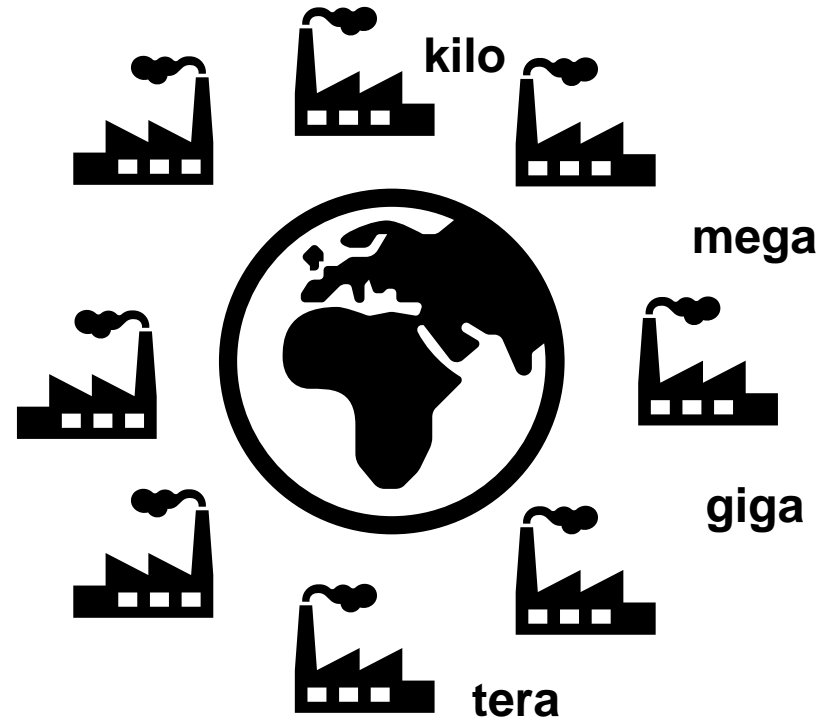


Battery Life matters!

Hans-Martin Hilbig



Welcome to the milli-micro world!



Agenda

- Welcome to the milli-micro world!
- How long lasts a coin cell?
- The basics: power, capacity, energy, charge
- Energy consumption - system components
- Energy consumption – ideal vs. reality
- Ways to reduce energy consumption
- EnergyLab: A simple battery model lab setup
- Classroom experiments:
 1. Characterize the energy leakage of EnergyLab
 2. Experiments to reduce energy consumption
 3. How long does a TI-Nspire CXII battery last?
- Summary – key learnings

How long lasts a coin cell?



- The only correct answer:

It depends!



How long lasts a coin cell?

- Excerpt from Varta CR2032 datasheet:
 - Typical capacity: 230mAh, at a continuous load of 5600 Ohms
 - Time to reach end voltage (2.0V) @ 5.6kOhms load: 460h
 - Typical energy: 645mWh
- Let's do some Math:
 - $I_{\text{start}} = U/R \Rightarrow 3V/5600 \text{ Ohms} = 535.6 \mu\text{A}$
 - $I_{\text{end}} = U/R \Rightarrow 2V/5600 \text{ Ohms} = 357.1 \mu\text{A}$
 - $460\text{h}/24\text{h} = 19.2 \text{ days}$
- Let's put things in perspective:
 - One Google search consumes about 300mWh

How long lasts a coin cell?

- Now, how can it be that your bicycle computer runs on a single coin cell for more than one year?
- Let's do some Math (again):
 - 1 year (365 days, 24 hours) = 8760 hours
 - $I_{\text{avg}} = 230\text{mAh}/8760\text{h} = 0.0262\text{mA} = 26.2\mu\text{A}$



The basics: power, energy, charge, capacity

- Let's recap some electrical Physics:
 - Power [mW]: $P = U * I$
 - Energy [mWh]: $E = P * t = U * I * t$ or: $e_{(\text{pulse})} = \int p(t)dt$
 - Charge [Coulomb], [As]: $Q = C * U$, where $C = \text{Capacitance in [F]}$
 - Battery Capacity [mAh]: "Battery capacity" is a measure of the charge stored by the battery, and is determined by the mass of active material contained in the battery.

