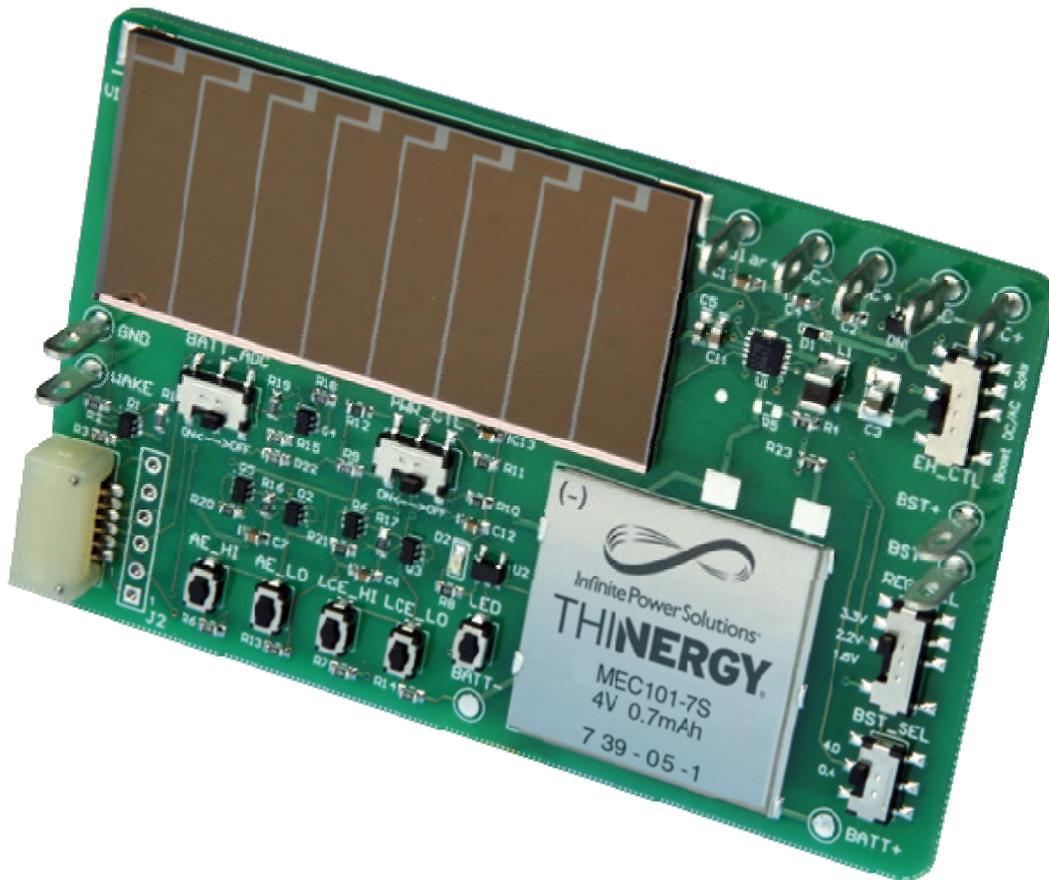


IPS-EVAL-EH-01 Energy Harvesting Evaluation Kit

User Manual

UM003 (v 0.3) August 2011



Revision History

Date	Version	Revision
	0.1	Initial Draft
07/07/11	0.2	New hardware revision using Maxim MAX17710 PMIC
08/04/11	0.3	Added Appendix A: Schematic and Gerber Files

References

- [1] THINERGY® [MEC101 Datasheet](#)
[2] Maxim [MAX17710 Datasheet](#) (19-5872; Rev 0, 6/11)

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1.0 Introduction

This user manual describes the configuration and use of the IPS-EVAL-EH-01 Energy Harvesting Evaluation Kit.

This kit allows the user to efficiently store harvested energy in the board mounted, industry-leading THINERGY® MEC101 Micro-Energy Cell (MEC) available from Infinite Power Solutions, Inc. (IPS). The THINERGY MEC101 is the ideal energy storage device for deeply embedded applications that require the lowest cost of ownership with a battery that can accept minute amounts of harvested energy while lasting the lifetime of the application.

The printed circuit board assembly incorporates an IPS MEC101, the Maxim MAX17710 integrated power management IC for battery and load management, and a Sanyo/Amorton amorphous silicon solar panel. This self-charging, self-regulated platform provides an example of an energy harvesting and storage system intended to be used with autonomously powered wireless systems.

The IPS-EVAL-EH-01 board can be easily connected to a target system, such as a microcontroller or wireless demonstration kit, to create a stand-alone system that does not require external power or replacement of batteries (Figure 1).

