ECEN-5833

Low Power Embedded Design Techniques

Project Updates

***Fitness Performance Tracking Vest***

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# **Performance Tracker**

We’ll be designing and developing a GPS performance tracker which will measure important performance stats for most sports activities. From a demanding scenic trek to any high intense sports game and provide you an insight of your performance.

It will include the following statistics:

* Current Heart Rate
* Maximum Heart Rate
* Blood Oxygen
* Total Distance
* Altitude, Acceleration
* Max Speed
* No. of Laps/Sprints
* Calories.

# **Why this?**

Performance tracking devices provide a level of individual performance analysis that far surpasses anything coaches and athletes from previous generations were familiar with. The advantages to early adopters of this technology are enormous. Individuals can keep a track of their fitness and get an in-depth understanding of strengths and weaknesses. This knowledge, put together with the right training can do wonders.

**Managing Workload**

For emerging athletes, consistent and intelligent training is crucial for long-term success, particularly for those aspiring to college-level sports and beyond. Field sports like soccer, football, and baseball demand skill development through year-round, focused training. However, overtraining poses risks to athletes and teams. With performance tracking technology, coaches can now make data-driven decisions to balance intensity and rest, ensuring peak performance on game days.

**Injury Reduction**

Injuries are a significant concern for athletes and teams, especially when they result from preventable factors, such as risky training practices. Performance tracking offers valuable insights into determining suitable training thresholds, preventing overexertion, and managing fatigue and stress during games and practices.

# **Block Diagram**

A diagram of a computer system

Description automatically generated

Figure 1: High Level Block Diagram

# **Data Flow Algorithm**

A diagram of a computer system

Description automatically generated

Figure 2 Data Flow Diagram

# **Microprocessor and Sensor Selection**

## **EFR32 Blue Gecko**

The EFR32 Blue Gecko is a ARM Cortex-M4 based family of wireless system-on-chip (SoC) devices used as an energy-efficient solution for wireless communication and IoT applications.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Operating Parameters** | **Range** |
| Power Supply Voltage | 1.8V – 3.8V |
| Wireless Connectivity | Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE), Zigbee, Thread |
| Peripherals | GPIO pins, UARTs, SPI, I2C, timers, and analog interfaces |
| Power Modes | active, sleep, deep sleep, and hibernate, (EM0 – EM3) |
| Operating Temperature Range | -40°C to +85°C |

## **Heart Rate & Pulse Oximeter Sensor, *MAX30102***

The MAX30102 is used to measure both heart rate and oxygen saturation (SpO2). It works by emitting and detecting infrared light through the skin, measuring variations in light absorption due to blood flow, and using this information to calculate heart rate and SpO2 levels in wearable fitness devices. It plays a crucial role in monitoring the wearer's health and fitness parameters in real-time.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Operating Parameters** | **Range** |
| Power Supply Voltage | 3.3V – 5V |
| Communication Interface | I2C |
| Capability of heart rate measurement | 30BPM – 200BPM |
| Oxygen Saturation Measurement | 70% - 100% |
| Sampling Rate | 50Hz – 1KHz |
| Operating Temperature Range | -40°C to +85°C |

## **Accelerometer, LIS3DH Triple-Axis**

The LIS3DH is a triple-axis accelerometer sensor used for motion sensing. Here are the working requirements and specifications of the LIS3DH Triple-Axis module:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Operating Parameters** | **Range** |
| Power Supply Voltage | 1.71V – 3.6V |
| Communication Interface | I2C/SPI |
| Measurement Axes | Three orthogonal axes: X, Y, and Z |
| Acceleration Range | 70% - 100% |
| Operating Temperature Range | -40°C to +85°C |

### **SAM-M8Q**

* Initially, the NEO-6M GPS module was considered, but following thorough research, we opted for the SAM-M8Q GPS module due to its superior features and benefits compared to the former.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameters | SAM-M8Q | NE0-6M | MAX-M10S |
| Integrated Antenna | ✓ | 🗶 | 🗶 |
| Odometer | ✓ | 🗶 | ✓ |
| Tracking Channels | 72 | 50 | 56 |
| Dynamics | ≤4 g | ≤4 g | ≤ 4 g |
| Altitude | 50,000 m | 50,000 m | 80,000 m |
| Velocity | 500 m/s | 500 m/s | 500 m/s |
| VCC Max | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |

# **Product Features**

* Free and easy to use Vest Mobile Application which enables the user to track the cardinal parameters related to human body (heartbeat rate and blood oxygen levels) and movement (speed, altitude, location) while performing any physical activity.
* Load power management would be implemented though software based on sensory data, such that, components consume as low power as possible.
* The device can run on rechargeable batteries, and it would also support charging over solar energy as a part of energy harvesting.
* If threshold values of heartbeat or oxygen levels are crossed above or below limits, the mobile app will support notifying the user with a warning.

