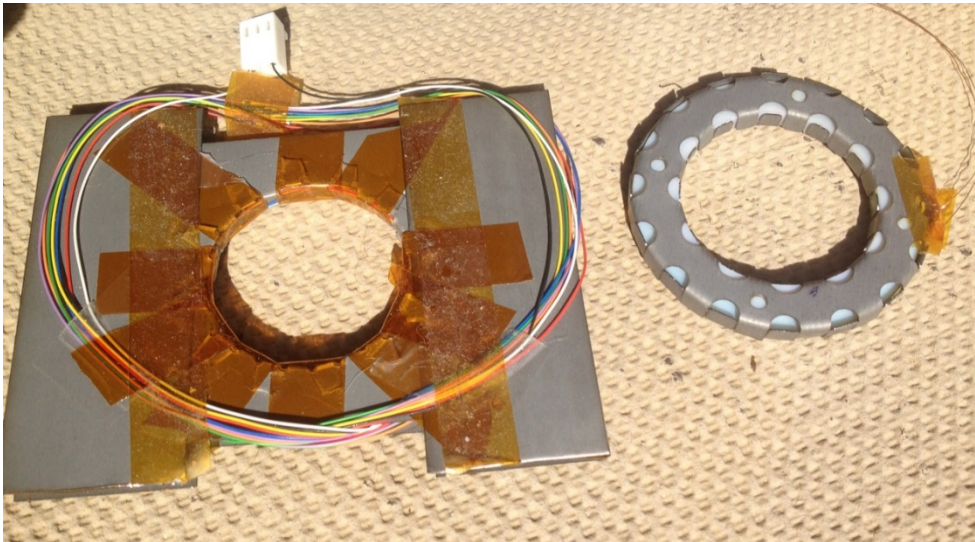


Stator Prototype

- best effort
- proof of concept
- out of form factor
- silicon steel lamination
- hand cut with scissors
- hand wound coil

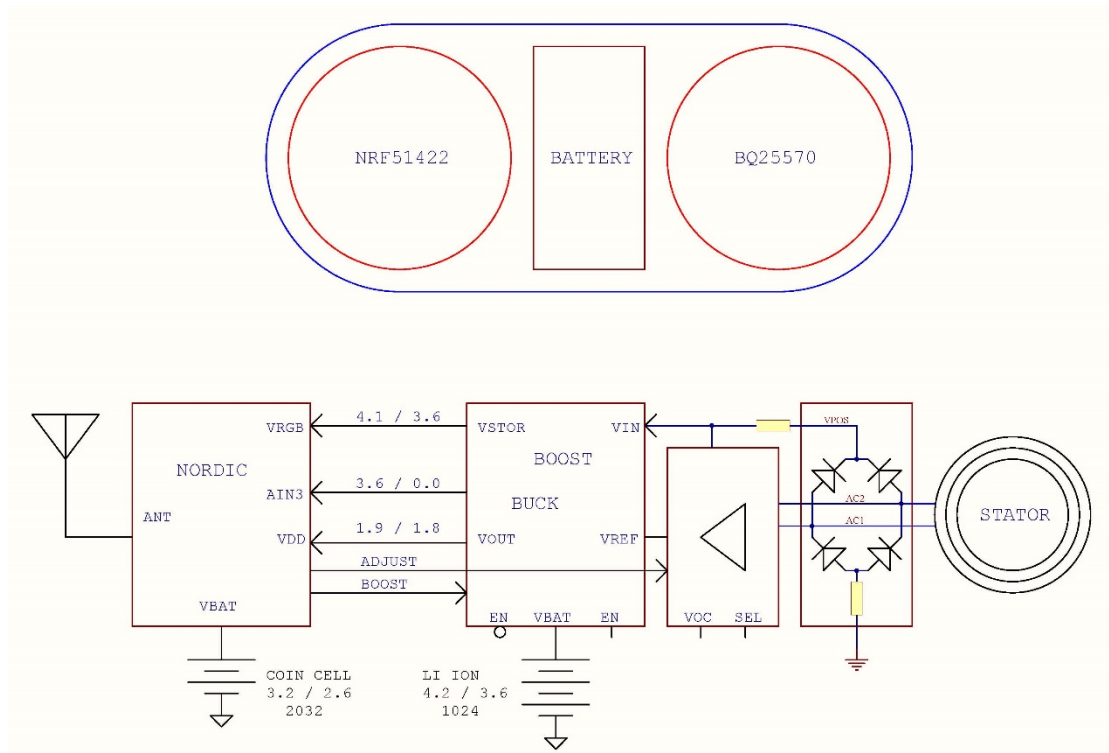


- water jet cut lamination
- press form jig
- pole path interdigitated
- printed bobbin winding



Power Conversion

- near form factor generator
- battery management (charging and regulation)



Texas Instruments BQ25570



SLUSBH2G-MARCH 2013-REVISED MARCH 2019
bq25570

bq25570 nano power boost charger and buck converter for energy harvester powered applications