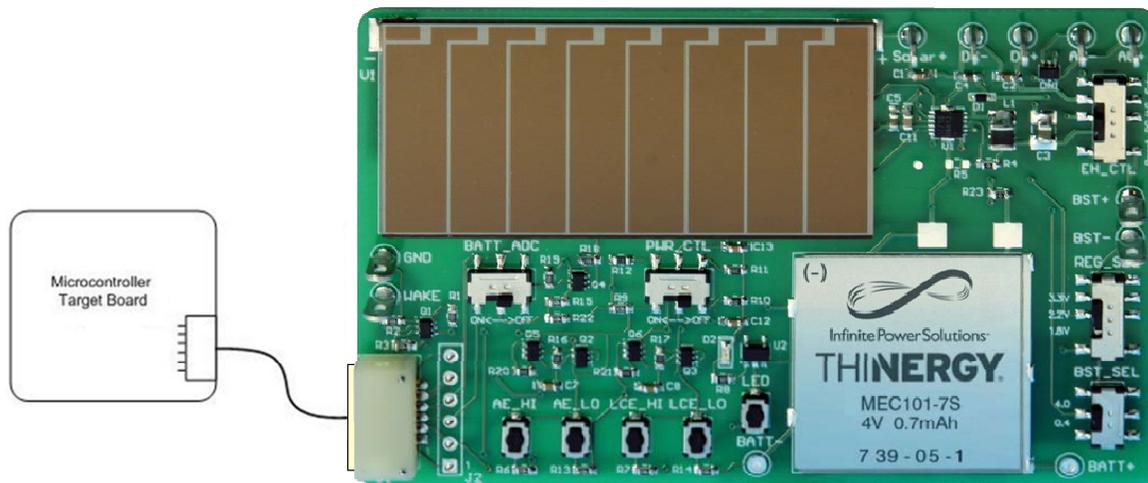


Figure 1: Simple Connection of a Target Board to the IPS-EVAL-EH-01 for a Complete Energy-Harvesting System

2.0 Functional Description

The highly integrated and easy-to-use IPS-EVAL-EH-01 provides the user with a complete system for prototyping applications using the THINERGY MEC101 and the MAX17710 Power Management IC (PMIC). The user can select one of several options as an energy-harvesting charging source and configure the regulated output voltage for various applications. These features are depicted in Figure 2.

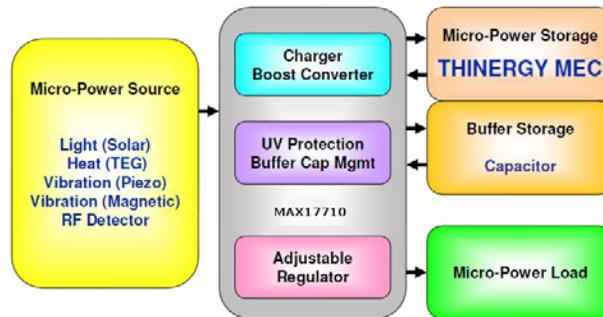


Figure 2: System level block diagram of the IPS-EVAL-EH-01

2.1 Energy-Harvesting Source Selection

The MAX17710 PMIC manages poorly regulated, highly variable inputs typical of energy-harvesting sources such as solar, RF, thermal-electric, or vibration.

The user can select the charging or energy-harvesting source by positioning the EH_CTL switch located on the upper right corner of the board (Figure 3). The first (upper) position selects the onboard solar panel as the charge source. The middle position selects the external DC/AC inputs as the charging source. The DC+/- or AC +/- terminals are located in the upper right corner of the board. The third (bottom) position is used to boost low voltage sources as low as 700mV to suitable charging voltage levels above the MEC voltage. The BST+/- terminals on the right side of the board are the connection points for this external low voltage charging source which can be either a low-voltage DC source or rectified AC source.

Charging occurs whenever the input source exceeds the MEC101 battery voltage by 50mV. Note that the maximum allowable input power to the charge pin is limited to 150mW.

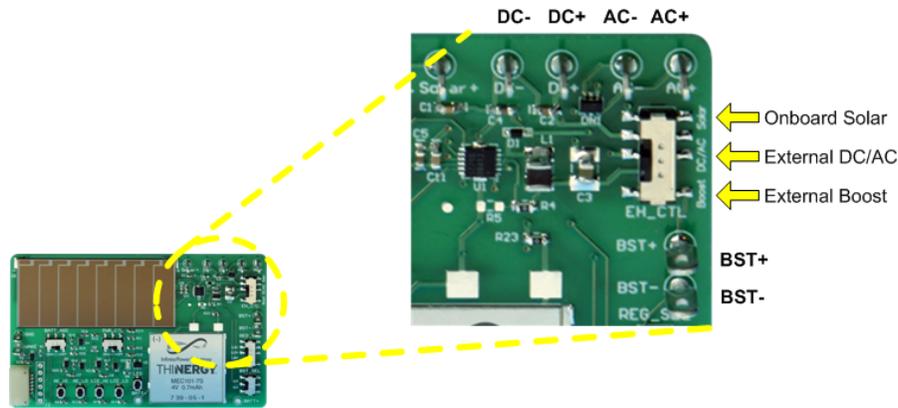


Figure 3: EH_CTL Select Switch and External Connection Terminals

2.2 Regulated Output Selection

The MAX17710 internal LDO regulates voltage from the MEC101 to a load circuit connected to the IPS-EVAL-EH-01 on pin-2 at connector J1 or pin-2 on J2 header (Figures 1 & 17).

The LDO regulator output is disabled when the PWR_CTL switch is in the “Off” position (Figure 4 below). This pulls the Active Enable (AE) and Low-Current Enable (LCE) pins on the MAX17710 low, disabling the regulated output. Refer to Reference [2] for details on the operation of the MAX17710.