# **Update 1: Week 3**

## **Proposal Feedback Questions**

1. I would like to know how often you plan on sampling your sensors and how often you are going to get GPS positioning?
   * We intend to sample each of the devices to ensure that new data becomes available every 10 seconds, aligning with our initial concept of transmitting data packets at this specific interval.
2. How are you going to implement load power management?
   * If the component under consideration supports low power or sleep mode with some condition/threshold, it will be incorporated for load power management, else the module’s switching will be controlled by the software based on required conditions.
3. Under features, it’s stated load power management will be implemented through software based on sensory data, but is there a low power mode on your GPS module?

* Yes, SAM-M8Q has two low power modes out of which we will be using “Cyclic Tracking” mode which can sample data every 1 – 10 seconds.

1. Does your MAX30102 have a shutdown mode?

* Yes, the MAX30102 sensor does have a shutdown mode. Its shutdown mode allows us to conserve power when the sensor is not actively needed, which is especially important in battery-operated devices.
* In shutdown mode:
* LEDs Turn Off: The MAX30102's LED drivers, which are used for emitting light into the skin to measure pulse and oxygen levels, are turned off. This significantly reduces power consumption as the LEDs are one of the most power-hungry components of the sensor.
* Sensor Functions Pause: The sensor's data acquisition and processing functions are paused. It stops collecting and processing data, which further reduces power consumption.
* Registers Retain Data: The sensor retains its configuration settings and previous data in its registers during shutdown. This means that when you exit shutdown mode and power it up again, you can resume data collection with the same settings.
* To exit shutdown mode and bring the MAX30102 back into active operation, you typically need to write to the sensor's control registers to configure its mode of operation (e.g., heart rate or SpO2 mode) and start data acquisition.

1. How long do you expect your product to run (how long of a workout can it track before you need to charge it)?
   * As per initial estimations and design ideas, we plan to have battery that can keep the device up for at least 5 hours.
2. You mention an LCD in your indicators box, are you planning on implementing an LCD (think about your physical product specifications)?

* The indication segment of the Block Diagram presented potential choices, but our current plan does not involve incorporating an LCD into the device. Instead, the device will feature status LED(s).

1. Also, please elaborate on your ideas for your mobile/web application (high level).

* GUI Development Platform Considerations: Python/MIT App Inventor/Android Studio
* App Features:

Application will display following health, fitness & location parameters:

* + Heart rate
  + Blood Oxygen Level
  + Calories Burnt
  + Distance Covered
  + Location
  + Altitude
  + Motion Speed
  + Total activity time
  + Type of activity
* User will have to set a profile during App initialization.
* User Profile Parameters:
  + Profile name
  + Gender
  + Age
  + Height
  + Weight
* App will be integrated with the fitness tracking vest through wireless communication protocol – Bluetooth.
* Real-time data synchronization between the vest and the app

### **Past Week Progress**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Task** | **Date** |
| 1. | Sensor selection Verification | 09/11/2023 |
| 2. | GPS sensor change based on specifications | 09/12/2023 |
| 3. | Detailed study of sensor datasheets | 09/14/2023 |
| 4. | Sensor working modes | 09/14/2023 |
| 5. | Study and analysis of power consumption of each sensor and microcontroller | 09/15/2023 |
| 6. | Load power management design | 09/16/2023 |
| 7. | Storage element inclusion decision | 09/16/2023 |

### **Plan for Next Week**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Task** | **Planned Date of completion** |
| 1. | Deciding basic process flow algorithm | 09/18/2023 |
| 2. | Study: Basic Converters and Regulators | 09/20/2023 |
| 3. | Study: PMIC and decide suitable one for our application | 09/20/2023 |
| 4. | Components library creation in Altium | 09/22/2023 |
| 5. | Study: App Development | 09/23/2023 |
| 6. | Study: Health Parameters monitoring | 09/24/2023 |

### **Gantt Chart**

Please access the Gantt Chart [here](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1KaPb1-7P7Jsq5lPKC4ED-a-X1ax_88Hf/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=111181014121170282160&rtpof=true&sd=true).