Energy consumption - system components



MCU

I_{active} : 80.00 $\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
 I_{standby} : 0.63 μA (RTC)



Radio

I_{active} : 130.0mA (Bluetooth)
 I_{standby} : 0.001mA



LED

I_{active} : 27.0mA
 I_{standby} : 0.5mA

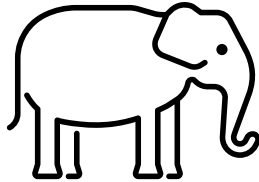


LCD

I_{active} : 1.9 μA
 I_{standby} : 0.5 μA



$I_{\text{average/year}}$: 26.2 μA



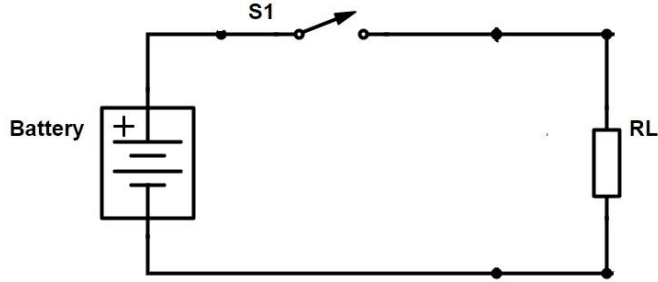
$\Sigma I_{\text{standby}}$: ??? μA



e-paper

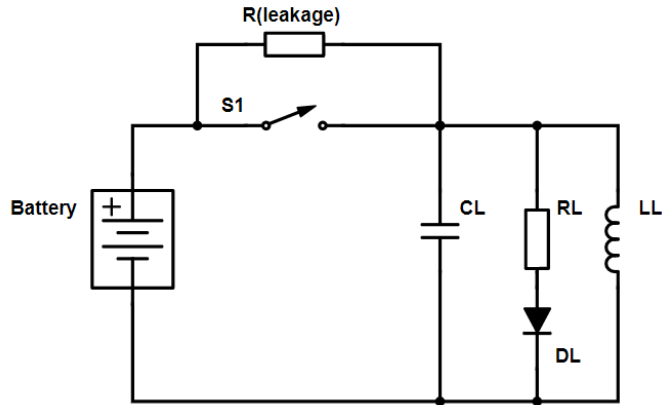
I_{active} : 8mA
 I_{standby} : 0nA

Energy consumption – ideal vs. reality



Ideal:

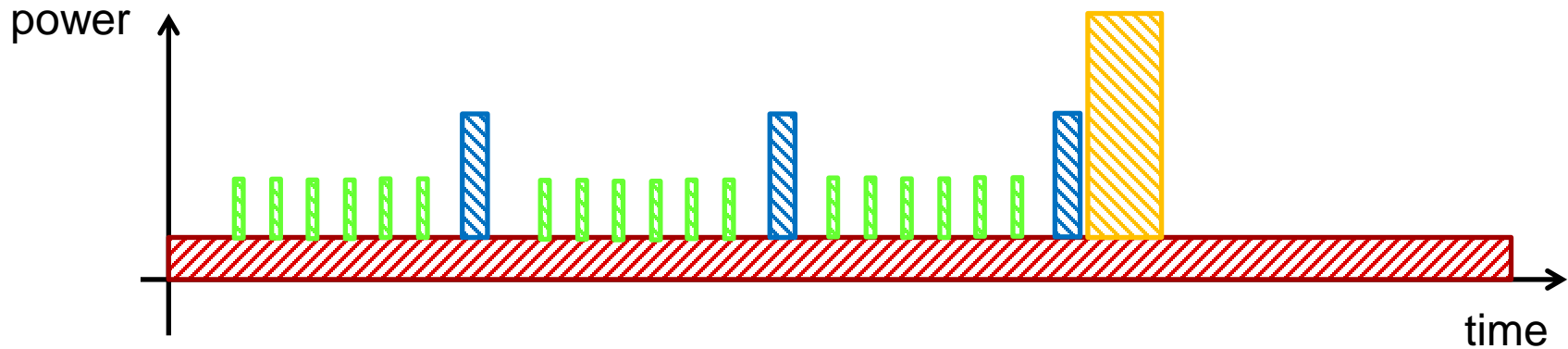
- No leakage
- Linear load characteristic



Real:

