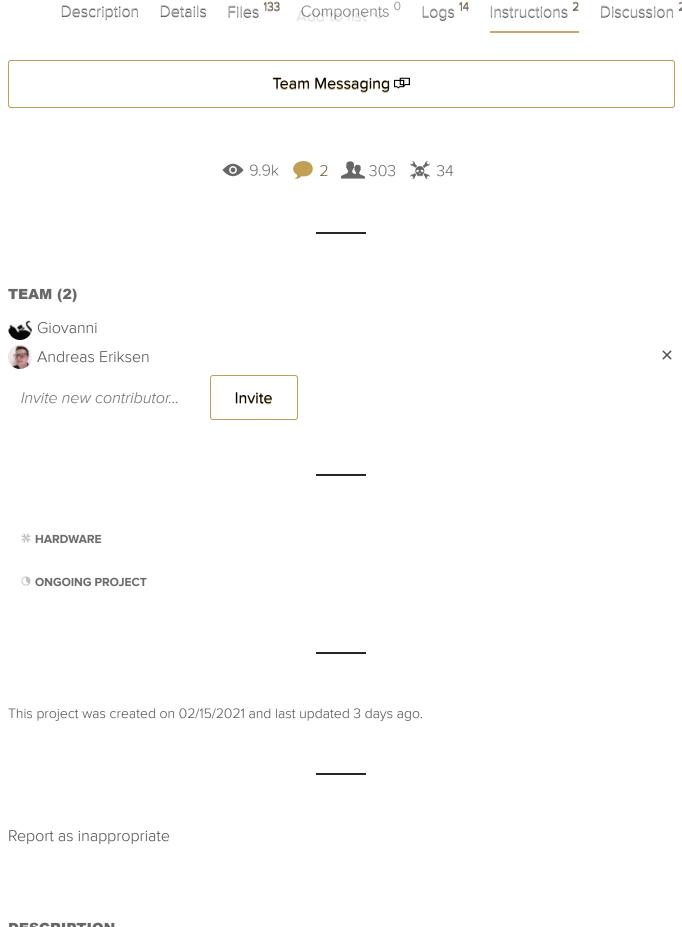
# The FemtoTX Motherboard Standard

A solar-powered, Raspberry Pi-like Board idea that runs on  $5\mathrm{mW}$ 



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		Edit	project			
Team Messaging						
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View Gallery



### **DESCRIPTION**

Welcome to a solar system! (why not "my" solar system"? because it's yours!

https://github.com/EI2030/Low-power-E-Paper-OS

Building a consensus on a credit card sized ATX standard with:

1. Solar Power & Battery Management https://www.tindie.com/products/jaspersikken/solar-harvesting-into-lithium-ion-capacitor/

### 2. MCU & Memory PCB Design:

https://www.sparkfun.com/products/15444 "And runs at less than 1mA"  $https://www.tsmc.com/english/dedicatedFoundry/technology/logic/l\_22nm$ https://www.cmc.ca/globalfoundries-22fdx-fdsoi-22-nm/

https://github.com/kragen/dernocua/blob/master/text/energy-autonomous-computing.md

4. E-paper/Reflective Display driver (larger screens sought!) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BD4At2-e87E SHARP Memory in Pixel 4.4" RLCD LPM044M141A

### **DETAILS**

• This section can be used to explain everything about your project.

7-12-2024

Brainstorming Draft Specs to develop "FemtoTX" and "AttoTX" form factor

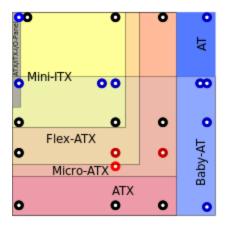
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Small\_Form\_Factor\_Special\_Interest\_Group

"FemtoTX" (fTX) could be used for tablets and laptops, whereas "AttoTX" aTX) could be for cell phones, and at least small enough to be in a keycard or usb drive. Though there could be an overlap so that attoTX can also fit on a femtoTX mounting holes (similar to mini-ITX fitting on 4 of 9 Micro holes.