### **Support needed for following tasks/decisions**

* Power Consumption Analysis
* Energy Harvesting Specifications
* Review of Process algorithm

## **Why these Sensors?**

### **LIS3DH**

* LIS3DH is a 3-axis accelerometer, measuring acceleration along the X, Y, and Z axes. The primary reasons to use this for our application are following:
  + Known for low power consumption, suitable for battery-powered devices and applications where power efficiency is critical and can help in load power management of our device.
  + Provides good resolution to capture a wide range of accelerations accurately.
  + Supports both I2C and SPI communication interfaces with transaction cycles in the range of microseconds and nanoseconds respectively.

### **MAX30102**

* The selection between the MAX30101 and MAX30102 sensors was deliberated. In cases where exclusive heart rate monitoring suffices, the MAX30101 could be deemed adequate and economically advantageous. Nevertheless, for our application precise SpO2 measurements are necessitated for a broad spectrum of scenarios, the MAX30102 emerges as the favored option owing to its dual-LED configuration and enhanced accuracy.

### **SAM-M8Q**

* Initially, the NEO-6M GPS module was considered, but following thorough research, we opted for the SAM-M8Q GPS module due to its superior features and benefits compared to the former.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameters | SAM-M8Q | NE0-6M | MAX-M10S |
| Integrated Antenna | ✓ | 🗶 | 🗶 |
| Odometer | ✓ | 🗶 | ✓ |
| Tracking Channels | 72 | 50 | 56 |
| Dynamics | ≤4 g | ≤4 g | ≤ 4 g |
| Altitude | 50,000 m | 50,000 m | 80,000 m |
| Velocity | 500 m/s | 500 m/s | 500 m/s |
| VCC Max | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |

Table 1: GPS module selection based on key specifications

## **Use Case Model**

### **Power Consumption**

The following data regarding current consumption at specific voltage levels as per datasheet was used to determine an estimate of total power usage and which energy modes would the device operate at any instant. All these values are based on specific operating environments from datasheets, and thus the actual consumption based on time periods (power on, stabilizing time, data transfer, sleep/wake) would vary once the measurements are made using the actual sensor and the microcontroller.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Current (uA)** | **Voltage** | **Power (uW)** |
| **Interfaces** | MAX30102 (HR and SpO2) |  |  |  |
| HR + SpO2 Mode | 1200 | 5 | 6000 |
| HR Mode | 1200 | 2 | 2400 |
| Standby Mode | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.19 |
| LIS3DH (Accelerometer) |  |  |  |
| Normal Mode @50 HZ ODR | 11 | 2.5 | 27.5 |
| Normal Mode @1 HZ ODR | 2 | 2.5 | 5 |
| Low Power Mode @50 HZ ODR | 6 | 2.5 | 15 |
| SAM-M8Q (GPS) |  |  |  |
| Continuous Mode | 23000 | 3 | 69000 |
| Cyclic Tracking (@ 1Hz) | 9500 | 3 | 28500 |
| Max Supply Current (@1Hz) | 67000 | 3 | 201000 |

Table 2: Power Consumption for Interfacing Devices

For the microcontroller, since it has an onboard Bluetooth module, and the radio would not work beyond EM1 mode, the following current consumption data is available from the datasheet:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Energy Modes** | **Typical Current Consumption (uA)** | **Voltage** | **Power (uW)** |
| EM0 | 128 | 3.3 | 422.4 |
| EM1 (all peripherals disabled) | 76 | 3.3 | 250.8 |
| EM1 (with Radio) | 9500 | 3.3 | 31350 |
| EM2 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 7.26 |
| EM3 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 4.95 |
| EM4 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 1.32 |
| EM4 Sleep | 0.08 | 3.3 | 0.264 |

Table 3: Power Consumption for Microcontroller

### **Energy Mode Analysis**

According to the initial proposal and brainstorming, we plan to transmit the data packets every 10 seconds to the mobile application over Bluetooth. As per the reference manual of EFR32BG13, the device supports active radio transmission only until EM1 mode. Therefore, based on power consumptions, reference manual data and initial brainstormed sampling rate for data transfers, the device would always be in either **Active Mode, EM0 or EM1 energy modes**. But, with load power management, the current consumption at any instant can be lowered for the time when no new reading of sensory data is required or using sensor’s internal low power feature.

# **Update 2: Week 4**

## **Feedback Questions from Update 1**

1. In your Gantt chart, I would recommend splitting your tasks into subsections for easier navigation. The Gantt chart should fill in the right side with colored cells where tasks are completed/planned. Please keep adding your updates to a growing document.