1 Features

- Ultra Low Power DC-DC Boost Charger
 - Cold-Start Voltage: $V_{IN} \geq 600$ mV
 - Continuous Energy Harvesting From V_{IN} as low as 100 mV
 - Input Voltage Regulation Prevents Collapsing High Impedance Input Sources
 - Full Operating Quiescent Current of 488 nA (typical)
 - Ship Mode with < 5 nA From Battery
- Energy Storage
 - Energy can be Stored to Re-chargeable Li-ion Batteries, Thin-film Batteries, Super-capacitors, or Conventional Capacitors
- Battery Charging and Protection
 - Internally Set Undervoltage Level
 - User Programmable Overvoltage Levels
- Battery Good Output Flag
 - Programmable Threshold and Hysteresis
 - Warn Attached Microcontrollers of Pending Loss of Power
 - Can be Used to Enable or Disable System Loads
- Programmable Step Down Regulated Output (Buck)
 - High Efficiency up to 93%
 - Supports Peak Output Current up to 110 mA (typical)
- Programmable Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT)
 - Provides Optimal Energy Extraction From a Variety of Energy Harvesters including Solar Panels, Thermal and Piezo Electric Generators

2 Applications

- Energy Harvesting
- Solar Chargers
- Thermal Electric Generator (TEG) Harvesting
- Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN)
- Low Power Wireless Monitoring
- Environmental Monitoring
- Bridge and Structural Health Monitoring (SHM)
- Smart Building Controls
- Portable and Wearable Health Devices
- Entertainment System Remote Controls

3 Description

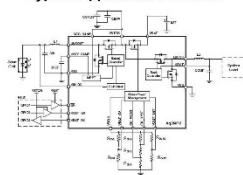
The bq25570 device is specifically designed to efficiently extract microwatts (μ W) to milliwatts (mW) of power generated from a variety of high output impedance DC sources like photovoltaic (solar) or thermal electric generators (TEG) without collapsing those sources. The battery management features ensure that a rechargeable battery is not overcharged by this extracted power, with voltage boosted, or depleted beyond safe limits by a system load. In addition to the highly efficient boosting charger, the bq25570 integrates a highly efficient, nano- power buck converter for providing a second power rail to systems such as wireless sensor networks (WSN) which have stringent power and operational demands. All the capabilities of bq25570 are packed into a small foot-print 20-lead 3.5-mm x 3.5-mm QFN package (RGR).

Device Information⁽¹⁾

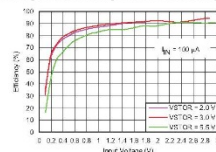
PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
bq25570	QFN (20)	3.50 mm x 3.50 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the datasheet.

Typical Application Schematic



Charger Efficiency vs Input Voltage

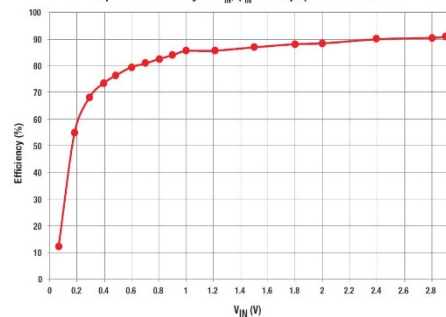


- boost to charge battery
- buck to source power
- low quiescent current

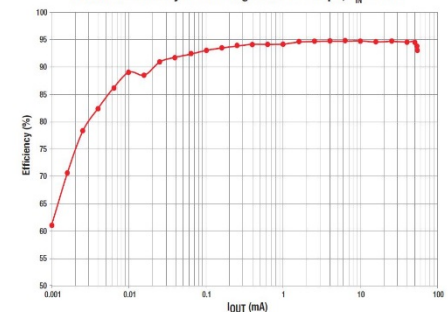
Featured Energy Harvesting ICs

Product	Description
bq25505	Ultra-low power boost converter with battery management and autonomous power path multi-plexing
bq25504	Ultra-low power boost converter with battery management
bq25570	Ultra-low power boost converter with battery management and buck output regulation
TPS62736/37	Ultra-low Iq nano-buck regulators
bq25504EVM-674	Evaluation module for bq25504 ultra-low-power boost converter
TPS62736EVM-205	Evaluation module for TPS62736 programmable output ultra-low-power buck converter

