

# 【電源量測技術論壇】 提升Power不斷電!



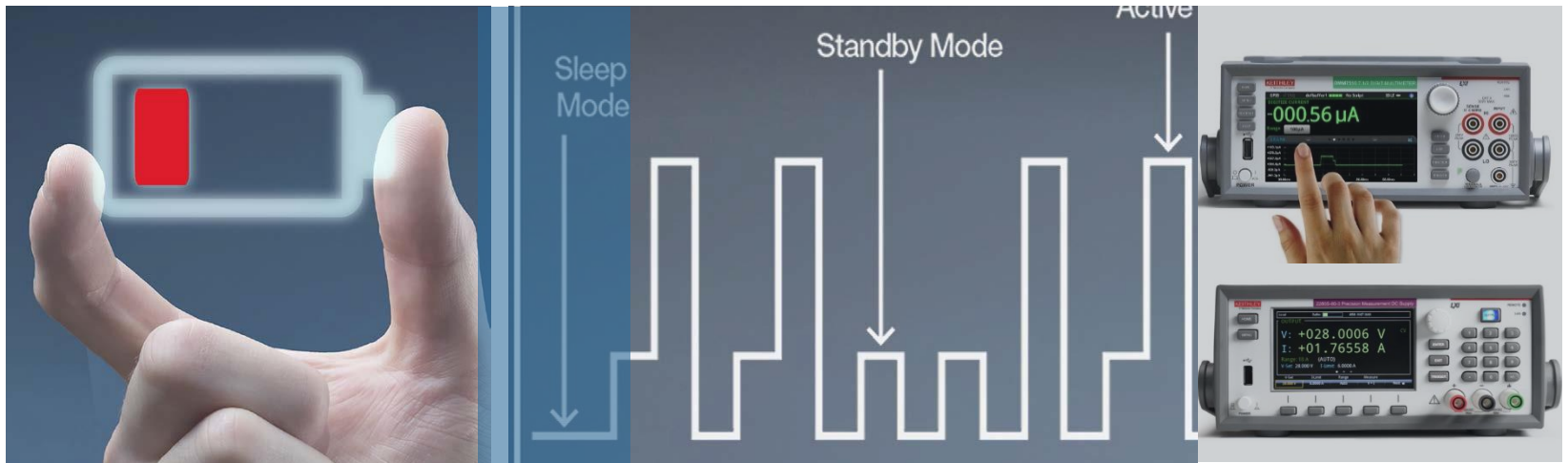


# Power Consumption Measurement Techniques