micro	μ	10 <sup>-6</sup>	0.000001	1873
nano	n	10 <sup>-9</sup>	0.00000001	1960
pico	р	10 <sup>-12</sup>	0.00000000001	
femto	f	10 <sup>-15</sup>	0.00000000000001	1964
atto	а	10 <sup>-18</sup>	0.0000000000000001	

from:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metric\_prefix#List\_of\_SI\_prefixes (chosen for easy reference/continuity, rather than arbitrarily small form factor concept)



"The Mobile-ITX form factor was announced by VIA Technologies at Computex in June, 2007. The motherboard size of first prototypes was  $75 \times 45$  mm (3.0 × 1.8 in).<sup>[2]</sup> The design was intended for ultra-mobile computing such as a smartphone or UMPC."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile-ITX

### **Embedded**

- EPIC (Express) (165×115)
- ESM (149×71)
- Nano-ITX (120×120)
- COM Express (125×95)
- ESMexpress (125×95)
- ETX (114×95)

60mm is 2.3622" and that might be too large for a mobile phone at least for a square dimension. 40x40mm = 1.57x1.57" and might be simpler for a smaller form factor, but perhaps too small for femtoTX and too large for attoTX.

The Sparkfun Nano, for example (see pictures) is 49mmx21mmx7mm (1.92"x0.82"x0.27"):

https://www.distrelec.biz/en/redboard-artemis-nano-development-board-76v-sparkfun-electronics-dev-15443/p/30160886 Narrow and thin enough to fit in a phone and long enough for additional headers. A boxier one would not as flexible with most cell phones (as 1.9 wide would leave little space for the side of the cell phone. Two mounting holes could be used, however, and doubling the width to 50x50mm or 49x49mm might be ideal for femtoTX, which could have the same distance between mounting holes for all 4.

3B+

**4B** 

By comparison, the Raspberry Pi 3-4 is around 85x56x17mm (I x w x h): https://www.waveshare.com/raspberry-pi-4-model-b-8gb-ram.htm

3B

ZEROW/ 3A+

ZERO

	WH						
soc	BCM2835		BCM2837B0			BCM2711B0	
CPU	ARM11 Single-core 700MHz		ARM Cortex-A53 Quad-core (3B 1.2GHz, 3A+/3B+ 1.4GHz)		ARM Cortex-A72 Quad-core 1.5GHz		
GPU	Broadcor	n VideoCor	re IV@400MHz			Broadcom VideoCore IV@500MHz	
RAM	512MB		512MB	1GB		Choice of 2GB/4GB/8GB	
USB	1x micro l	nicro USB 1x USB2.0 4x USB2.0		2x USB2.0 + 2x USB3.0			
HDMI	Micro HD	MI	HDMI			Mini HDMI	
Bluetoot h	N/A	Bluetoot h 4.1	Bluetooth 4.2	Bluetoot h 4.1	Bluetooth 4.2	Bluetooth 5.0	
WiFi	N/A	802.11 b/g/n	3B: 802.11 b/g/n, others: 802.11 b/g/n/ac 2.4GHz/5GHz dua band				
Ethernet	N/A		100Mbps		300Mbps (USB)	1000Mbps	
PoE	N/A Yes						
Power Input	Micro USB (5V 2.5A)					USB Type-C (5V 3A)	
Dimensi ons	65 × 30 ×	5 mm	65 × 56 mm	85 x 56 x 17 mm			

The PicoITX (, a common embedded format, is slightly larger than the newer Raspberry Pis, but not by much:

Description Details Files <sup>133</sup> Components <sup>0</sup> Logs <sup>14</sup> Instructions <sup>2</sup> Discussion <sup>2</sup> (2020) Radxa's latest single-board computer is a tiny system that measures just 65mm x 56mm (2.6" x 2.2"). It's called the **Rock Pi E** and it features a Rockchip RK3328, support for up to 2GB of RAM, and an eMMC socket and microSD card reader that you can use for storage." https://liliputing.com/the-24-rock-pi-e-is-a-tiny-quad-core-computer-for-headless-applications/ https://wiki.radxa.com/RockpiS:

• "The measurement is 1.7  $\times$  1.7 inches (38.1  $\times$  38.1 mm)."