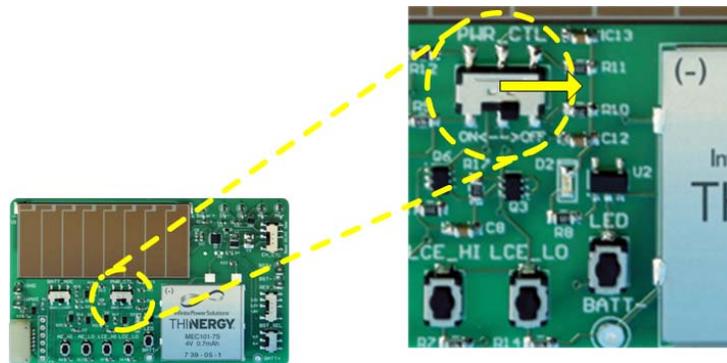


Figure 4: PWR_CTL “Off”, Regulator Output Disabled

The regulator supports two different output modes:

- 1) High-Current mode (150mA typical load current)
- 2) Low-Current mode (100µA typical load current)

The regulator can be configured for 3.3V, 2.3V, or 1.8V operation.

The MAX17710 quiescent current (I_{QBATT}) in High-Current mode is 650nA typical, and in Low-Current mode I_{QBATT} is 75nA. The low-current mode is intended to support watchdog timers, real time clocks and low power sleep modes available in modern microcontrollers.

The regulator becomes active when a rising edge is detected on the Active Enable pin of the MAX17710. The regulator output is activated after the external capacitor on the PCKP pin (component C9, 100uF) on the underside of the IPS-EVAL-EH-01 board is charged from the MEC. When the voltage level on PCKP exceeds 3.7V the regulator output is enabled in High-Current mode.

The capacitor on PCKP allows the MAX17710 to support large surge or startup inrush currents from the load that the MEC would be unable to handle directly. This capacitor also assists the current capability if the board is used in low temperature environments.

To set the regulated output voltage, position the REG_SEL switch to the desired voltage setting as shown in Figure 5.

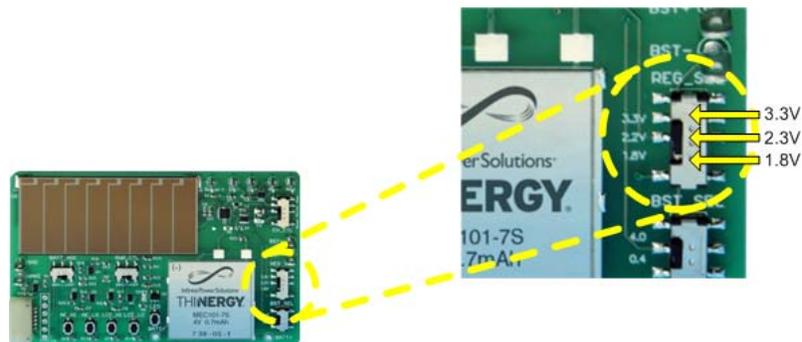


Figure 5: Regulated Output Voltage Selection

2.2.1 High-Current Mode

The High-Current mode can be enabled or disabled manually by the user. It can also be enabled and disabled with control signals from the target application connected at J1 or by test signals at J2 (refer to the Output Header pin descriptions in Section 3.3).

The High-Current regulator output becomes enabled when the Active Enable (AE) pin on the MAX17710 part detects a rising edge signal. To do this on the IPS-EVAL-EH-01 the following sequence must be followed (Figure 6):

- 1) Slide the PWR_CTL switch to the “On” position.
- 2) Press the AE_HI button switch. This strobes the AE pin high on the MAX17710 enabling the regulator output.

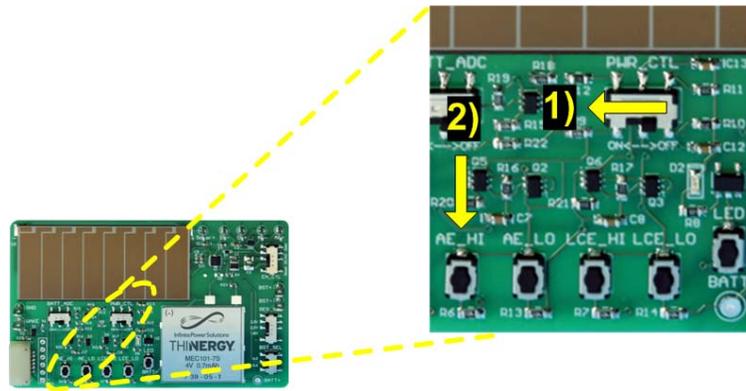


Figure 6: Enable High-Current Mode

To disable the High-Current mode and shut down the regulator, press the AE_LO button as indicated in Figure 7. Pressing AE_LO strobos the AE pin “Low” on the MAX17710 which shuts down the regulator.

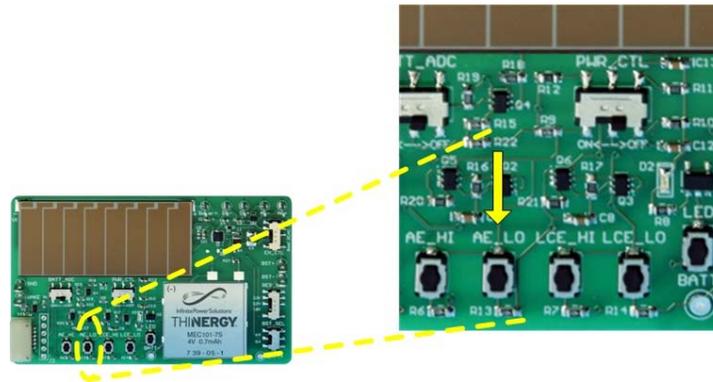


Figure 7: Disable High-Current Mode, Shut Down the Regulator

The target application or test equipment can also enable the High-Current mode output by toggling pin-1(AE_CTL) “High” on J1 or J2.(Figure 8) When AE_CTL is toggled “High,” the circuitry on the IPS-EVAL-EH-01 board strobos the AE pin on the MAX17710 with a rising pulse, enabling the regulator output. Note that the PWR_CTL switch must be “On” in order to enable any of the output regulators.

