

# ARDUINO LOW POWER - HOW TO RUN ATMEGA328P FOR A YEAR ON COIN CELL BATTERY

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Tags: [Arduino Pro Mini ATmega328P](#)

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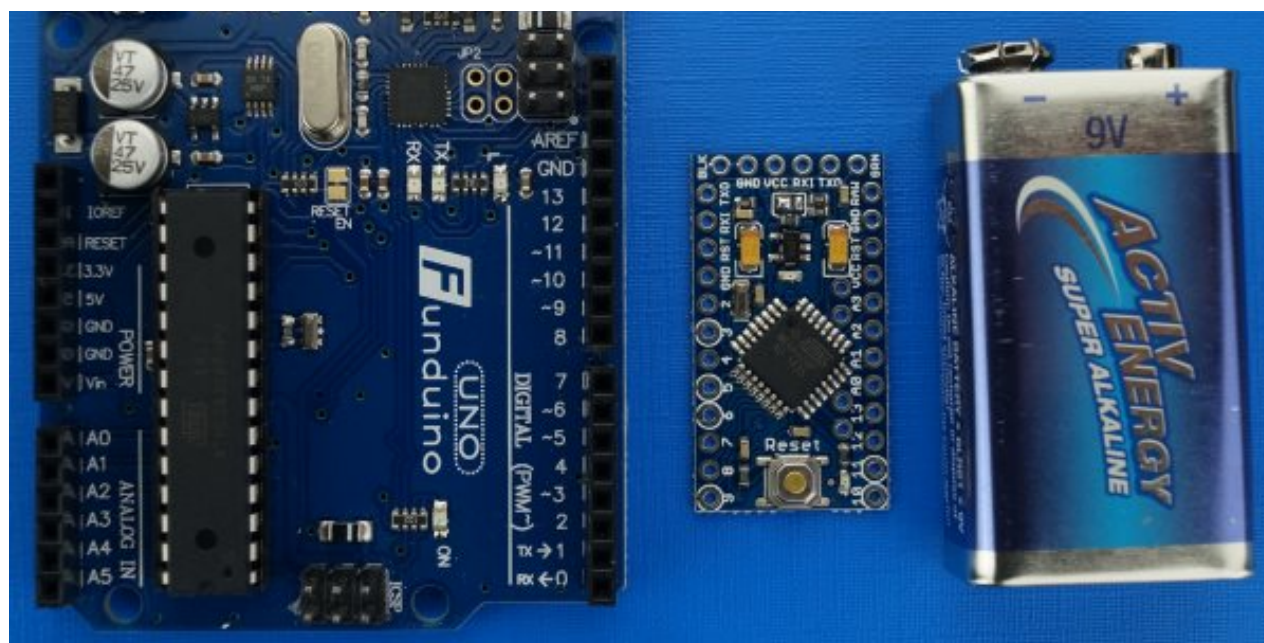
An Arduino Uno runs less than one day on a 9 V battery because it uses about 45 mA current.

Using an Arduino Pro Mini, with a simple modification, the power consumption goes down to 154  $\mu$ A (0.054 mA) with the 3.3 V version or 23  $\mu$ A (0.023 mA) with the 5 V version, in power-down sleep.

That is 4 years on a 9 V battery with 1,200 mAh capacity or 2,000 times more efficient than the Arduino Uno. After removing the voltage regulator, the power consumption is only 4.5  $\mu$ A for the 3.3 V version and 5.8  $\mu$ A for the 5 V version, in power-down sleep.

The Pro Mini with the ATmega328P chip can be bought for less than \$2 from China (see [here](#)).

This article explains what you should know about the Arduino Pro Mini, how to bring the Pro Mini in a low-power mode, how to disable the power LED, how to remove the voltage regulator, which alternative low quiescent current regulators exist, and how much current you save with each step when using the 3.3 V or 5 V version.