### https://www.electronics-lab.com/an-overview-of-rock-pi-s-v1-3/

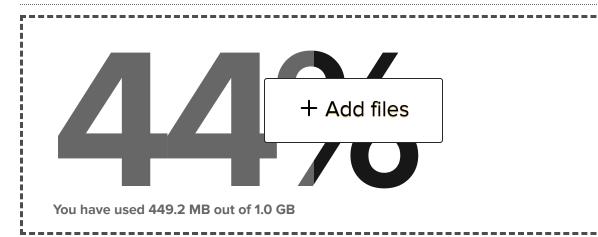
Having used a RockPi S, it seems acceptably small without being too wide. Whether...

### Read more »

# Edit details View all details

### **FILES**

• Add and manage files for this project.



0

0

0

0

### Market Research 2024.pdf

Charts included (see previous attachment for corrected margins) https://www.cognitivemarketresearch.com/computer-motherboard-market-report

Adobe Portable Document Format - 7.10 MB - 09/14/2024 at 03:00

The Global Computer Motherboard market size was USD 18.5 billion in 2023!.pdf

 ${\it https://www.cognitive} marketrese arch.com/computer-mother board-market-report$ 

Adobe Portable Document Format - 1.62 MB - 09/14/2024 at 02:52

lineup\_from\_draft\_rev3\_jdi\_gr\_mip \_reflective\_color\_lcd\_and\_standard \_products\_20180219-3.pdf

Adobe Portable Document Format - 397.08 kB - 09/13/2024 at 17:47

attoTX 2-module with Standard Po wer Connector and mounting holes and measurements.jpg

• Project logs can be used to keep your followers up to date about your project.

### Thought Experiment

Giovanni • 3 days ago • 0 comments

### https://github.com/hatonthecat/Solar-Kernel?tab=readme-ov-file#copenhagen

The theory, analogy, and metaphor is-solar powered computers are possible, but most have just not realized there was a calculation to be made. (From Copenhagen, 2002, BBC4)



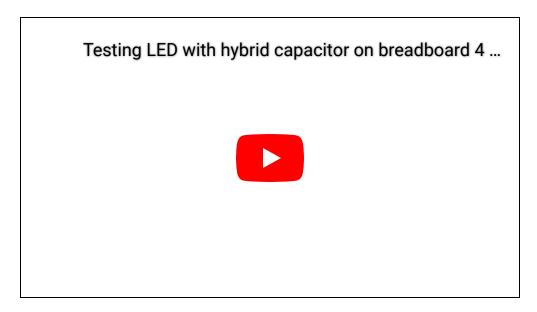
https://youtu.be/RTn9eKfH11M?t=5719 (skip to 1:35:03)

### https://github.com/hatonthecat/Solar-Kernel?tab=readme-ov-file#copenhagen

The theory, analogy, and metaphor is-solar powered computers are possible, but most have just not realized there was a calculation to be made. (From Copenhagen, 2002, BBC4)

### Lithium Ion Hybrid Capacitor Circuit & LED Test

Giovanni • 08/28/2024 at 14:51 • 0 comments

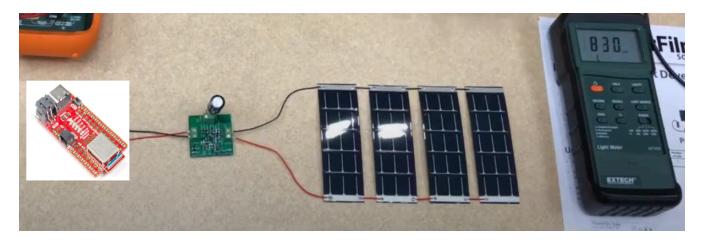


I successfully tested the Ymin 10mAh, 20 Farad lithium capacitor- it runs continuously and it hasn't been recharged since I received it. Next step is testing a variable resistor, a potentiometer which is pictured in the 1st and 3rd videos to toggle the dimness. I also tested positively a 12V car W5W "dome" LED light that I bought from eBay in 2017 - a 10 pack for \$0.99- unsure what kind of voltage it uses (when connected to this breadboard), but similar ones use around 0.2Watts. Green LEDS (not the tinted aspect) use the least power, though using green for everything isn't always preferred.

Add a project log
View all 14 project logs
BUILD INSTRUCTIONS ^
Build instructions can be used to create step by step how-to guide for your project.

These are not build instructions but build concepts.