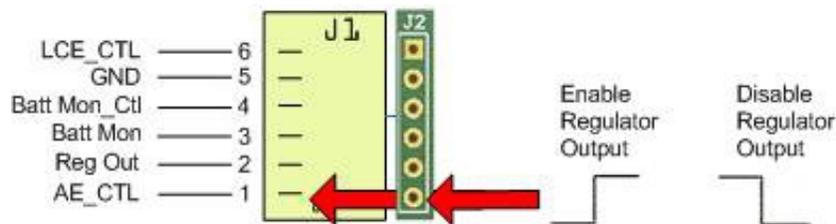


Figure 8: AE_CTL Used to Externally Enable and Disable High-Current Mode

The users target application or test equipment can also disable the High-Current mode output by toggling pin-1 (AE_CTL) “Low” on J1 or J2 (Figure 8). When AE_CTL is toggled “Low,” the board circuitry strobes the AE pin with a falling pulse on the MAX17710, disabling the regulator output.

2.2.2 Low-Current Mode

The Low-Current mode regulator output can be enabled or disabled manually by the user. It can also be enabled and disabled with control signals from the target application connected at J1 or by test signals at J2 (refer to the Output Header Section 3.3 for details about J1 and J2).

To enable the Low-Current mode, the High-Current mode regulator on the MAX1770 must be enabled. Perform the following steps (Figure 9):

- 1) Slide the PWR_CTL switch to the “On” position.
- 2) Press the AE_HI button switch; this strobes the AE pin high on the MAX17710, which enables the regulator output.
- 3) Press the LCE_HI button switch; this strobes the LCE pin on the MAX17710 with a rising edge signal and enables Low-Current mode.
- 4) Press the AE_LO button switch; this strobes the AE pin on the MAX1770 with a falling edge signal and disables High-Current mode.

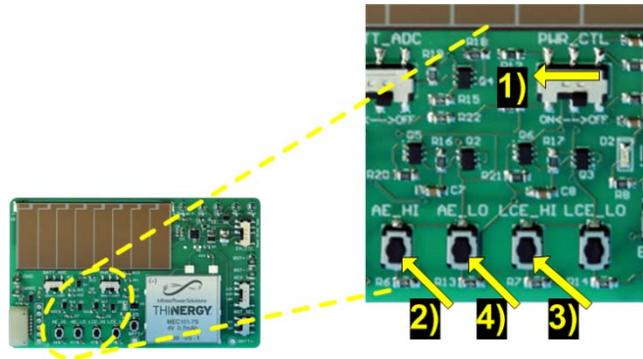


Figure 9: Enable Low-Current Mode

The target application or test equipment can also enable the Low-Current mode regulated output by performing the following steps (Figure 10):

- 1) Toggle pin-1(AE_CTL) “High” on J1 or J2; this strobes the AE pin on the MAX17710 with a rising pulse, enabling the regulator output in High-Current mode.
- 2) Toggle pin-6 (LCE_CTL) “High” on J1 or J2; this strobes the LCE pin on the MAX17710 with a rising pulse, which enables the regulator output in Low-Current mode.

- 3) Toggle pin-1 (AE_CTL) “Low” on J1 or J2; this strobes the AE pin on the MAX17710 with a falling pulse, which shuts down the High-Current regulator output.

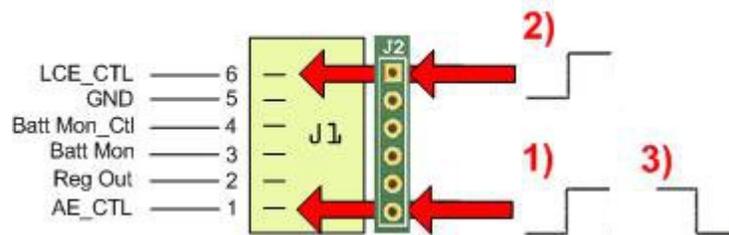


Figure 10: Enable Low-Current Mode Using Target Application or Test Equipment

When in Low-Current mode the regulator can either be shut down or High-Current mode regulator can be re-enabled.

To shut down the regulator output while in Low-Current mode, press the LCE_LO button switch, this strobes the LCE pin on the MAX17710 with a falling pulse that shuts down the regulator (Figure 11):

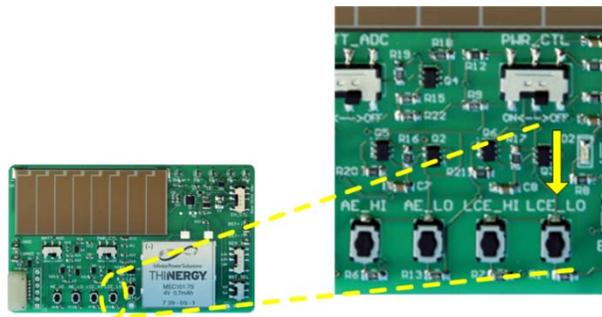


Figure 11: Shutdown Regulator Output When in Low-Current Mode

To return to High-Current mode from Low-Current mode, perform the following two steps (Figure 12):

- 1) Press the AE_HI button switch; this strobes the AE pin on the MAX17710 with a rising pulse, enabling the regulator output in High-Current mode.
- 2) Press the LCE_LO button switch; this strobes the LCE pin on the MAX17710 with a falling pulse which shuts down the Low-Current mode regulator.