## RESULTS OVERVIEW

ATmega328P Pro Mini Version	PWR Source	State	5.0 V @ 16 MHz	3.3 V @ 8 MHz
Unmodified	RAW Pin	ACT	19.9 mA	4.74 mA
Unmodified	RAW Pin	PDS	3.14 mA	0.90 mA
No Power LED	RAW Pin	ACT	16.9 mA	3.90 mA
No Power LED	RAW Pin	PDS	0.0232 mA*	0.0541 mA*
No Power LED, no Regulator	VCC Pin	ACT	12.7 mA	3.58 mA
No Power LED, no Regulator	VCC Pin	PDS	0.0058 mA	0.0045 mA

ACT - Active Mode

PDS - Dower-Down Sleep with Watchdog Timer enabled

\* Here it is surprising that the 5 V version uses less current than the 3.3 V version. I cannot explain why, but the numbers were checked twice.

## WHAT IS THE ARDUINO PRO MINI?

The Arduino Pro Mini usually has the same microcontroller (MCU) as the Arduino Uno, the Atmel ATmega328P. Because it is the same MCU, the speed and memory size are the same. The Pro Mini also has the same I/O pins as the Uno.

The major difference between the Arduino Uno and the Pro Mini is their size (see picture above). Further, the Pro Mini does not have a USB Host Connection.

When you buy a Pro Mini, you can choose between the 3.3 V and the 5 V version. The 5 V version can run at 16 MHz while the 3.3 V version only runs at 8 MHz. There is also a version with an adjustable regulator that support 3.3 V and 5 V via a jumper setting. The version with the adjustable

to upload a sketch, you need a FTDI USB to Serial/UART TTL adapter. For the 3.3 V Arduino version it is recommended to use a *TTL Level/ Serial Converter Cable* that converts between USB 5 V and Arduino 3.3 V (see [here](#)). Mine uses the *CP2102* chip and did only cost 2 EUR. The CP2102 has a 3.3 V and a 5 V connection (the 3.3 V output is on one of the sides), the pins are 5 V tolerant and the level is always 3.3 V. The cable has 5 strands. You connect 5 V or 3.3 V to VCC, GND to GND, RXD to TXO, TXD to RXI and DTR to DTR (can be named GRN). DTR is used by the Arduino software to automatically reset the MCU before an upload. Connect the TTL adapter directly to your PC instead of going through a USB hub. When the direct connection works, then you may test if it still works when using a hub.

One note about the power supply. You can supply unregulated voltage to the RAW pin. For example from a 9 V battery. The voltage must be at least 0.4 V higher than the board voltage because the regulator drops voltage. The difference between the input voltage and the board voltage is dissipated as heat. The datasheet of the standard regulator, the *MIC5205*, states that to avoid overheating, you should not use more than 6.23 V input for 3.3 V output when using the maximum load of 150 mA (datasheet is linked in sources). Alternatively, the VCC pin can be used to directly power the board. The voltage that you apply to VCC is the voltage that the MCU and all pins will have.

There is one thing to be aware of. The Pro Mini usually comes without attached headers. You need to solder the headers yourself. Unless you have spare headers lying round, I would strongly recommend to buy a Pro Mini where the headers are already included and only need to be soldered. I once tried to just use male jumper cables and got errors when uploading a sketch because the holes are too large for the jumper cable to fit tight enough.

## STEP 1 - POWER DOWN SLEEP TO SAVE ENERGY

When the ATmega328P is in *Active Mode*, it will continuously execute several million instructions per second. Further, the *On-Board Peripherals* Analog to Digital Converter (ADC), Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI), Timer 0,1,2, Two Wire Interface (I2C), USART, Watchdog Timer (WDT), and the Brown-out Detection (BOD) consume power.

To save power, the ATmega328P MCU supports a number of sleep modes and unused peripherals can be turned off. The sleep modes differ in what parts remain active, by the sleep duration and the time needed to wake-up (wake-up period). The sleep mode and active peripherals can be controlled with the AVR sleep and power libraries or, more concisely, with the excellent *Low-Power* library from Rocketscream (see [here](#)).