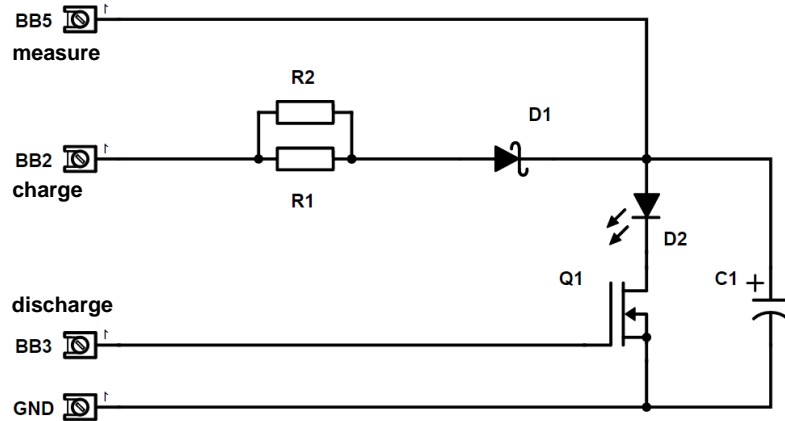
- Leakage
- Non-linear load characteristic

Ways to reduce energy consumption



- $E_{\text{total}} = \int p_{\text{leakage}}(t)dt + \int p_{\text{measure}}(t)dt + \int p_{\text{compute}}(t)dt + \int p_{\text{radio}}(t)dt$
- Minimize the number and the size of the squares!
- 4 key elements to reduce energy consumption:
Hardware, software, system architecture and: The user!

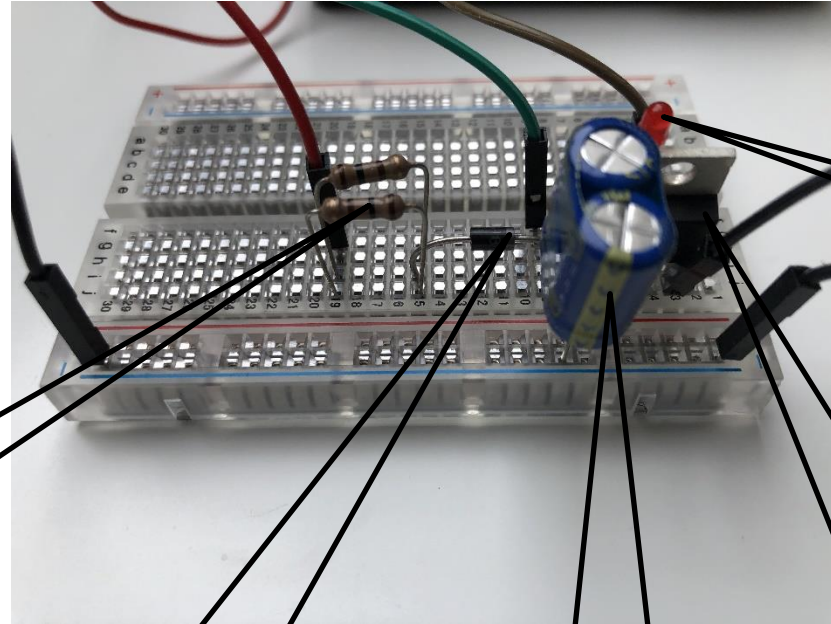
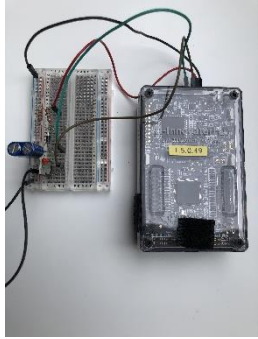
EnergyLab - a simple battery model lab setup



Operation	BB2	BB3	BB5
	Digital output	Digital output	Analog input
Charge	H	L	Measure charge
Discharge	L	H	Measure discharge
Leakage	L	L	Measure leakage

Symbol	Component	Purpose
R1,R2	Resistor, 100 Ohms	Ensure a gradual charge of the supercap, protect BB2 digital output
D1	Schottky Diode	Prevent a discharge into BB2, if BB2 digital output is low
D2	Red LED	Act as a load to discharge supercap, visualize the discharge process
C1	Supercap 0.5F	Act as a charge storage (a very small battery)
Q1	TTL MOSFET	Act as a switch to turn the load circuit on or off