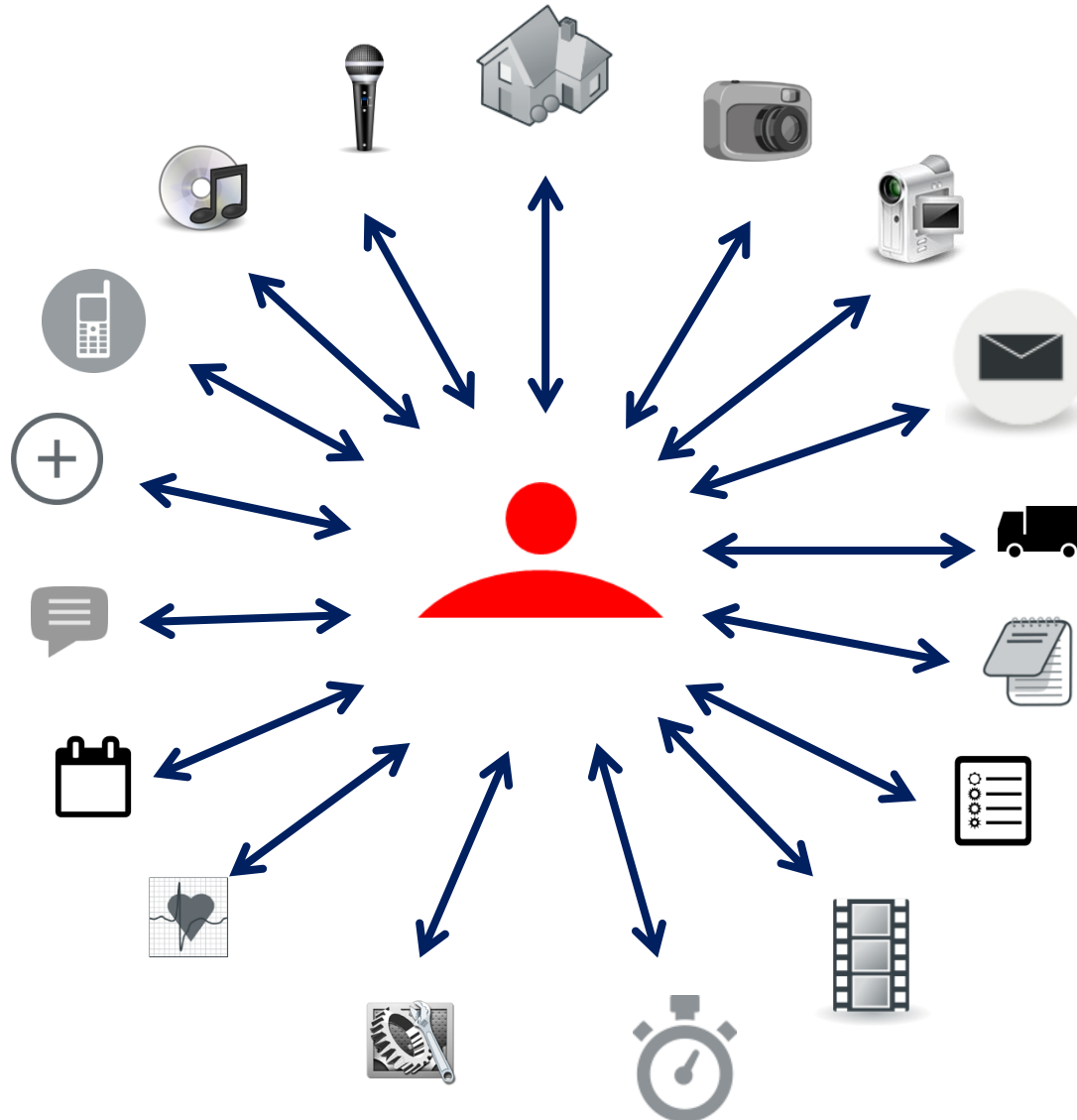
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# Power Consumption Measurement Techniques