The Low-Power library is simple to use but very powerful. The statement

```
LowPower.powerDown(SLEEP_8S, ADC_OFF, BOD_OFF);
```

puts the MCU in

SLEEP\_MODE\_PWR\_DOWN for 16 ms to 8 s, depending on the first argument. It disables the ADC and the BOD. Power-down sleep means that all chip functions are disabled till the next interrupt. Further, the external oscillator is stopped. Only level interrupts on INT1 and INT2, pin change interrupts, TWI/I2C address match, or the WDT, if enabled, can wake the MCU up. So with the single statement, you will minimize energy consumption. For a 3.3 V Pro Mini without power LED and without regulator (see below) that is running the statement, the energy consumption is 4.5  $\mu$ A. That is very close to what is mentioned in the ATmega328P datasheet for power-down sleep

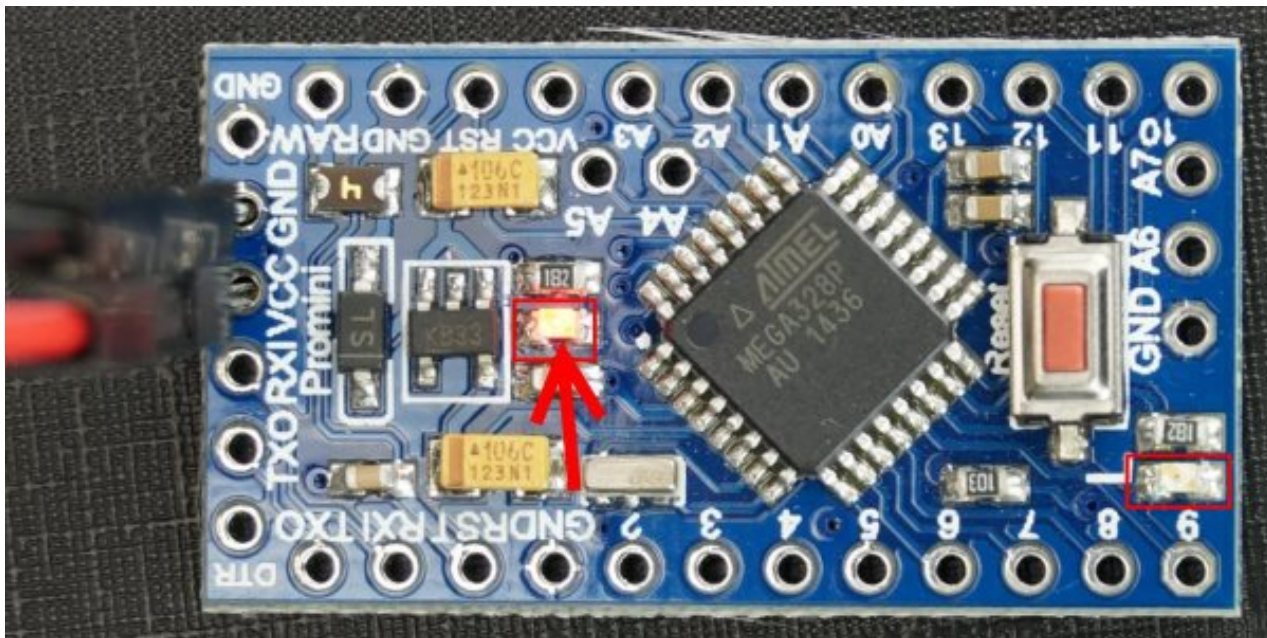
[here](#) for a complete example sketch. See [here](#) for the *mailboxnotifier* wireless application that uses the LowPower library.

With an unmodified 3.3 V Arduino Pro Mini, you will use only 0.90 mA instead of 4.75 mA when using *LowPower.powerDown* instead of *delay*. How to go down to 0.0541 mA is explained in the next section.