bq25504 Efficiency vs V_{IN} ($I_{IN} = 100$ μ A) $V_{STOR} = 3.0$ V

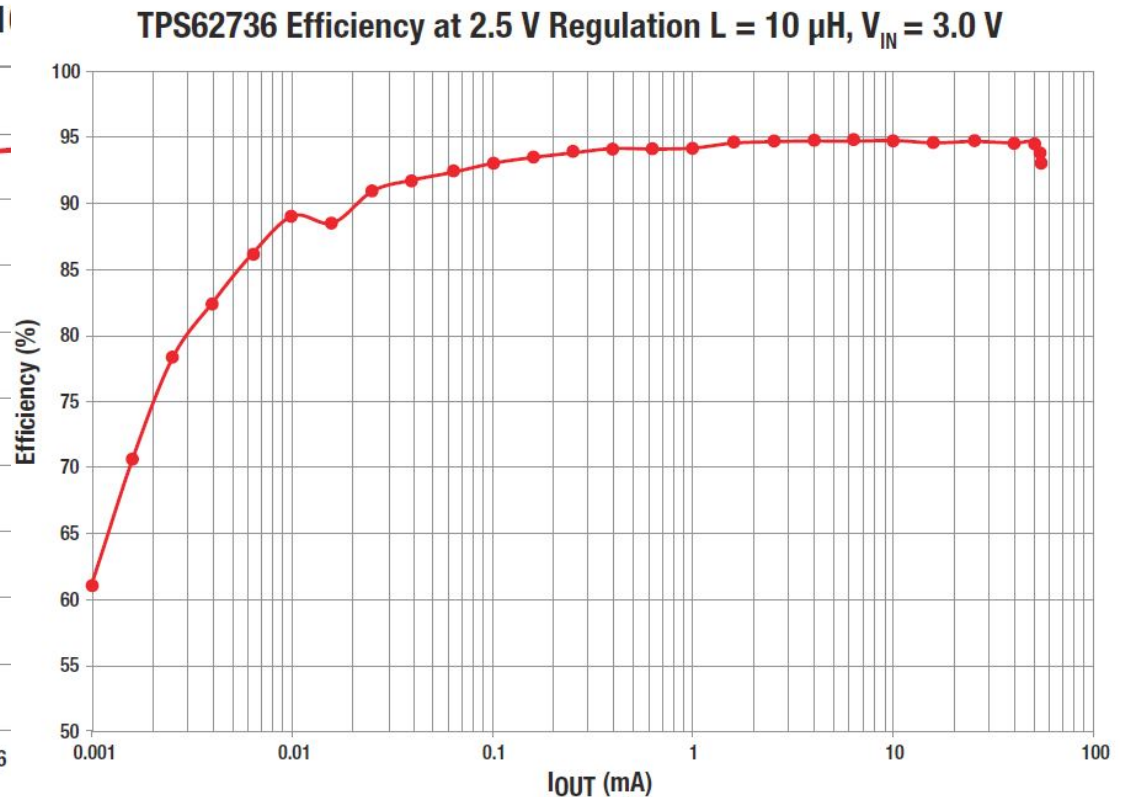
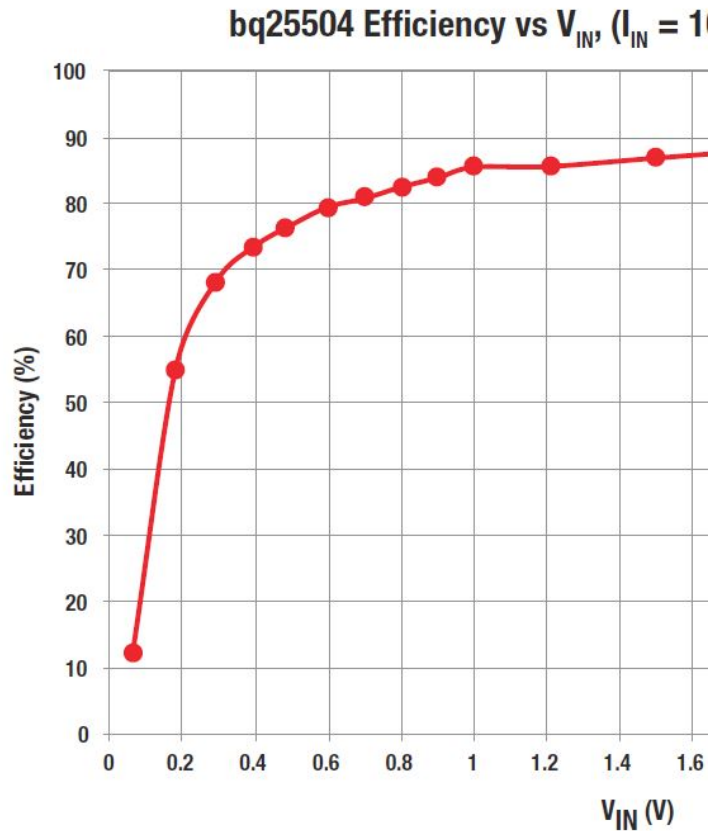


TPS62736 Efficiency at 2.5 V Regulation $L = 10$ μ H, $V_{IN} = 3.0$ V

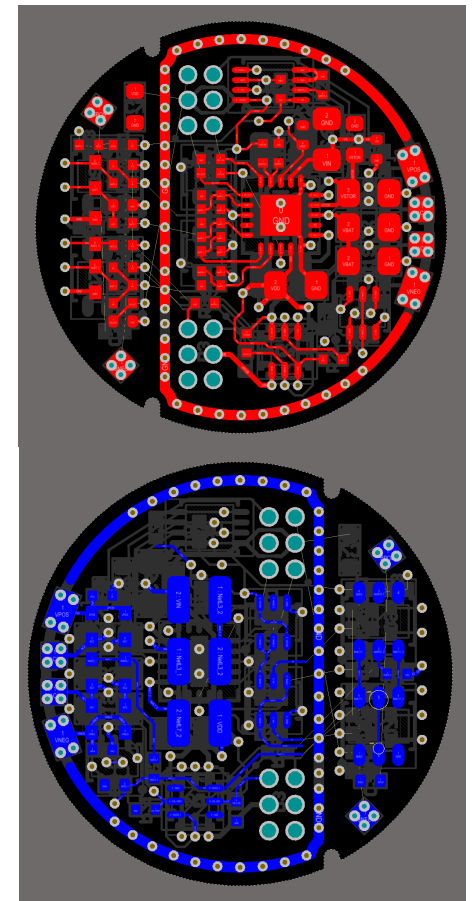


Power Conversion Efficiency

- V_{IN} 200mV
- I_{OUT} 10 μ A (88 % eff)