* Refer [here](#_Gantt_Chart).

1. For this week, you should have your proposal and then your update 1 as an additional section.

* Updated

1. Don't forget to add if you are on track and if not why.

* Added [here](#_Progress_Status).

1. Please pick your desired energy harvesting option. If you need help with this, reach out to me/Randy and the TA's.

* We plan to use solar panels/cells as our energy harvesting source as our device’s primary application is sufficed outdoors. As the energy harvesting source would contribute to 10% of battery capacity, we would finalize the size/number of panels/cells once the energy source device is finalized.

1. In your energy mode breakdown, which sensors are running in which energy mode and for how long? There is an example of this energy chart given in the slide deck.

* In summary, all sensors need to be at least in EM1 energy mode to receive peripheral interrupts. The detailed explanation for energy mode using average & maximum current values and time period of one initialization, read and write cycle is provided in [Energy Mode Breakdown](#_Energy_Mode_Breakdown) and [Use Case and Energy Storage Element Calculation](#_Use_case_and) sections.

1. Additionally, you need to tell me more about your design. How are you going to connect your sensors? Are they all on the same I2C bus? Are they split? If a sensor supports different serial protocols, which one are you picking and why?

* Refer [here](#_Sensor_Interfacing)

### **Energy Mode Breakdown**

To calculate the maximum power being drawn by the device and which energy state it falls under, following parameters were considered:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Device | Current (mA) | Voltage (V) | Power (mW) | Power(uW) |
| Deep Sleep | 0.0013 | 3.3 | 0.00429 | 4.29 |
| Microcontroller (Tx) | 8.5 | 3.3 | 28.05 | 28050 |
| GPS | 67 | 3.3 | 221.1 | 221100 |
| HR and SPO2 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 3.96 | 3960 |
| Accelerometer | 0.01 | 3.3 | 0.033 | 33 |
| Total: | 76.71 |  |  |  |

Table 4: Voltage and Current Consumption Summary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Device States | Power (mW) |  |
| GPIO Init/ Startup | 4.95 |  |
| Sensor Init + Read | 225.093 |  |
| Transmit | 80 | Referred from datasheet, 19dBm is 0.0794 Watts |
| Deep Sleep | 0.00429 |  |

Table 5: Power Consumption Summary for each State

Figure 3 Energy Chart

The high-level design elaborating the timing, current and power consumption of each state is shown in the [Use Case and Energy Storage Element Calculation](#_Use_case_and) section.

### **Past Week Progress**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Task** | **Planned Date of completion** | **Actual Date of Completion** |
| 1. | Deciding basic process flow algorithm | 09/18/2023 | Done  (Refer [here](#_Data_Flow_Algorithm)) |
| 2. | Study: Basic Converters and Regulators | 09/20/2023 | Done |
| 3. | Study: PMIC and decide suitable one for our application | 09/20/2023 | Done  (Refer [here](#_Use_case_PMIC)) |
| 4. | Components library creation in Altium | 09/22/2023 | Not started |
| 5. | Study: App Development | 09/23/2023 | Not started |
| 6. | Study: Health Parameters monitoring | 09/24/2023 | In progress |

### **Plan for Next Week**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Task** | **Planned Date of completion** |
| 1. | Finish library creation of components to be used in the system. | 09/29/2023 |
| 2. | Perform interfacing of all components using the development kits and verify the working. | 09/29/2023 |

### **Gantt Chart**

Please access the Gantt Chart [here](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1KaPb1-7P7Jsq5lPKC4ED-a-X1ax_88Hf/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=111181014121170282160&rtpof=true&sd=true).

### **Progress Status**

At this point, we've completed essential tasks, including the examination of fundamental regulators and the selection of a PMIC (Power Management Integrated Circuit). We have also determined the basic dataflow for the design. However, we realized that we underestimated our time for the completion of necessary tasks and planned other tasks such as studying app development and creating a component library. Unfortunately, due to other high-priority tasks such as energy management calculations and PMIC selection, we were unable to dedicate time to these tasks. Taking this phase of development into consideration, we are on schedule, except from verifying recharge time requirements for use cases and sizing storage based on the number of charge cycles required.

