

Datasheet



Fig 1: Micro power ASIC in 5 x 5 mm QFN-Package

Fraunhofer Institute for Integrated Circuits IIS

Director Prof. Dr.-Ing. Albert Heuberger Am Wolfsmantel 33 91058 Erlangen

Contact

Dr. Peter Spies Phone +49 911 58061-6363 Fax +49 911 58061-6398 peter.spies@iis.fraunhofer.de

Nordostpark 93 90411 Nuremberg Germany

www.smart-power.fraunhofer.de

Micro Energy Power Management ASIC 2 (ME-PMA2)

Description

The ME-PMA2 is a power management ASIC (Application Specific Integrated Circuit) to be used with energy sources of small output voltages like thermogenerators, solar cells or fuel cells. Its special system architecture allows to be powered with energy sources below 500 mV with efficiencies up to 90 %.

The ASIC starts operating at 20 mV input voltage and produces output voltages from 1.5 up to 5 V to directly supply applications like sensors, transceivers or displays.



Fig. 2: Micro power ASIC in 5 x 5 mm QFN-Package

Features

- More than 75% Efficiency at 0.2 V Input Voltage and 3.7 V Output Voltage (at 0.8 mA Output Current)
- 20 mV Start-up Voltage (at a transformer winding ratio of 3:1)
- 300 ms Start-up Time at 0.2 V Input and 3.8 V Output Voltage

Applications

- Fuel Cells, Solar Cells, Thermoelectric Generators, Inductive Powered Products
- Transceivers (e.g. EnOcean STM100, TI CC2500)
- Wireless Sensors and Sensor Networks
- Battery Charger for Energy Harvesting Power Supplies

Electrical Characteristics

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Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	win Typ wax	Unit
Start-up input voltage	V _{in}	$R_{Load} = OC^*$	0.02 0.04	V
		$R_{load} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	0.038 0.04	V
Start-up time	t _{start}	$V_{in} = 0.2 V$ $V_{out} = 3.8 V$	300	ms
Output voltage range $(R_{Load} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega)$	V _{out}	$V_{in} = 0.05 V$	0.0 1.9	V
		V _{in} = 0.2 V	0.0 5.0	V
		$V_{in} = 0.5 V$	0.0 5.0	V
Quiescent current (in operating mode with a transformer connected)	I _q	$V_{in} = 0.05 V,$ $V_{out} = 1.9 V$	2.2	mA
		$V_{in} = 0.15 V,$ $V_{out} = 3.8 V$	3.1	mA
		$V_{in} = 0.3 V,$ $V_{out} = 3.8 V$	2.8	mA
		$V_{in} = 0.5 V,$ $V_{out} = 3.8 V$	2.5	mA

*oc: open circuit





Detailed Description

A simplified block diagram of ME-PMA2 is illustrated in Fig. 3. It is a selfoscillating boost converter working in the boundary between continuous and discontinuous mode. This means that the current of the primary inductor of the connected transformer is always greater than zero. It is a flyback converter type, therefore the energy is at first stored in the primary inductor and in a second phase transferred to the output capacitor. The secondary winding is only needed for controlling the switching transistors.

The DC-DC converter minimizes energy loses using a synchronous design with a second switching transistor instead of a free-wheeling diode between output capacitor and inductor.

DC-DC converter application circuit

A typical DC-DC converter circuit using the ME-PMA2 is shown in Fig. 4. It is suitable for output voltages from 1.5 to about 5 V. The output voltage can be adjusted with a potentiometer connected at the FB Pin between the VOUT and VSS Pin of the IC. To achieve a better accuracy an additional zener diode can be connected between VOUT and the potentiometer like in Fig. 4.

The recommended transformer consists of a ER9.5/N87 core. To provide startup voltages below 20 mV the secondary to primary winding ratio needs to be at least 3:1. The ohmic resistance on the primary side should be below 0.5 Ohms in order to maintain highest possible efficiency.



Fig. 4: Micro power ASIC in a DC-DC converter application

Pin Description

Pin	Name	Function	
1	VG1	Test-Pin Control Voltage Transistor T1	
2	VSS	Negative Pin Input Voltage	
3	VSS	Negative Pin Input Voltage	
4	L2+	Positive Pin Secondary Side	
5	VREGT1	Test-Pin Regulation Voltage Transistor T1	
6	FB	Input Regulation Loop	
7	VG3	Test-Pin Control Voltage Transistor T3	
8	VG7	Test-Pin	
9	L1-	Negative Pin Primary Side	
10	VOUT	Positive Pin Output Voltage	
11	VOUT	Positive Pin Output Voltage	
12	L1-	Negative Pin Primary Side	
13	N.C.	(not connected)	
14	N.C.	(not connected)	
15	N.C.	(not connected)	
16	N.C.	(not connected)	

Typical Operating Characteristics

The measurements shown on the following pages have been done with two types of transformers consisting of the coupled inductors L_1 and L_2 (see Fig. 4). Type 1 (Measurements in Fig. 5,6 and 7) is optimized for a high efficiency, whereas type 2 (Measurements in Fig. 8,9 and 10) is optimized for a high output current. For both the mentioned ER9.5/N87 core was used. Smaller transformer cores may be used also, but will result in a lower converter efficiency.



Fig. 5: Efficiency versus output current at different input voltages (transformer type 1)

Fig. 6: Output voltage versus output current at different input voltages (transformer type 1)

Fig. 7: Output voltage versus input voltage at different output currents (transformer type 1)



Fig. 8: Efficiency versus output current at different input voltages (transformer type 2)

Fig.9: Output voltage versus output current at different input voltages (transformer type 2)

Fig. 10: Output voltage versus input voltage at different output currents (transformer type 2)