- synchronous rectifier
- battery management

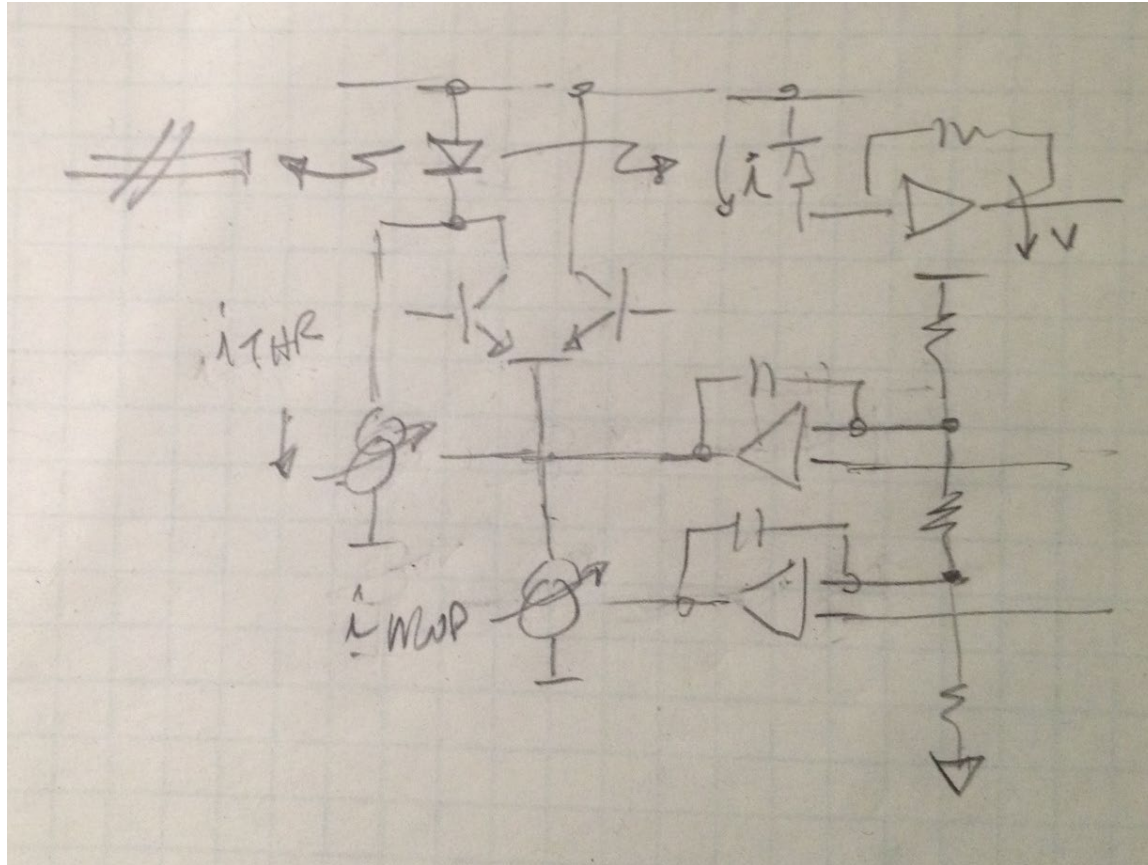


Observations / Conclusions

- reference designs
- application specific
- bench verification
- future challenges
- Kinetron Micro Generator
- TI BQ5570 harvester
- synchronous rectifier
- pole by pole energy
- partial turn onset
- out of form factor
- field strength control
- magnetic stiction