### **Support needed for following tasks/decisions**

* Need help to precisely understand following two points and to verify if our analysis is right.  
  1. Use-case recharge time requirements

2. sizing storage based on use case number of charge cycles

* To figure out, calculation of total energy required between charging.
* Selection of energy harvesting component

### **Sensor Interfacing**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Sensor Name** | **Available communication Protocols** | **Selected communication protocol** | **Reason for selecting specific protocol** |
| 1. | MAX30102 | I2C | I2C | Sensor supports only I2C |
| 2. | LIS3DH | I2C, SPI | SPI | SPI is efficient in terms of power and time consumption |
| 3. | SAM-M8Q | UART, DDC (I2C compliant) | UART | Less power consumption as compared to I2C |

Though there are multiple pins available on EFR32BG13 to establish connections between the sensor protocol pins (I2C/SPI/UART) and the EFR32BG13 pins, the ultimate pin configurations will be determined during the schematic and layout design phase, taking into consideration design convenience and ease of implementation.

### **Use case and Energy Storage Element selection math**

To calculate the amount of energy/charge for the battery following design has been taken into consideration:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State** | **State Name** | **Time Duration (sec)** | **Energy Mode** |
| 1 | GPIO INIT | 1 | EM0/EM1 |
| 2 | Sensor Setup and Read | 4 | EM1 |
| 3 | Data Transmission | 1 | EM1 |
| 4 | Idle | 4 | EM3/Deep Sleep |

Table 6: Energy Mode and Duration for each state

The current consumed during the initialization of GPIO pins is calculated using the AEM current profiler in Simplicity Studio by enabling the GPIO pin for onboard temperature sensor, and for this use case of 3 sensors, it was found to be around 1.5mA. The states shown above would run periodically every 10 seconds. Apart from this, the maximum current, maximum average current and minimum average current values were calculated using following data from datasheets:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Device | Current (mA) | Voltage (V) | Power (mW) |
| Microcontroller Deep Sleep | 0.0013 | 3.3 | 0.00429 |
| Microcontroller (Tx) | 8.5 | 3.3 | 28.05 |
| GPS | 67 | 3.3 | 221.1 |
| HR and SPO2 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 3.96 |
| Accelerometer | 0.01 | 3.3 | 0.033 |

Table 7: Power Consumption Summary for each device

While using the above design as a reference, following average current and power consumption values were obtained:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Min. | Max |
| Average Current (mA) | 1.07091 | 14.52152 |
| Average Power (mW) | 3.304003 | 47.921016 |

Table 8 : Average Current and Power Consumption of System.

The average current and power values were calculated using the following use case assumptions from device datasheets:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Operation** | **Worst Case Time (sec)** |
| GPIO Init | 1 |
| GPS | 2 |
| Accelerometer | 1 |
| HR and SPO2 | 1 |
| Transmit | 1 |
| Sleep | 4 |
| Total | 10 |

Table 9: Worst Case performance time summary

We have defined 3 battery selection options and they are as follows:

**Case I: Assuming all sensors run continuously for 5 hours (Max Current Consumption)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Value | Units |
| Voltage (V) | 3.3 | V |
| Current (I) | 0.076 | A |
| Duration (t) | 5 | h |

Table 10: Calculated values for Max Current Consumption

From these input values, we get the following:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Resistance | 43.42105263 | Ohms | =V/I |
| Power: | 0.2508 | Watt | =V\*I |
| Charge | 0.38 | Ah | =I\*t |
| Energy (WattHour) | 1.254 | Wh | =P\*t |
| Energy (Joule) | 4514 | J | =Wh\*3600 |
| Energy (Calorie) | 1078.97 | cal | =Wh\*860.42065 |

Table 11: Electrical Parameters for Max Current Consumption

Thus, from the number of Joules, we can calculate the required mAH:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Energy (Joule) | 4500 | J |
| Voltage | 4.2 | V |
| Charge (= E/V/3.6) | 297.62 | mAh |

Table 12: Required Charge Calculation for Max Current Consumption

**Case II: Maximum Average Current Consumption**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Value | Units |
| Voltage (V) | 3.3 | V |
| Current (I) | 0.014 | A |
| Duration (t) | 5 | h |

Table 13: Calculated values for Max Average Current Consumption

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Resistance | 235.714 | Ohms | =V/I |
| Power: | 0.0462 | Watt | =V\*I |
| Charge | 0.07 | Ah | =I\*t |
| Energy (WattHour) | 0.231 | Wh | =P\*t |
| Energy (Joule) | 832 | J | =Wh\*3600 |
| Energy (Calorie) | 198.76 | cal | =Wh\*860.42065 |