## STEP 2 - DISABLE THE POWER LED TO SAVE MORE ENERGY

Without the power LED, the 3.3 V Arduino Pro Mini uses about 0.85 mA less, the 5 V version even 3 mA less. However the ATmega328P cannot control the power LED. So, to disable the LED, you need to make a small hardware modification by cutting one of the two tiny traces which connect to the power LED.

There are two LEDs on the Pro Mini board. The two LEDs are marked with a red square in the following picture. The power LED is marked with an arrow. If you are not sure where the power LED is on your board, then you can just power it and you will see the LED.

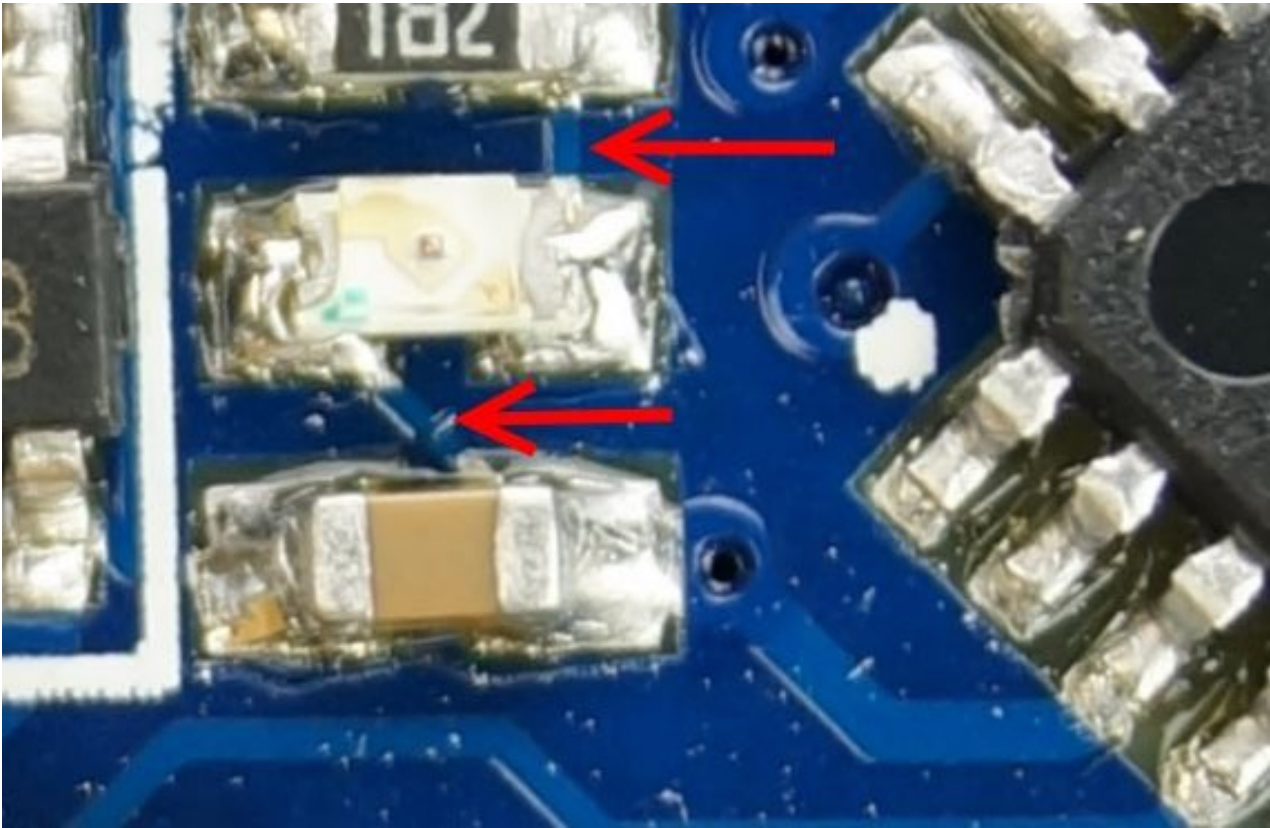


When you found the power LED, then try to locate at least one trace that leads to the LED. In the second picture below, I marked the traces on my board. A high-resolution picture with a lot of light helps to find the traces.