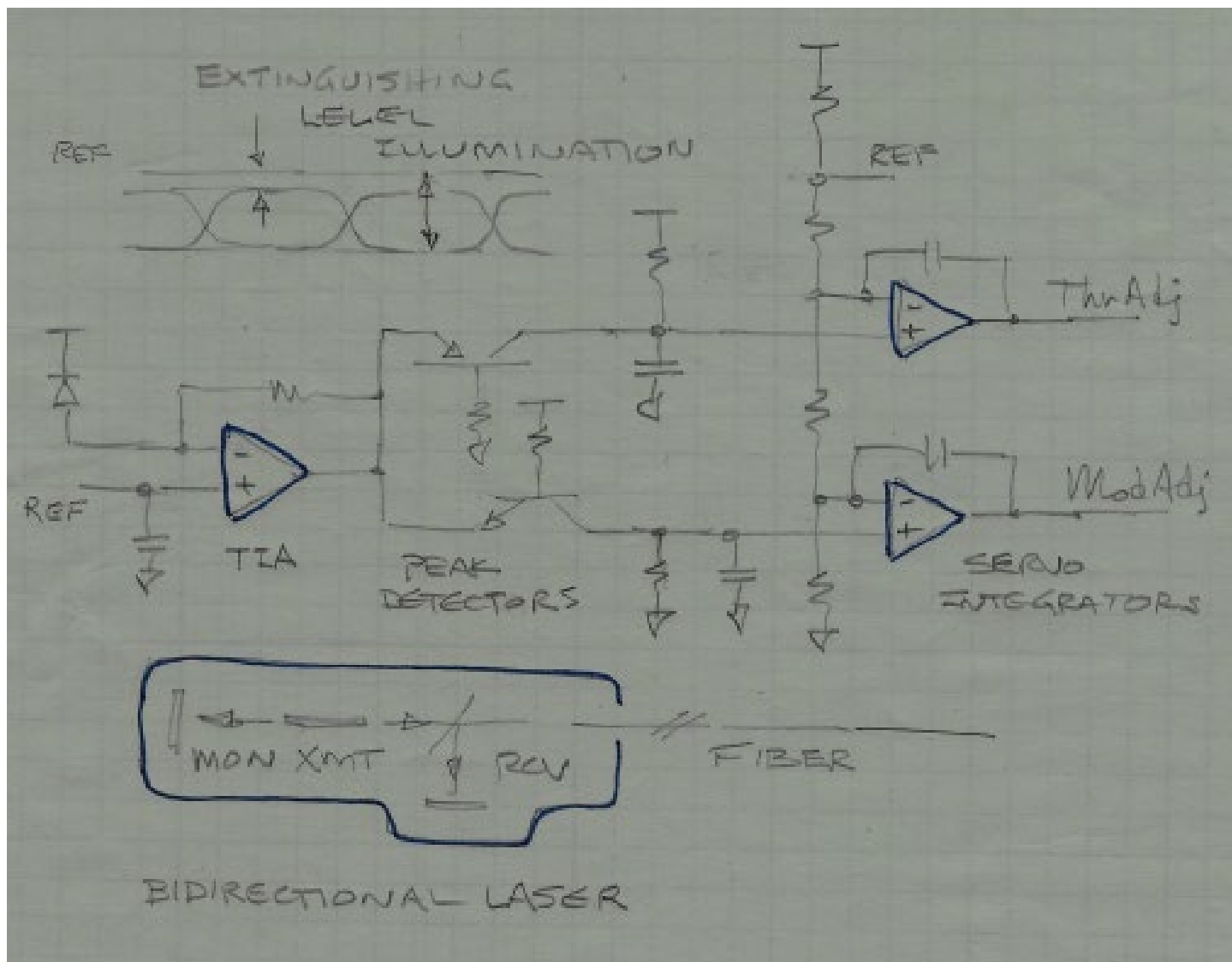
Fiber Optic Laser Driver

- thermal load
- temperature range
- overhead drop
- telecom optical carrier
- low cost
- optic power control
- outside aerial plant
- daily 20 thru 120 deg F
- fiber in the loop
- Sonet OC-3 and OC-12
- 128 units per shelf
- both temp and aging



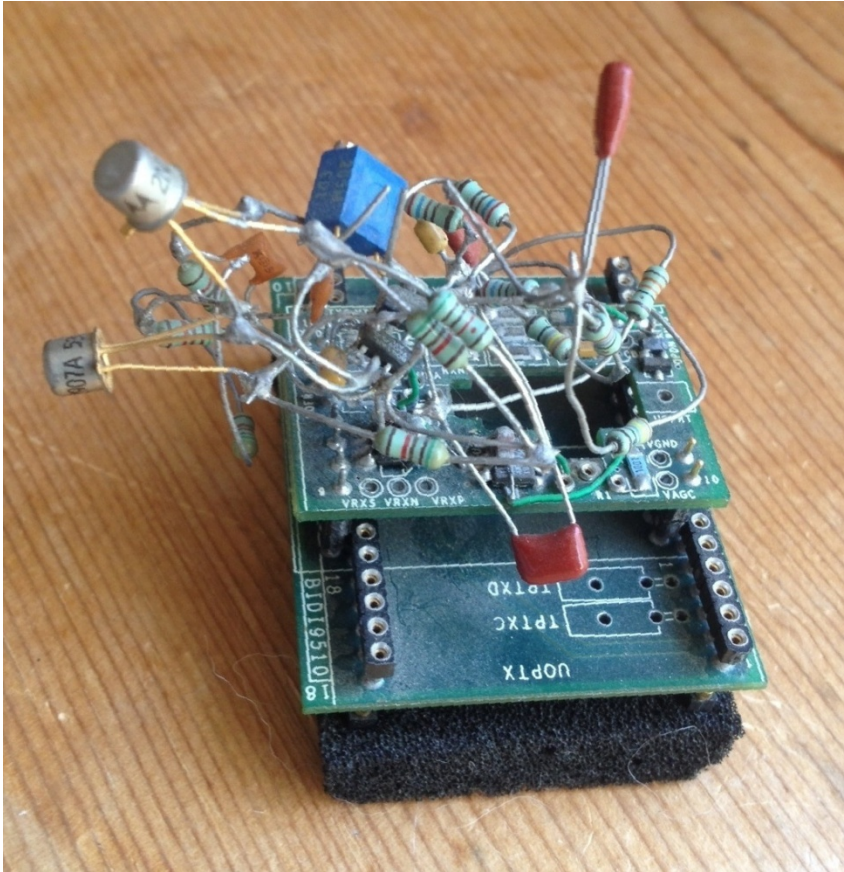
Laser Diode Driver Block Diagram

Light is emitted and coupled to optical fiber at a power level that is controlled by regulating current in a light emitting diode to provide a bias sustaining level and a full illumination level. This is necessary to accommodate the led's aging related reduction in operating efficiency.