EnergyLab - a simple battery model lab setup



Resistors

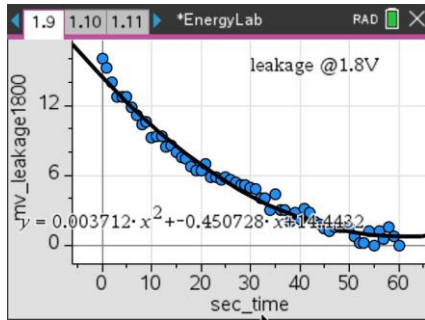
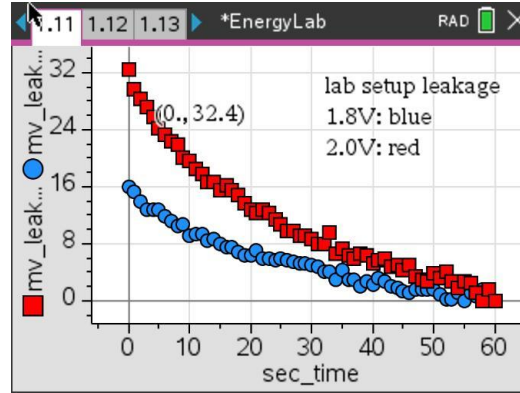
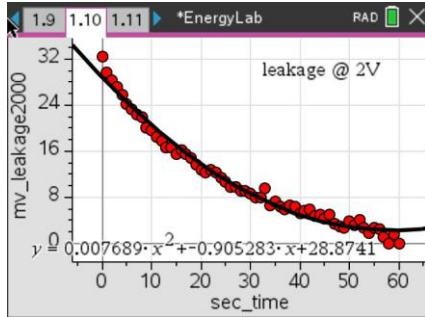
Schottky diode

Supercap

MoSFET switch

LED

1. Characterize the energy leakage of the lab setup



Python module: labsetupcheck.py

- Charges cap to desired voltage level
- Records leakage discharge for 60 sec
- Leakage is non-linear
- Leakage at $U_{cap}=2V$ is about twice as much as at 1.8V

- $\Delta Q = C * \Delta U$ (Faraday's Formula)
- $Q_{leakage@1.8} = 0.5F * 16mV = 8mCoulomb$
- $Q_{leakage@2.0} = 0.5F * 32mV = 16mCoulomb$

2. Experiments to reduce energy consumption

```
Finished cap_charge.py
Task
charging supercap to 2000 mV
time to charge: 15.31s
done! Press any key

Program I/O
supercap voltage: 1987mV
supercap voltage: 1988mV
supercap voltage: 1993mV
supercap voltage: 1999mV
```

- Charges supercap to desired voltage
- Monitors progress & time to charge

```
Finished cap_discharge.py
Task
discharging supercap to 1900 mV
pulse width: 500 ms per sec
time to discharge: 5.23s
done! Press any key

Program I/O
supercap voltage: 1956mV, time elapsed: 1 s
supercap voltage: 1936mV, time elapsed: 2 s
supercap voltage: 1919mV, time elapsed: 3 s
supercap voltage: 1903mV, time elapsed: 4 s
```

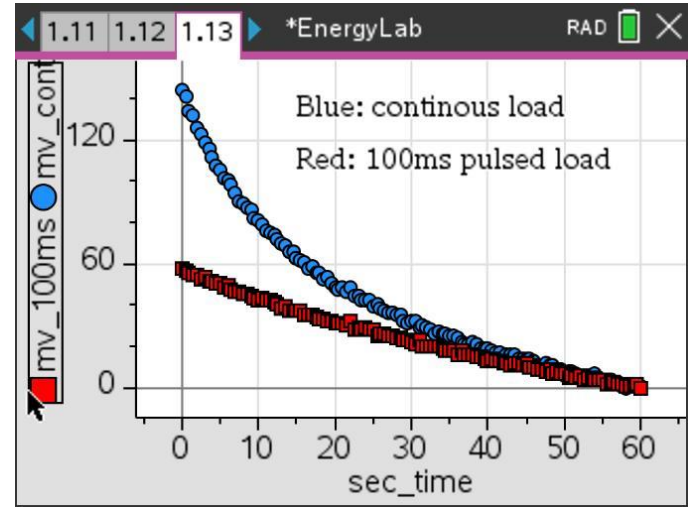
- Applies load with desired pulse width at a 1s repetition rate
- Monitors progress and time to discharge to desired level