Maximize the Battery Life of Your Internet of Things Device

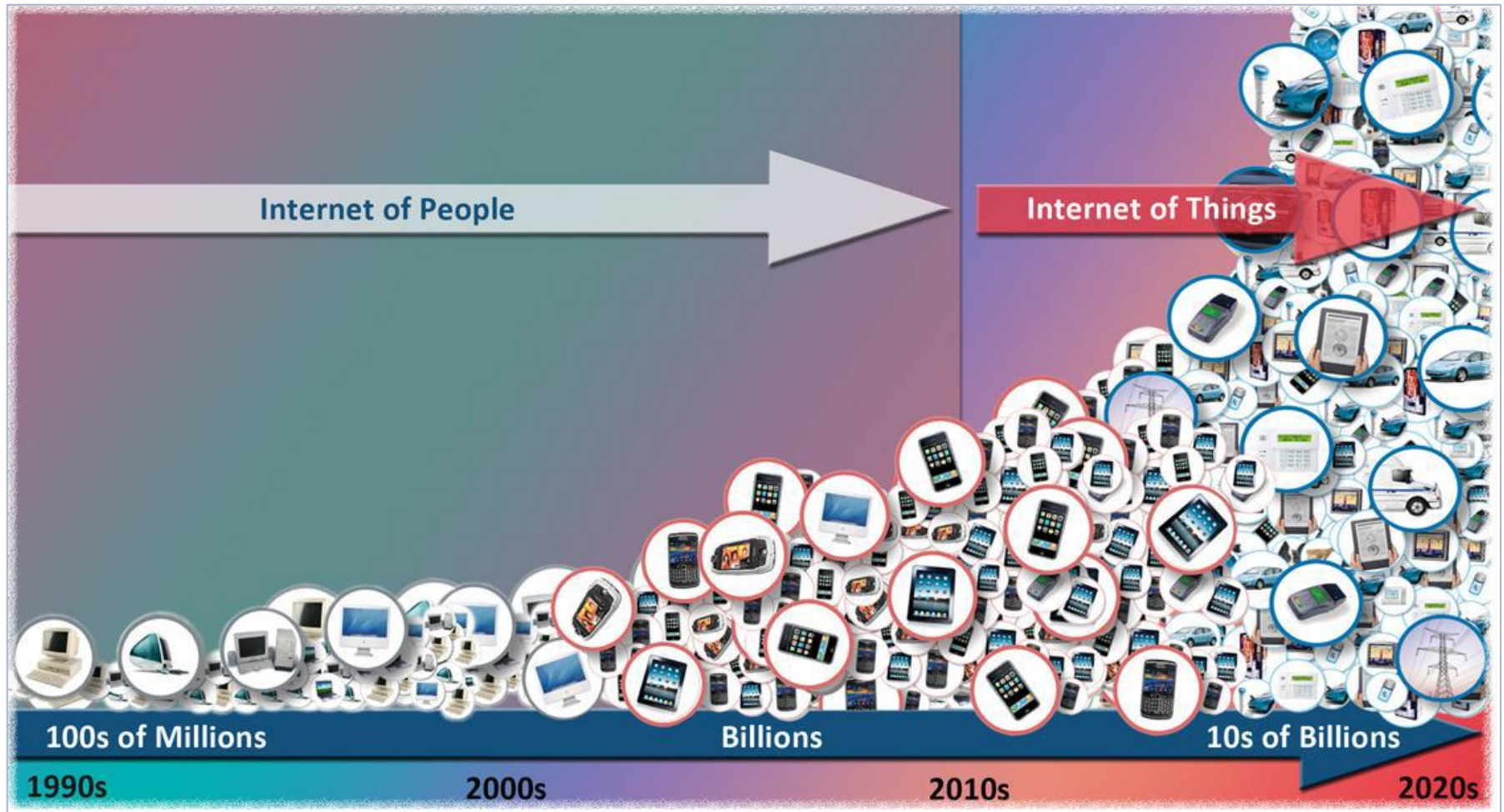


# Internet of Things





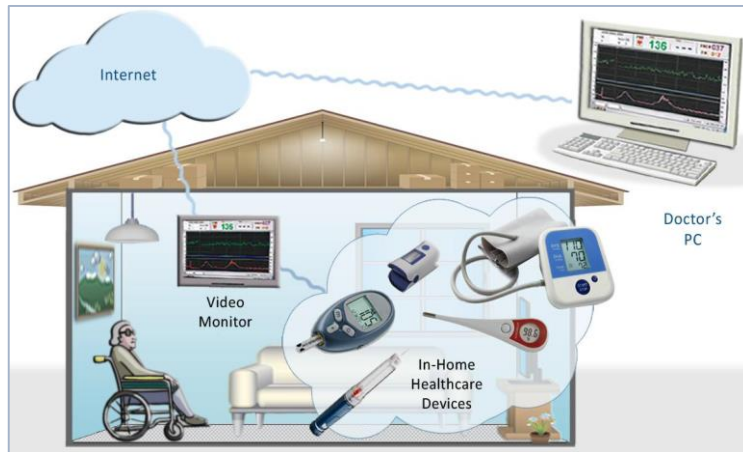
# IoT : Internet of Things : Disruption & Potential for high growth