When you found a trace to the power LED, then you take a knife and break the trace, so that it will not conduct any more. You can see my result in the third picture below.









Granulations, your Pro Mini should now only use about 54  $\mu\text{A}$  (0.054 mA) in power-down mode if it is the 3.3 V version and about 23  $\mu\text{A}$  (0.023 mA) if it is the 5 V version.

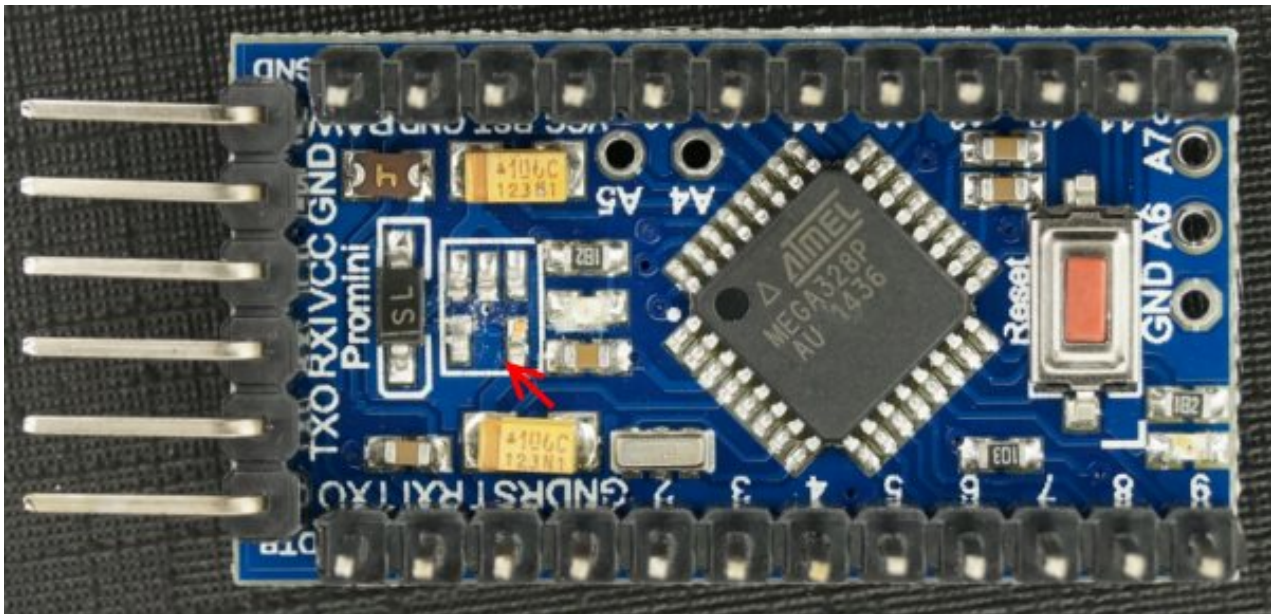
### STEP 3 - REPLACE OR REMOVE THE VOLTAGE REGULATOR TO MINIMIZE ENERGY USAGE

All Arduino Pro Mini clones, that I came across, use the same voltage regulator, the *MIC5205-KB50/KB33/KBAA*. The datasheet of the regulator reveals that the lost current or *Ground Pin Current* at 50 mA load is typically 0.350 mA and at 0.1 mA load it is 0.080 mA (datasheet linked in sources). So, ignoring the voltage drop, the efficiency at 50 mA load is 99.3 % and at 0.1 mA load it is only 20 %. For 0.0045 mA load at 3.3 V the efficiency is about 10 % because I measured about ten times more current consumption with the regulator than without (see table above).