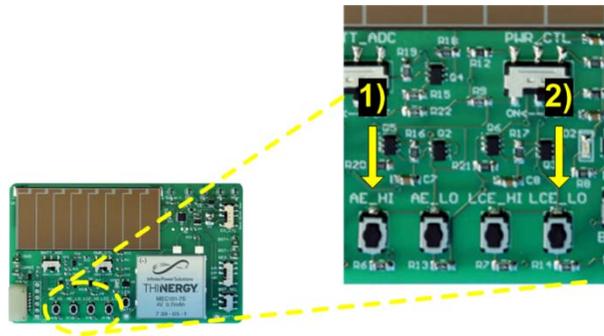


Figure 12: Enable High-Current Mode from Low-Current Mode

The target application or test equipment can shut down the regulator output when in Low-Current mode by toggling pin-6 (LCE_CTL) “Low” on J1 or J2 (Figure 13).

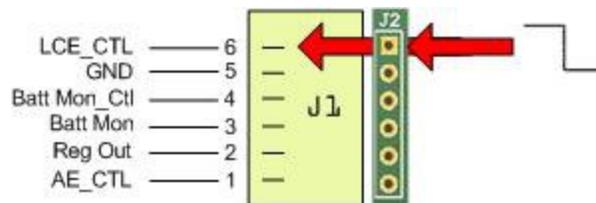


Figure 13: LCE_CTL Used to Shut Down Low-Current Mode Regulator

While in Low-Current mode, the target application or test equipment can re-enable High-Current mode as follows (Figure 14):

- 1) Toggle pin-1 (AE_CTL) “High” on J1 or J2; this strobes the AE pin on the MAX17710 with a rising pulse, enabling the High-Current mode regulator.
- 2) Toggle pin-6 (LCE_CTL) “Low” on J1 or J2; this strobes the LCE pin on the MAX17710 with a falling pulse which shuts down the Low-Current mode regulator.

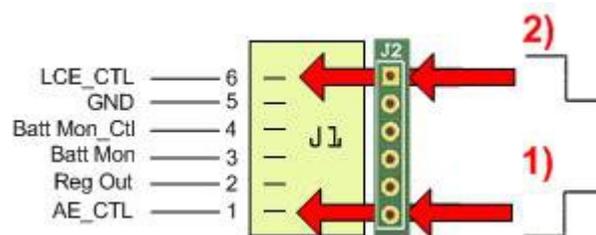


Figure 14: Enable High-Current Mode from Low-Current Mode

2.3 Battery Monitor

The MEC101 voltage can be monitored or sampled externally by the target application or by test equipment on pin-3 (Batt Mon) of J1 and J2 respectively. To enable this monitoring capability, perform the following steps:

- 1) Position the BATT_ADC switch to the “On” position as shown in Figure 15.

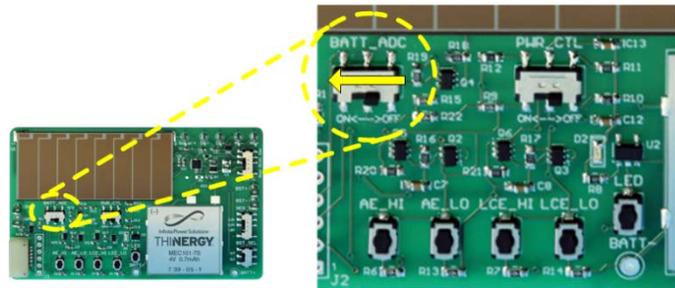


Figure 15: Turn BATT_ADC Switch to “On” to Enable Batt Mon_Ctl Control

- 2) Pull pin-4 (Batt Mon_Ctl) “High” on J1 or J2 as shown in Figure 16.

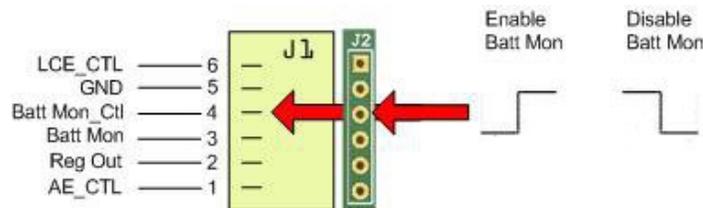


Figure 16: Pull Batt Mon_Ctl “High” to Enable Monitoring of Battery Voltage

To disable external monitoring, pull pin-4 (Batt Mon_Ctl) “Low” on J1 or J2 (Figure 16), or position the BATT_ADC to the “Off” position.

Caution: It is possible to completely deplete the MEC101 of energy inadvertently if the BATT_ADC switch is left in the “On” position and pin-4 (Batt Mon_Ctl) is left “high”. It is important to not leave Batt Mon_Ctl signal “high” any longer than necessary to sample the voltage. If external monitoring of the battery is not necessary at all, switch BATT_ADC to the “Off” position.