Table 14: Electrical Parameters for Max Average Current Consumption

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Energy (Joule) | 1000 | J |
| Voltage | 4.2 | V |
| Charge (= E/V/3.6) | 66.14 | mAh |

Table 15: Required Charge Calculation for Max Average Current Consumption

**Case III: Minimum Average Current Consumption**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Value** | **Units** |
| Voltage (V) | 3.3 | V |
| Current (I) | 0.001 | A |
| Duration (t) | 5 | h |

Table 16: Calculated values for Minimum Average Current Consumption

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Resistance | 3300 | Ohms | =V/I |
| Power: | 0.0033 | Watt | =V\*I |
| Charge | 0.005 | Ah | =I\*t |
| Energy (WattHour) | 0.0165 | Wh | =P\*t |
| Energy (Joule) | 59 | J | =Wh\*3600 |
| Energy (Calorie) | 14.20 | cal | =Wh\*860.42065 |

Table 17: Electrical Parameters for Minimum Average Current Consumption

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Energy (Joule) | 100 | J |
| Voltage | 4.2 | V |
| Charge (= E/V/3.6) | 6.61 | mAh |

Table 18: Required Charge Calculation for Minimum Average Current Consumption

From the above 3 cases, we have an estimate of the minimum and maximum requirements of the system at any given instant and the data required to look for an energy storage element (Battery) that will suffice the energy requirements.

### **Energy Storage Element and PMU(s)**

Energy Storage element: Battery (3898) Digi-Key Part No: 1528-2731-ND

Upon researching supercapacitors and batteries, it becomes evident that supercapacitors are used in situations requiring high or instantaneous power output in a short timeframe, prioritizing power density. Conversely, batteries are chosen when energy density is more important, typically when sustained energy supply is needed for extended periods, with less emphasis on immediate power demands. For our specific application, the primary requirement is an energy storage component with higher power density rather than energy density. Therefore, the optimal choice is a "**battery**."

### **Use-case recharge time requirements**

Assuming maximum average current consumption of the system mentioned above the recharge time requirements can be calculated as follows:

Battery Capacity = 400 mAH

Max. avg system current (power on + initialization + data acquisition + transmission) = 14.5 mA (Discharge rate)

A screenshot of a recharge time

Description automatically generated

Table 19 Battery Recharge Duration

### **Sizing storage based on use case number of charge cycles (Warranty)**

For the selected Battery charge cycles from the datasheet are as follows:

Cycle Life @25℃ - Cycle **life ≥ 500**

Discharge to 3.0V @0.2C, then 0.5c CCCV 0.01C charge to 4.2V, rest for 10 min. discharge @ 0.2C to 3.0V and rest for 10 min. Continue the charge/discharge cycles until discharge capacity lower than 70% of rated capacity.

Based on our calculations the battery will discharge at a rate of 0.03C which is nearly 15% less than the discharge rate considered in the datasheet. So, the warranty of product can be calculated as follows:

Recharge Time = 27 Hrs.

Number of hours to complete 500 cycles = 27 x 500 = 13500 Hrs.

Since the discharge current is 15% less than discharge current in datasheet adding 15% to Number of hours to complete 500 cycles = 13500 + 2025 = 15525 Hrs.

500 cycles in days = 15545/24 = 647 days

500 cycles in years ~= 1.7 yrs.

**Note: These values are true considering the condition that there is no charging until and unless the battery discharges to discharge cut-off voltage of 3.0 V. But if the battery is charged and discharged at the same time using the energy harvesting element then the product warranty can be further improved based on the difference between charging and discharging rate.**

### **Use-case PMIC selection**

We have chosen the BQ25570, an Ultra-Low Power Harvester Power Management IC with a boost charger, and a Nano power Buck Converter, to serve as the Power Management IC (PMIC) for our product.

We have opted not to use an unregulated power supply since all sensors and the microcontroller in our system have a maximum voltage limit of 3.6 V, whereas the energy storage element supplies 3.7 V. As a result, we will require a regulator to step down and maintain a constant supply voltage of 3.3 V from the battery.

Considering the selected microcontroller and all attached sensors, it is clear that a 3.3 V voltage rail will be necessary for their operation, and this can be achieved using the chosen PMIC. Additionally, since the energy harvesting element is a solar cell/panel, we will need a boost converter to convert the solar output into power levels that are sufficient for our needs.

The component we have selected fulfills all these requirements as it provides both Buck and Boost converters, along with energy harvesting functionality.

# **References**

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