Even though the standard voltage regulator is not efficient at low current, it is still good enough to run the 3.3 V Pro Mini on 3 AA Alkaline batteries for more than one year, based on the measured power consumption of 54  $\mu\text{A}$  in power-down sleep and 3.90 mA in active mode.

If you really want to, you can remove the voltage regulator as follows. Before proceeding, you may want to check if you have the Sparkfun version of the Arduino Pro Mini. In that case you just need to unsolder a jumper (see Schematic on sparkfun.com).

To remove the voltage regulator, take a gripper tongs and pull it out. You find the regulator at the position shown in the second picture below. The regulator will be destroyed when removing it this way.

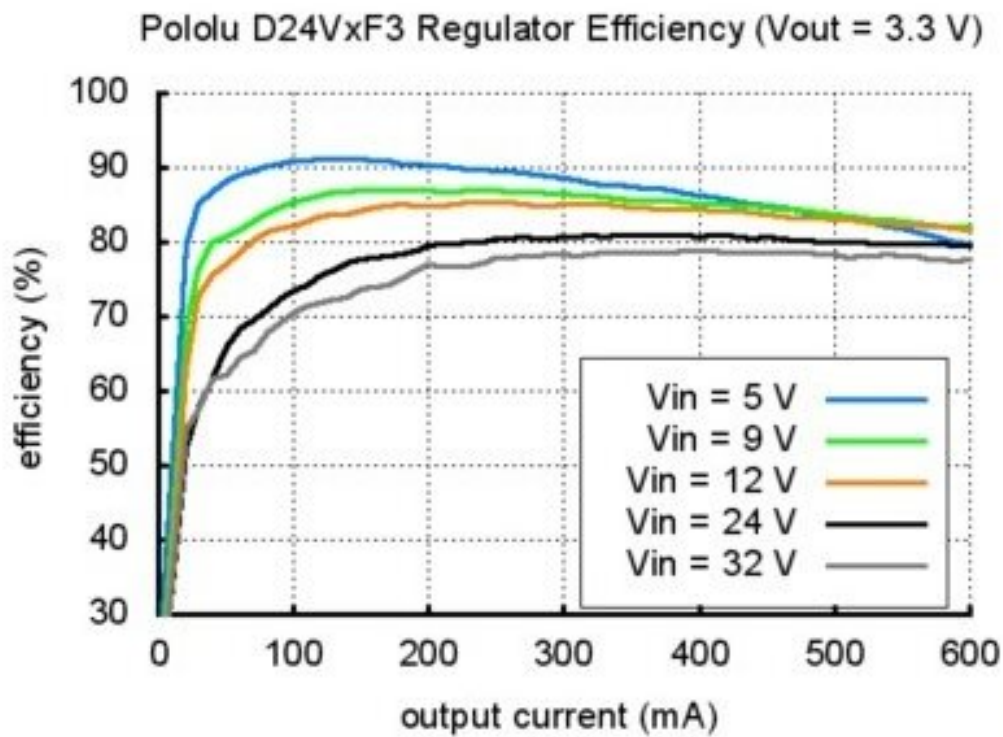


Granulations, your Pro Mini should now only use about  $4.5\ \mu\text{A}$  ( $0.0045\ \text{mA}$ ) in power-down mode if it is the 3.3 V version and about  $5.8\ \mu\text{A}$  ( $0.0058\ \text{mA}$ ) if it is the 5 V version.

To power the board, without voltage regulator, you need to supply the correct voltage to the VCC pin. The ATmega328P running at 8 MHz can actually support voltage levels between 2.7 V and 5.5 V (see datasheet in sources). However, the voltage on the pins will vary with the input voltage.