Goal #1: Power a Sparkfun Artemis board on 4 Powerfilm LL200-2.4-75or 3-37 (x2 or x4):



by using:

1. Sparkfun Artemis board https://www.sparkfun.com/products/15443 and

https://www.powerfilmsolar.com/products/development-kits/solar-dev

uses BQ25570 and includes (2) LL200-3-37 Indoor Solar Panel with 6" leads or https://www.powerfilmsolar.com/products/development-kits/aem-pf-evk-solar-development-kit-with-e-peas-pmic

uses AEM10941 harvester:

- AEM-PF-EVK Dev Kit PCBA (and includes (2) LL200-2.4-37 Indoor Solar Panel with leads)
- a battery can be used in place of the supercapacitor. This image was used to demonstrate the panels can be wired in parallel. Earlier in the video they use a 40mah battery, which could be used here, or a larger one (100mah), for example.

Additional panels can be purchases separately from Digikey & Mouser. Other BQ25570 chargers include Mikroe-2814:

https://www.arrow.com/en/products/mikroe-2814/mikroelektronika? gclid=Cj0KCQiAmfmABhCHARIsACwPRADBziDNW74RhE4C6A4Bf8bEsCRIMSrswfLfv O-a-cDoug-HHLcOQ2MaAhDSEALw\_wcB

and off-brand BQ25570: https://www.ebay.com/itm/184366178954

A Tindie seller for AES10941 https://www.tindie.com/products/jaspersikken/solar-harvesting-into-li-ion-battery/

Demo:

# Indoor Solar Development Kit Applications Demo

By accoDescription is Details a Files <sup>133</sup> in Components <sup>0</sup> Logs <sup>14</sup> Instructions <sup>2</sup> Discussion <sup>2</sup> but a microcontroller capable of running GUI-based applications on a number of solar panels inside continuously, without relying on sleep programming. The goal of this is to be a computer that one can access and see a stream of emails incoming, and not it have to shut off for long boot up times.

Jasper Sikken, who sells an AEM10941 harvester on Tindie, has said on his project page (Thank you!): https://hackaday.io/project/159139-tiny-solar-energy-module-tsem :

You seem to understand my calculations to estimate the amount of daily harvested energy. The AEM10941 input voltage range is max 5V. You need to make sure that the open circuit voltage does not exceed 5V. That often means you need to select 4V or less NOMINAL voltage. Either you put 1 or more 4V solar panels in parallel or put a few lower voltage cells in series. Note that a partial shade on a series string causes the whole string to malfunction. Also note that AEM10941 efficiency drops with solar panel voltage below 1V. So a tradeoff is to select about 2.0V nominal voltage and if you want more power you add more in parallel"

Additional Powerfilm Dev-Kit Review:

#1179 - PowerFilm Flexible Indoor Solar Cell

## Step 2. Add a display

Power an e-ink or reflective display and the Artemis board connected to the Artemis board's SPI pins using 4-6 panels.

Edit instructions	
View all instructions	

### **ENJOY THIS PROJECT?**

Share







<sup>&</sup>quot;Jasper Sikken wrote 4 hours ago

please add more ram 512K is ok for start.

and meybe a meshtastic.org / reticulum.network Lora network for emergency

communications

reply



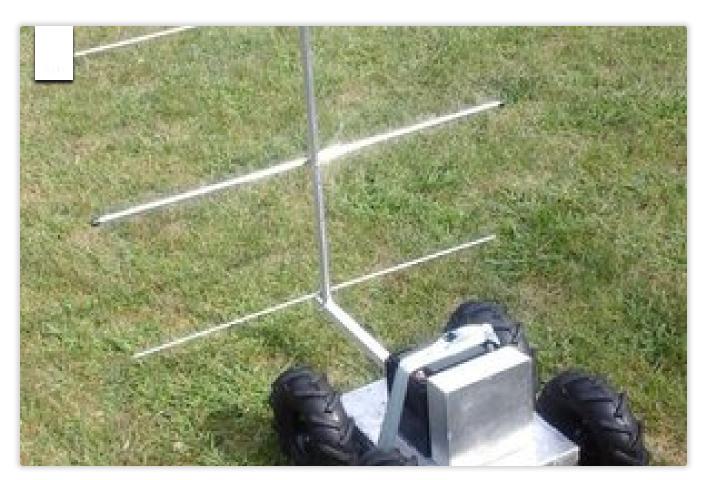
### Giovanni wrote 07/01/2024 at 20:55

https://www.top-electronics.com/en/apollo3-blue-plus-soc-96-mhz-768kb-bga
https://www.top-electronics.com/en/apollo4-blue-plus-192-mhz-2-75mb-bga
https://www.top-electronics.com/en/apollo510-soc-250mhz-3-75mb-wlcsp
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Add your comment