2.4 Off/Active Wake

This feature allows the target application to be in an OFF/Active state, drawing zero current when the application circuit does not need any power and has turned itself off. An external source/event can enable the High-Current mode regulated output from the OFF state by pulsing the WAKE terminal on the left side of the board with a high signal (1V or higher).

2.5 Battery Check LED

The presence of an MEC101 that has a voltage of at least 2.15V can be confirmed by pressing the LED switch in the lower, middle of the board, just to the left of the MEC101.

2.6 Boost Select

The BST_SEL switch, located on the bottom right side of the board, allows the user to select the internal impedance value of the boost input, thereby controlling the current drive through the inductor of the external boost circuit.

When the BST_SEL switch is in the upper position, the internal impedance is set to 4.0Ω and the boost converter consumes $30\mu\text{A}$ to efficiently support energy-harvesting sources with power greater than $35\mu\text{W}$.

When the BST_SEL switch is in the lower position, the internal impedance is set to 0.4Ω and the boost converter consumes $130\mu\text{A}$ to efficiently support energy-harvesting sources with power greater than $200\mu\text{W}$.

3.0 Configuration and Connection

Figure 17 shows the locations of all the switches, terminals, and test points that are used to configure and connect to the IPS-EVAL-EH-01.

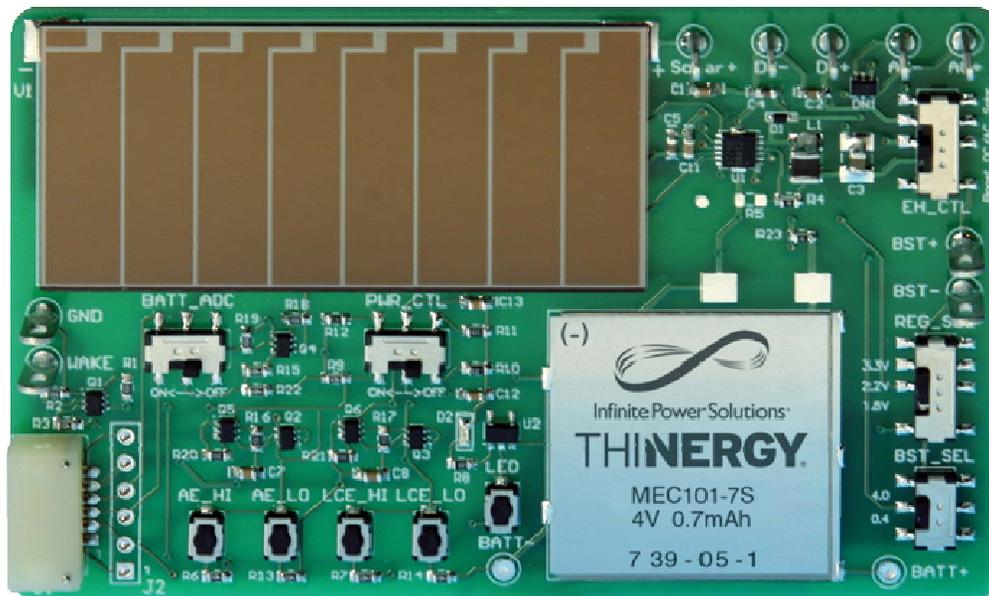


Figure 17: The IPS-EVAL-EH-01

3.1 Slide Switches

The five slide switches on the IPS-EVAL-EH-01 are described in the following tables.

Table 1. Energy-Harvesting Source Selector Switch, EH_CTL

Switch	Position	Energy Harvesting Source	Notes
EH_CTL	1 (Upper)	Onboard Solar Panel	Test Point (Solar+)
EH_CTL	2 (Middle)	External DC/AC	Connections at DC+/-, AC+/-
EH_CTL	3 (Lower)	Low voltage external DC/AC(rectified)	Connections at BST+, BST-

Table 2. Power Control Selector Switch, PWR_CTL

Switch	Position	Configuration	Notes
PWR_CTL	1 (Left)	Power On	Regulated output can be enabled at J1/J2
PWR_CTL	2 (Right)	Power Off	Regulated output not available at J1/J2

Table 3. Battery Monitor Selector Switch, BATT_ADC

Switch	Position	Configuration	Notes
BATT_ADC	1 (Left)	Battery Monitoring On	Batt Level at J1/J2; Batt Mon_Ctl (High)
BATT_ADC	2 (Right)	Battery Monitoring Off	Batt Level not available at J1/J2

Table 4. Boost Internal Resistance Selector Switch, BST_SEL

Switch	Position	Internal Impedance	Notes
BST_SEL	1 (Upper)	4.0Ω	EH sources with power > 35μW
BST_SEL	2 (Lower)	0.4Ω	EH sources with power > 200μW

Table 5. Regulated Output Voltage Selector Switch, REG_SEL

Switch	Position	Regulated Output Voltage	Notes
REG_SEL	1 (Upper)	3.3V	PWR_CTL (ON), AE_CTL (High)
REG_SEL	2 (Middle)	2.3V	PWR_CTL (ON), AE_CTL (High)
REG_SEL	3 (Lower)	1.8V	PWR_CTL (ON), AE_CTL (High)

3.2 Momentary Push-button Switches

The five push button switches on the IPS-EVAL-EH-01 are described in the following table.