Extinguishing and Illumination level detection with complementary bipolar transistors to servo both light power levels with the same back facet monitor photo detector diode to compensate for laser diode aging.

Prototype and Product

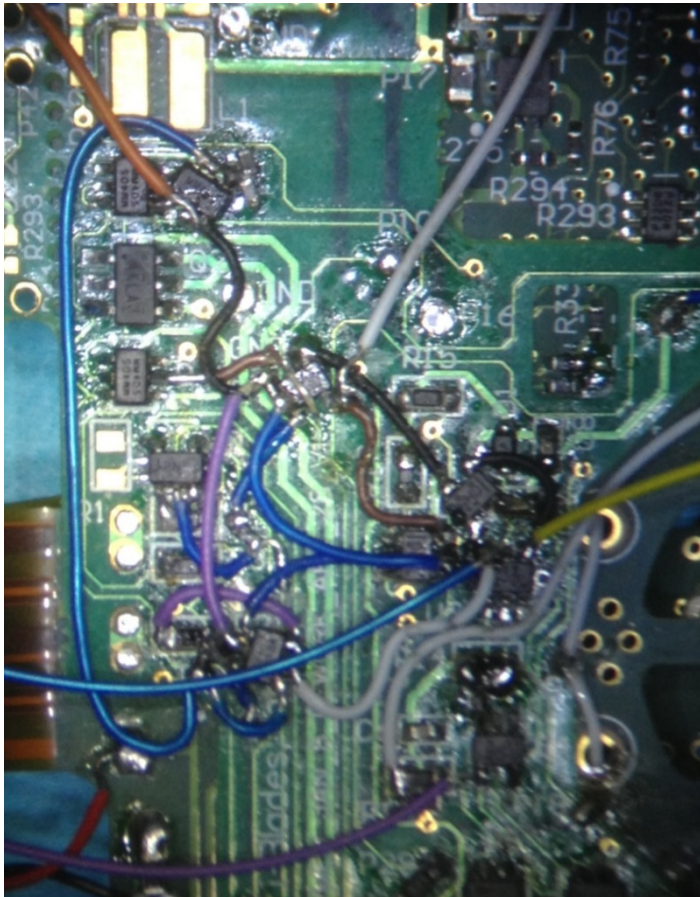


Engineering Roles

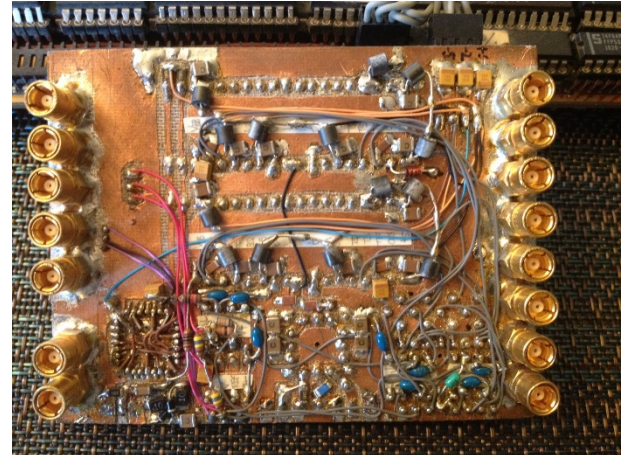
- '16 / '18 Mobile IOT
- '14 / '16 IOT
- '13 / '14 WPC Qi
- '12 / '13 Line Power
- '09 / '11 Mobile IC
- '05 / '08 Security
- '97 / '01 Telecom
- '94 / '97 Telecom
- '76 / '94 Test Measurement
- '69 / '76 BSEE Power Conv
- USB MCU BATT MEM
- BTLE WIFI MCU IMU
- Wireless Power
- Surge Protection
- Wireless Power
- Software Servers
- Optic Add / Drop Mux
- Fiber Optic Last Mile
- Digital / Analog / IC
- Analog / Magnetics