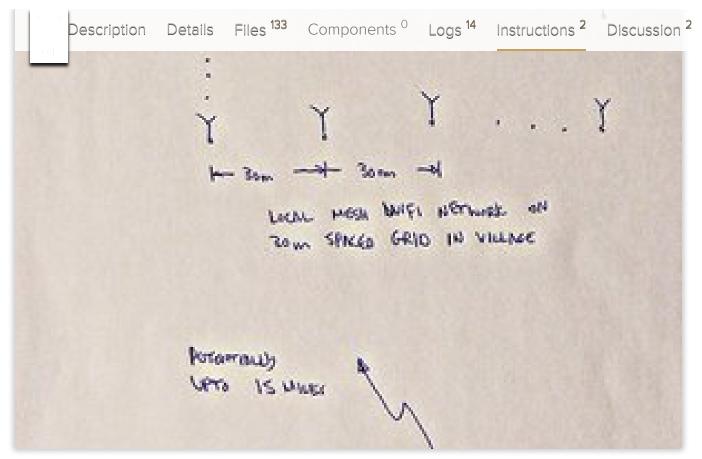
Post comment

### **SIMILAR PROJECTS**



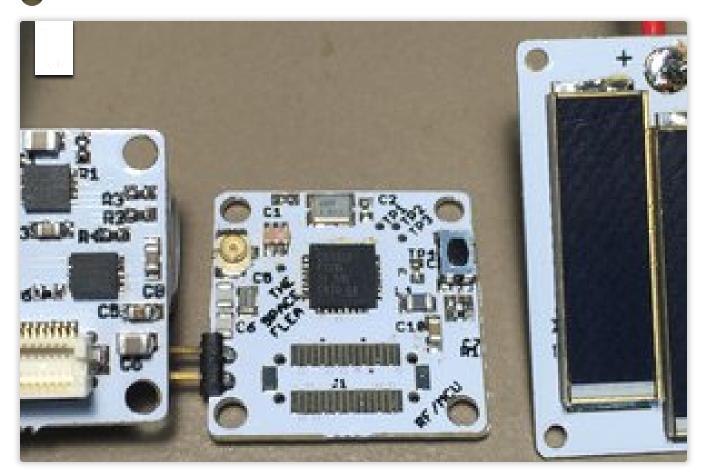
Open Ground Penetrating Radar





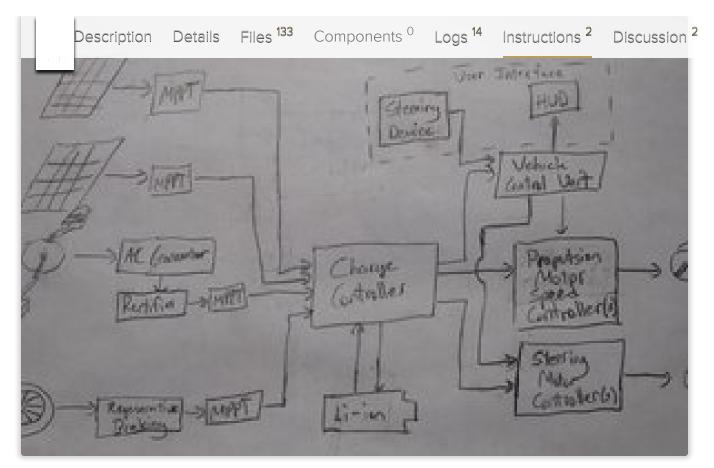
CEMN - Community Engagement Mesh Network





The Space Flea

OzQube



### Open-Source Personal Electric Vehicle

Brian Gilbert

f Going up?

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