Table 6. Push-button Switches

Switch	Description
AE_HI	Enables High-Current mode Regulated Voltage Output
AE_LO	Shuts down High-Current Regulated Voltage Output
LCE_HI	Enables Low-Current mode Regulated Voltage Output; AE_HI must first be pressed, AE_LO must be pressed after LCE-HI
LCE_LO	Shuts down Low-Current mode Regulated Voltage Output
LED	Lights blue LED when MEC101 voltage is greater than 2.15V

3.3 Output Header (J1/J2)

Figure 18 shows the pin-out on the Output header J1 and the test point J2. Output header J1 is the intended interface for connecting to various evaluation kits, such as the TI EZ-430 demonstration kit. Output header J2 is unpopulated, but intended for test/control points. The pins on these headers are detailed in Table 7.

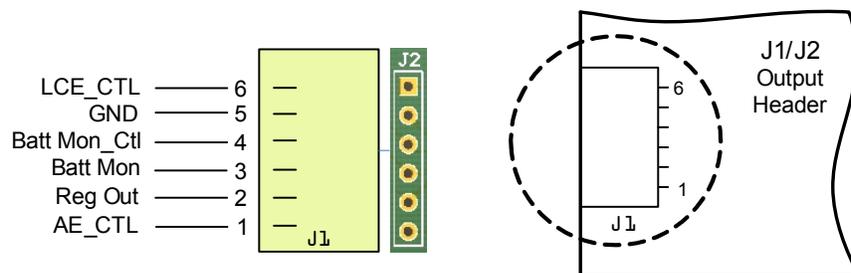


Figure 18: Output Header J1/J2



NOTE! If BATT_ADC switch is in the “On” position and Batt Mon_Ctl is left High, it is possible to deplete the battery through the 200kΩ divider at 20μA.

Table 7. Header J1/J2 Pin Descriptions

Pin Number	Name	Function
1	AE_CTL	Provides the ability to externally enable the High-Current mode Regulated Voltage Output. Toggle High to enable.
2	Reg Out	High-Current or Low-Current mode Regulated Voltage Output; 1.8V, 2.3V or 3.3V, dependent on REG_SEL position.
3	Batt Mon	Provides a switched connection allowing MEC voltage to be measured when pin-4 is pulled high. Used for battery state of charge (SOC) monitoring. The battery voltage is reduced by ½ through a voltage divider made of two 100KΩ resistors. NOTE: Leaving pin-4 high will drain the MEC through the 200kΩ resistance.
4	Batt Mon_Ctl	Provides MEC voltage on pin-3 when pulled High.
5	GND	Ground or return line for the target application.
6	LCE_CTL	Provides the ability to externally enable the Low-Current mode Regulated Voltage Output. AE_CTL must first be toggled High, then LCE_CTL toggled High, finally AE_CTL must be toggled Low.

3.4 Charging Terminals

The IPS-EVAL-EH-01 has terminals that allow the user to connect external charge sources to the board (see Table 8).

Table 8. External Charging Terminals Descriptions

Name	Function
DC+/DC-	External DC voltage charge input. Connect directly to a 4.15V to 5.5V charge source. Higher voltages can be used with a series resistor.
AC+/AC-	External AC voltage charge input, rectified onboard with a Schottky Barrier Diode Array.
BST+/BST-	External charging source connection that is less than battery voltage. The boost circuit is enabled by driving the FB pin on the MAX17710 above the FB _{ON} threshold, typical 0.75V. The boost circuit is disabled by driving the FB pin below the FB _{OFF} threshold, typical 0.25V.

3.5 Test Point Terminals

The IPS-EVAL EH-01 has three test point terminals, BATT+, BATT-, and Solar+. The MEC voltage can be measured directly at the BATT+/BATT- terminals.



CAUTION Shorting the pins at BATT+ and BATT- will permanently damage or destroy the MEC(s)

The onboard solar panel voltage can be measured directly at the Solar+ terminal.

3.6 WAKE/GND Terminals

The WAKE terminal provides the user with the option to use an external source to enable the High-Current mode regulated voltage output as described in Section 2.4.

The GND terminal is board ground and also BATT-.