Discrete Development

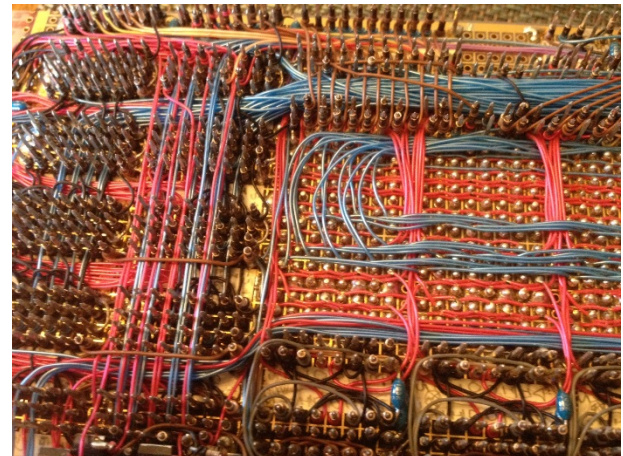
- SOT-363 with 0402



- Teflon at 400MHz



- Wirewrap VRAM array

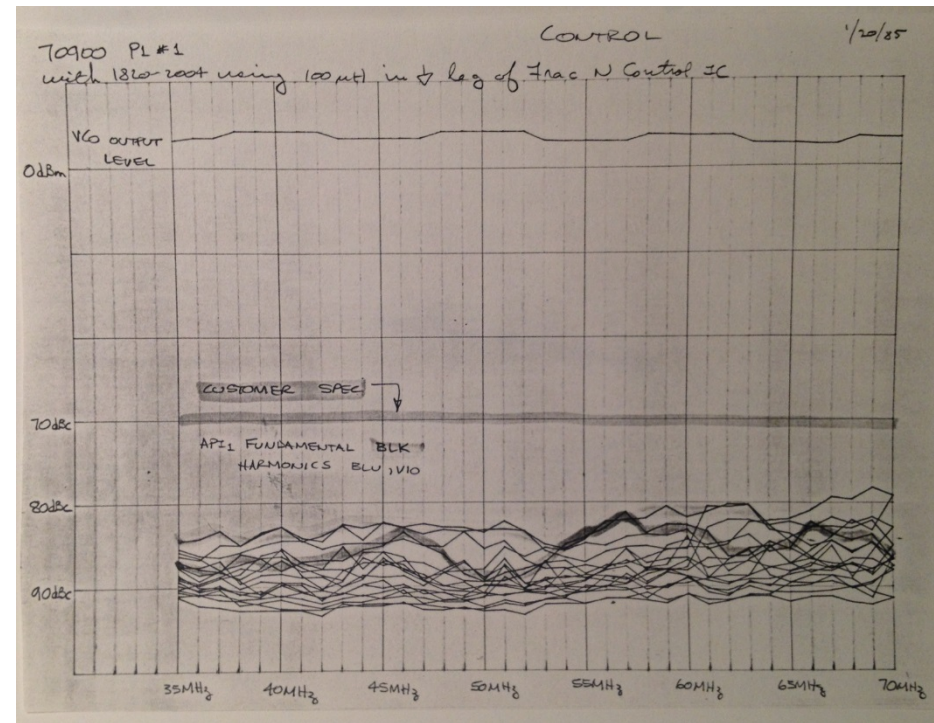
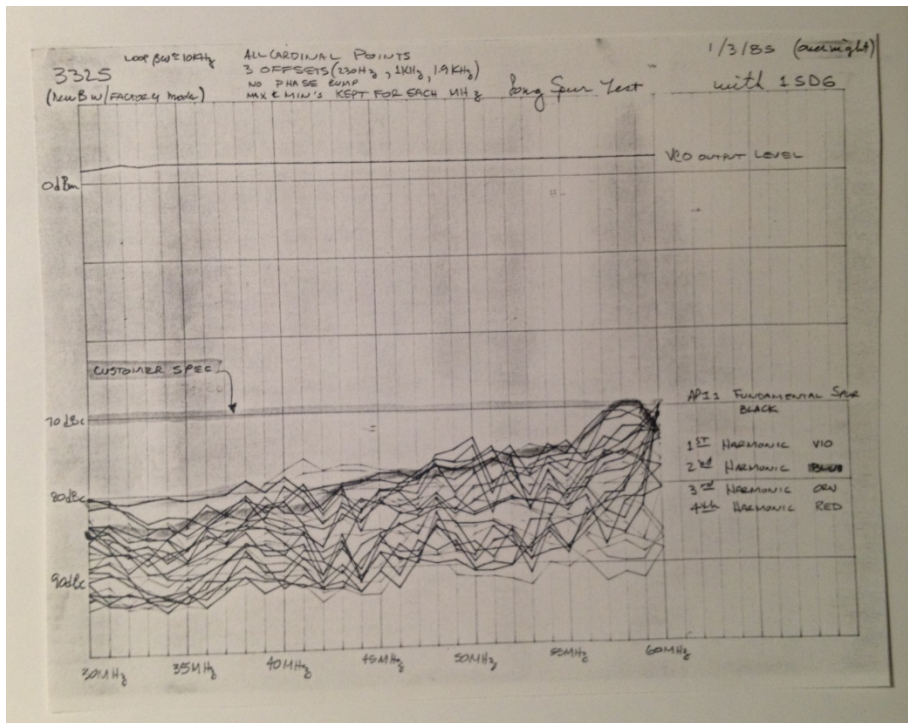


"This is as much as I ever wanted to know about analog design."

DYKE SHAFFER
1987

RF Synthesis Spurs

- Circa 1976 (HP3325)
- Circa 1983 (HP70900)