Now you might want to connect a more efficient voltage regulator before the VCC pin. Many people recommend a switching regulator. However a switching regulator is usually not efficient at very low currents. As an example for a switching regulator, see the efficiency chart of the *POLOLU 3.3V, 300MA STEP-DOWN VOLTAGE REGULATOR D24V3F3*, in the screenshot below. Similarly, the *SparkFun 3.3V Step-Up Breakout - NCP1402*, also a switching regulator, needs  $57\ \mu\text{A}$  at 1.5 V or  $24\ \mu\text{A}$  at 3 V to provide  $4.5\ \mu\text{A}$  at 3.3 V. That is about 18 % efficiency at  $4.5\ \mu\text{A}$  when comparing Watts input to Watts output.

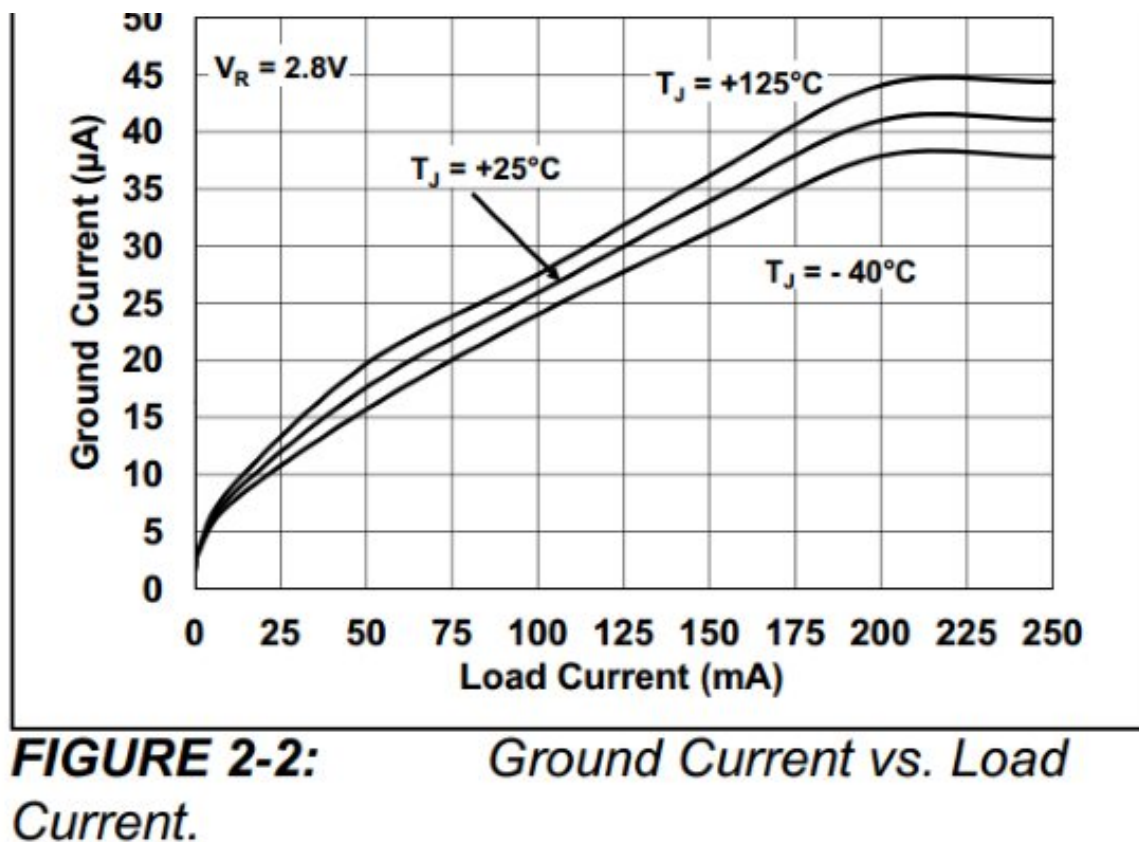




Efficiency of D24V3F3 switching regulator. Screenshot made when visiting [this](#) url.