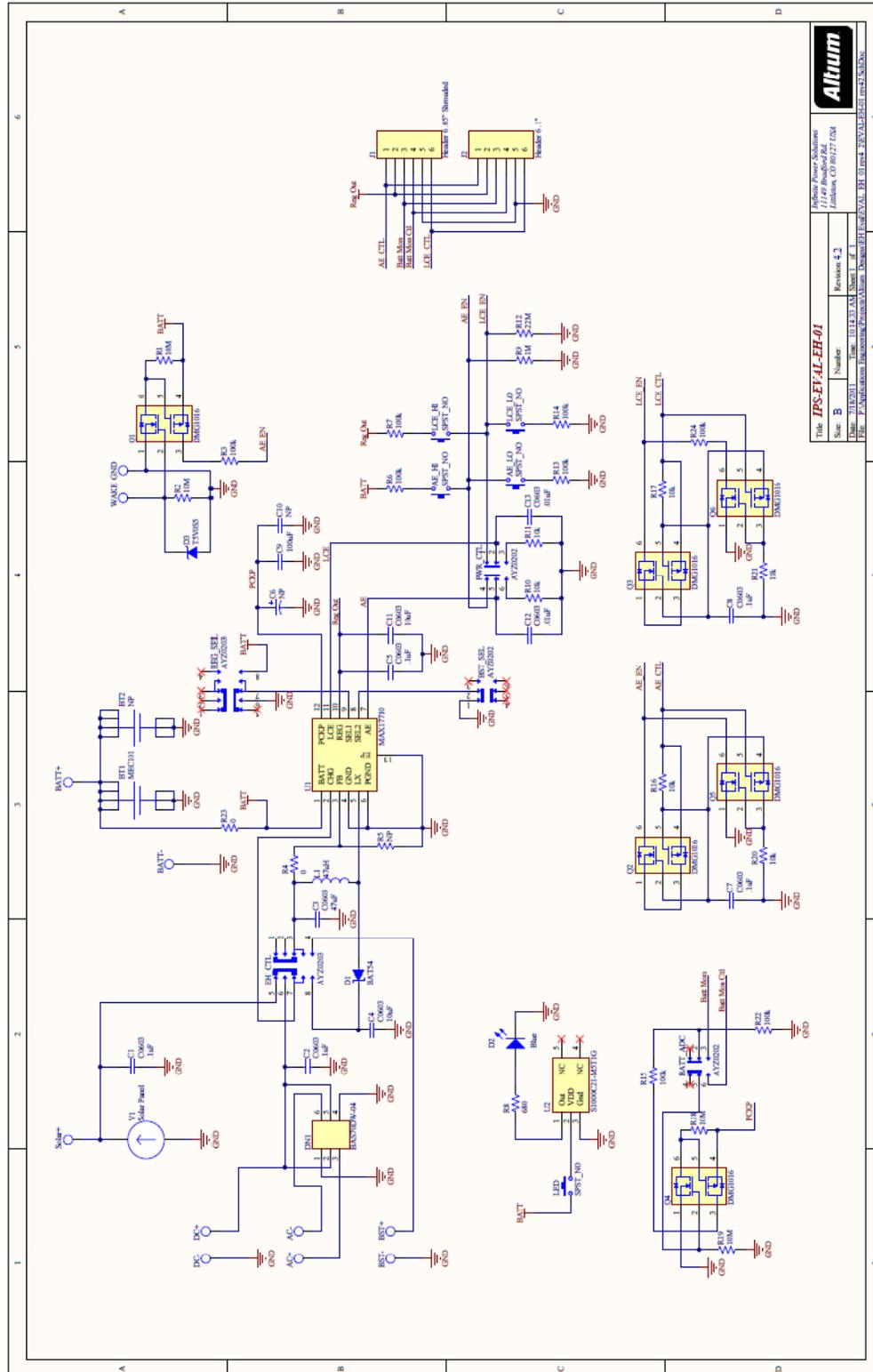
4.0 Physical Connector Information

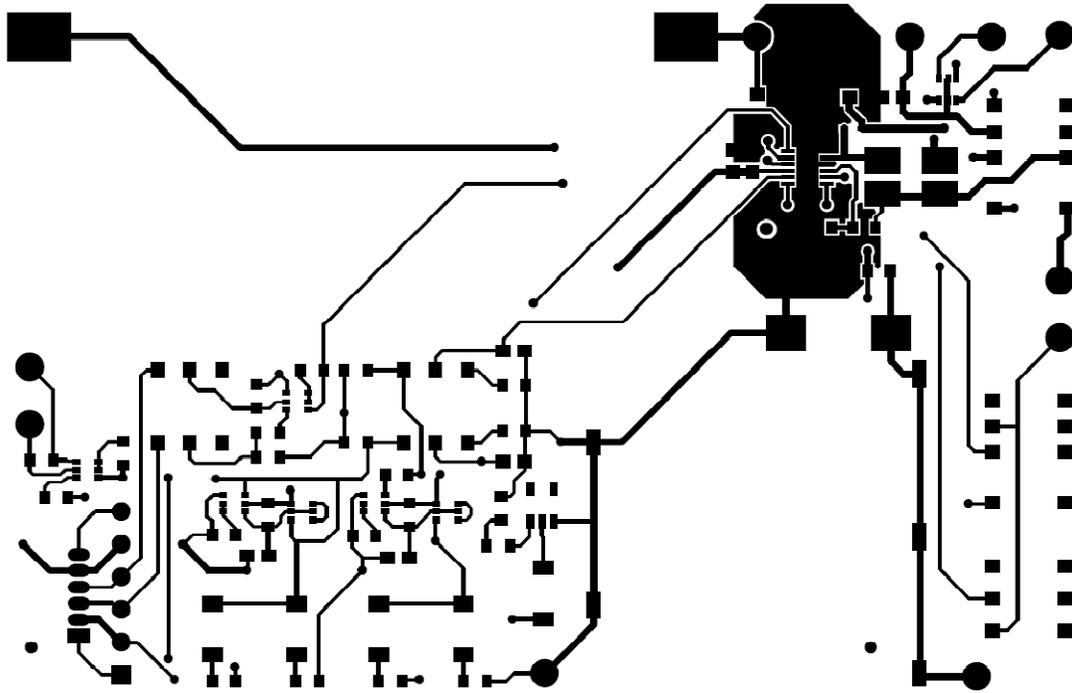
4.1 Output Header Mating Socket

The mating female connector for the J1 Output Header is:

Connector Description	Mfg. Part Number	Mouser Part Number
IC & Component Sockets .05 50 POS R/ANGLE	851-93-050-20-001000 (Mill- Max Manufacturing Corp)	575-501201

Appendix A: Schematic and Gerber Files





PRO-2011-01