2. Experiments to reduce energy consumption

```
Running...  discharge_recorder.py

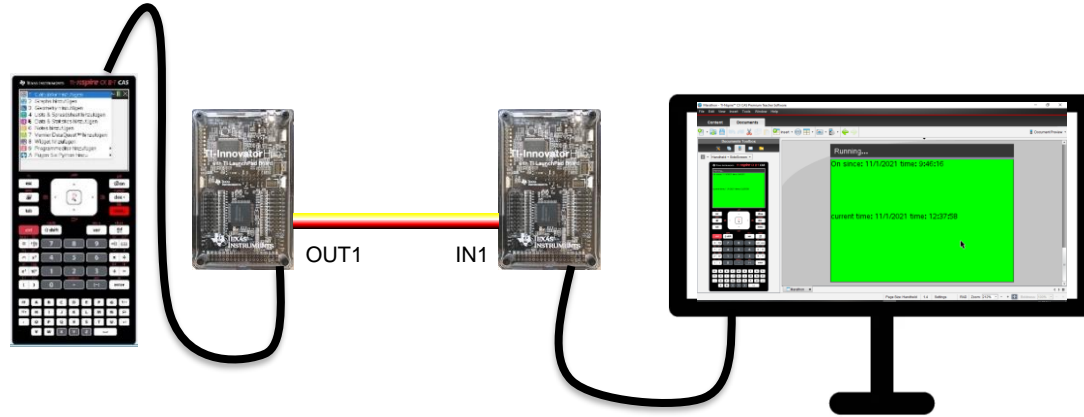
Task
recording data at 10 samples/s for 25s
repetition rate: 2s , pulse width: 100ms

Program I/O
time elapsed: 4 s
time elapsed: 6 s
time elapsed: 8 s
time elapsed: 10 s
```



- Allows variable load pulse width and repetition rate
- Allows variable record time and samples/sec
- Please note: Don't exceed # of records > 250

3. How long does a Nspire CXII battery last?



- marathon.py: A project to measure CXII battery life
 - runner.py: Code runs on the TI-Nspire CXII and is transmitting a 0.5Hz signal to OUT1 as long as the CXII battery lasts
 - coach.py: Code runs on a PC, detects loss of the 0.5Hz signal of the TI-Innovator Hub after the handheld battery died and records time stamp

... and here is the answer!

... it depends!



Setup	Result
Black text on a white background, max brightness	5 hrs 4 mins
Black text on a white background, min brightness	6 hrs 30 mins
White text on a black background, max brightness	4 hrs 58 mins
White text on a black background, min brightness	7 hrs 26 mins

Summary – key learnings

- Energy consumption, not power consumption, determines battery life
- Supercaps are a great substitute for batteries in a lab setup
- Faraday's formula: voltage of a battery/capacitor is proportional to the charge stored ($Q = C * U$)
- Energy leakage is the white elephant in the electrical system
- 4 factors affect battery life: hardware, software, sys architecture, user
- Battery life of a TI-Nspire CXII can be extended by cranking down the display brightness and using a black background color (works with your smartphone, too 😊)

Hope you enjoyed the presentation!

Helpful links

- Varta CR2032 coin cell datasheet, pictures on slides 4,8
https://products.varta-microbattery.com/applications/mb_data/documents/data_sheets/DS6032.PDF
- Picture of Ciclo Bike Computer, slides 3,6,8: www.ciclosport.com
- Infographics showcase
<http://www.infographicsshowcase.com/how-much-energy-does-a-google-search-cost-infographic/>
- Schottky diode 1N5817 datasheet
<https://eu.mouser.com/datasheet/2/389/cd00001625-1795544.pdf>
- Supercap 0.5F datasheet
https://www.vinatech.com/winko/data/product/WEC_5R4_505_QA_1025_data_sheet_%5B%C7%A5%C1%D8%5D_R_2.pdf
- Visit T³ eu for a copy of EnergyLab, marathon, textbox, collect_hm Python code
<https://www.t3europe.eu/>
- ... or simply shoot me an email with questions, suggestions, feedback:
hm-hilbig@web.de