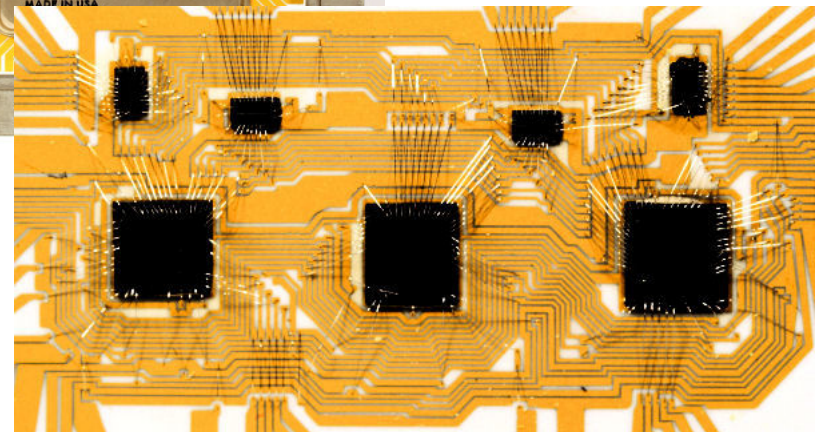
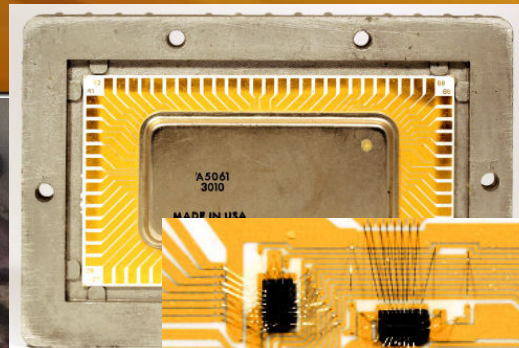
Lotus Twincam (circa 1974)

- Double Overhead CAM
- Combustion Chambers
- Perfection →



HP9825

- Hand Built
- Production





(instance summary)

xc2c64 / dev.dev

```
(oka) (pin) (net) // comment
```

```
" vqfp44.pkg (qfp:6)(0:f:44) (ver 04/0720)
```

```

                                V
                                c
                                c
                                +-----+
                                PPPPPPPPPAP
                                bbbbbbbaaaa
                                876521123x9
                                -----+-----
1   Pb10|                               Pa10| 33
2   Pb12|                               Pa11| 32
3   Pb13|                               Pa12| 31
4   Gnd=                               Pa13| 30
5   Pd1|                               Pc1| 29
6   Pd2|                               Pc2| 28
7   VccI01+                             Pc3| 27
8   Pd7|                               +VccI02 26
9   Td1|                               =Gnd 25
10  TMs|                               TDo 24
11  Tck|                               Pc6| 23
                                -----+-----
                                PPPVPGPPPPP
                                dddcdcccccc
                                111c1d11111
                                134 5 54210
                                111111111222
                                23456789012

```

1	:	P2.10	P2.10	P2.10	// Bank1 (GCK2)
2	:	P2.12	P2.12	P2.12	// Bank1
3	:	P2.13	P2.13	P2.13	// Bank1
4	:	GND	GND	GND	
5	:	P4.1	P4.1	P4.1	// Bank1
6	:	P4.2	P4.2	P4.2	// Bank1
7	:	VCC101	VCC1	VCC1	// Bank 1
8	:	P4.7	P4.7	P4.7	// Bank1
9	:	TDI	TDI	TDI	// jtagDataInput
10	:	TMS	TMS	TMS	// jtagModeSelect
11	:	TCK	TCK	TCK	// jtagClock
12	:	P4.11	P4.11	P4.11	// Bank1
13	:	P4.13	P4.13	P4.13	// Bank1
14	:	P4.14	P4.14	P4.4	// Bank1
15	:	VCC	VCC	VCC	
16	:	P4.15	P4.15	P4.15	// Bank1
17	:	GND	GND	GND	
18	:	P3.15	STATUS_3	S3	// Bank2
19	:	P3.14	STATUS_2	S2	// Bank2
20	:	P3.12	STATUS_1	S1	// Bank2
21	:	P3.11	STATUS_0	S0	// Bank2
22	:	P3.10	BLINK	CTL	// Bank2
23	:	P3.6	P3.6	P3.6	// Bank2
24	:	TDO	TDO	Tdo	// jtagDataOutput
25	:	GND	GND	GND	
26	:	VCC102	VCC2	VCC2	// Bank 2
27	:	P3.3	P3.3	P3.3	// Bank2
28	:	P3.2	P3.2	P3.2	// Bank2
29	:	P3.1	P3.1	P3.1	// Bank2
30	:	P1.13	P1.13	P1.13	// Bank2 (GSR)
31	:	P1.12	P1.12	P1.12	// Bank2 (GT52)
32	:	P1.11	P1.11	P1.11	// Bank2 (GT53)
33	:	P1.10	P1.10	P1.10	// Bank2 (GT50)
34	:	P1.9	P1.9	P1.9	// Bank2 (GT51)
35	:	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	VCCAUX	// jtagPower
36	:	P1.3	P1.3	P1.3	// Bank2
37	:	P1.2	P1.2	P1.2	// Bank2
38	:	P1.1	LED_RED	RED	// Bank2
39	:	P2.1	LED_GRN	GRN	// Bank1
40	:	P2.2	LED_BLU	BLU	// Bank1
41	:	P2.5	P2.5	P2.5	// Bank1
42	:	P2.6	P2.6	P2.6	// Bank1
43	:	P2.7	P2.7	P2.7	// Bank1 (GCK0)
44	:	P2.8	P2.8	P2.8	// Bank1 (GCK1)

- (oka) originally know as (data sheet pin name)
- (pin) device annotation (application pin name)
- (net) schematic interconnect (application net name)

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CSA