A regulator that is very efficient at micro amp currents is the Microchip *MCP1700* or *MCP1703*. The *MCP1700* allows up to 6 V input and the *MCP1703* up to 16 V. Both are available with 3.3 V output (*MCP1700-3302E*, *MCP1703-3302E*) or with 5.0 V output (*MCP1700-5002E*, *MCP1703-5002E*). The datasheet of the *MCP1700* states a quiescent current of only 1.6  $\mu\text{A}$  (datasheet linked in sources). The regulators are used in the ultra-low power Arduino compatible boards from Rocket Scream as can be seen in the Schematic from [here](#) or from LowPowerLab as can be seen [here](#). The regulator costs below 50 cents. You will also need two ceramic capacitors that can be 1  $\mu\text{F}$  or 10  $\mu\text{F}$ .





Efficiency of MCP1700 linear regulator. Screenshot made when visiting [this url](#).

With the new regulator, you should be able to power the Pro Mini from one or two coin cells for a year or more.

#### FURTHER LOW-ENERGY RELATED THOUGHTS

You can find articles that bring the power consumption of the ATmega328P down to 100 nano ampere as [Power saving techniques for microprocessors](#). While it is interesting to read, the measures like disabling the watchdog timer, using the internal oscillator, or running with 4 MHz at 1.8 V, are not practical for most applications because used libraries or connected parts may not work with that configuration.

Instead it may be easier to use a stronger battery or to use a solar panel to harvest energy.

If you are planning to run on batteries, then you may want to check the battery voltage level to detect the end of battery life. There is one paragraph called "[Detecting low voltage](#)" in [this](#) article that describes how to read the voltage of the VCC pin by using the ADC converter. If your 3.3 V output voltage regulator outputs only 3.2 V or 3.1 V then you would know that the battery must be changed. There is also another method that uses a voltage divider. It can be used to measure the battery voltage directly instead of the board voltage. It is explained [here](#) and [here](#).

You may wonder why one should not buy a ATmega328P board that is already optimized for low power instead of hacking a board like shown here. The reason, why I prefer to hack a \$ 2 board is because it is much cheaper. However, if you are willing to spend a little more than \$ 10 then you

<http://playground.arduino.cc/Learning/arduinoSleepCode>

avr/power.h Library to Enable/Disable On-Board Peripherals

<http://www.atmel.com/webdoc/AVRLibcReferenceManual/groupavrpower.html>

Arduino Pro Mini Sugested USB-to-TTL Serial Convertor

<http://arduino.cc/en/Guide/ArduinoProMini>

ATmega328P Datasheet

<http://www.atmel.com/images/Atmel-8271-8-bit-AVR-Microcontroller-ATmega48A-48PA-88A-88PA-168A-168PA-328-328PdatasheetComplete.pdf>

MCP1700 - Low Quiescent Current (about 2  $\mu$ A @ 4 V input) / Low Dropout Voltage (LDO), 250 mA output, linear regulator, input 2.3 - 6.0 V, output 1.2 - 5.0 V datasheet

<http://ww1.microchip.com/downloads/en/DeviceDoc/20001826C.pdf>

MCP1703 - Low Quiescent Current (about 2  $\mu$ A @ 4 V input) / Low Dropout Voltage (LDO), 250 mA output, linear regulator, input 2.7 - 16.0 V, output 1.2 - 5.5 V datasheet

<http://ww1.microchip.com/downloads/en/DeviceDoc/22049f.pdf>

Arduino Pro Mini Regulator MIC5205 - KB50 / KB33 / KBAA Datasheet

[http://www.micrel.com/\\_PDF/mic5205.pdf](http://www.micrel.com/_PDF/mic5205.pdf)

Atmega328P Power Reduction Down to 100 nano-amps (100 nA)

<http://www.gammon.com.au/power>

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