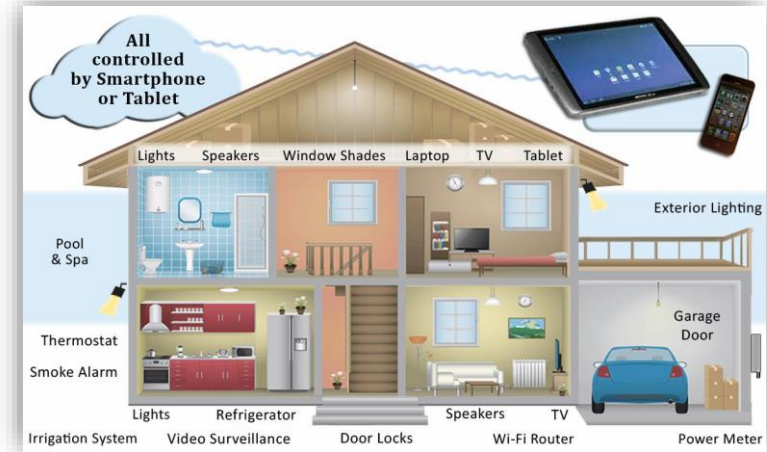
Source: Raymond James research

# IoT applications

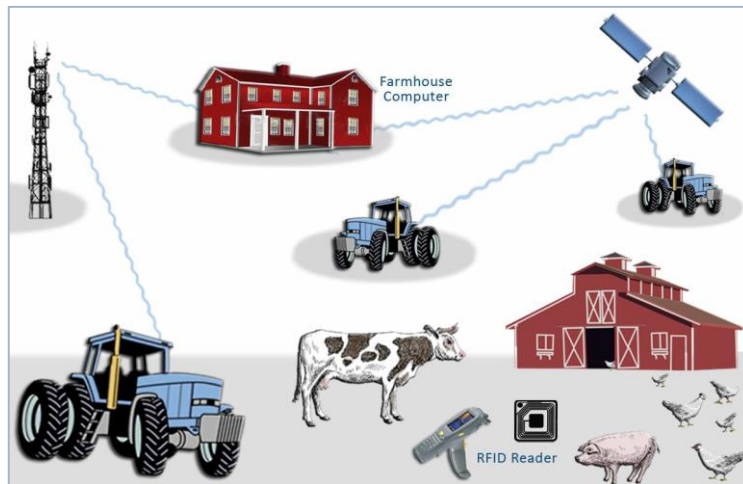
## Health



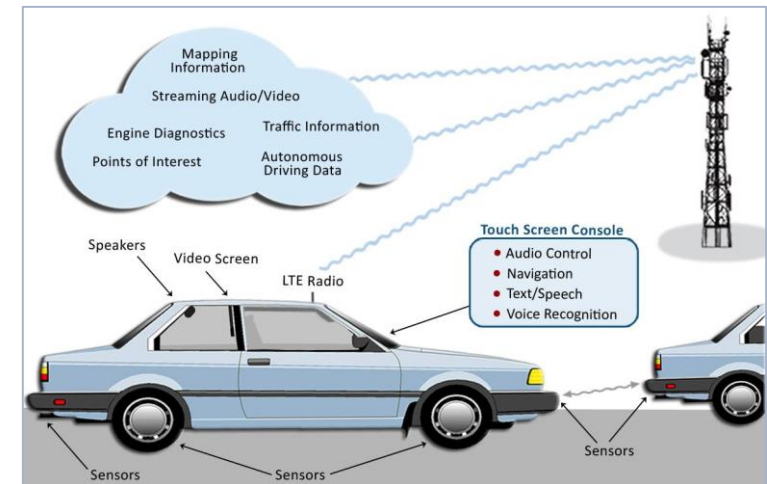
## Home automation



## Farming / Smart metering / ...



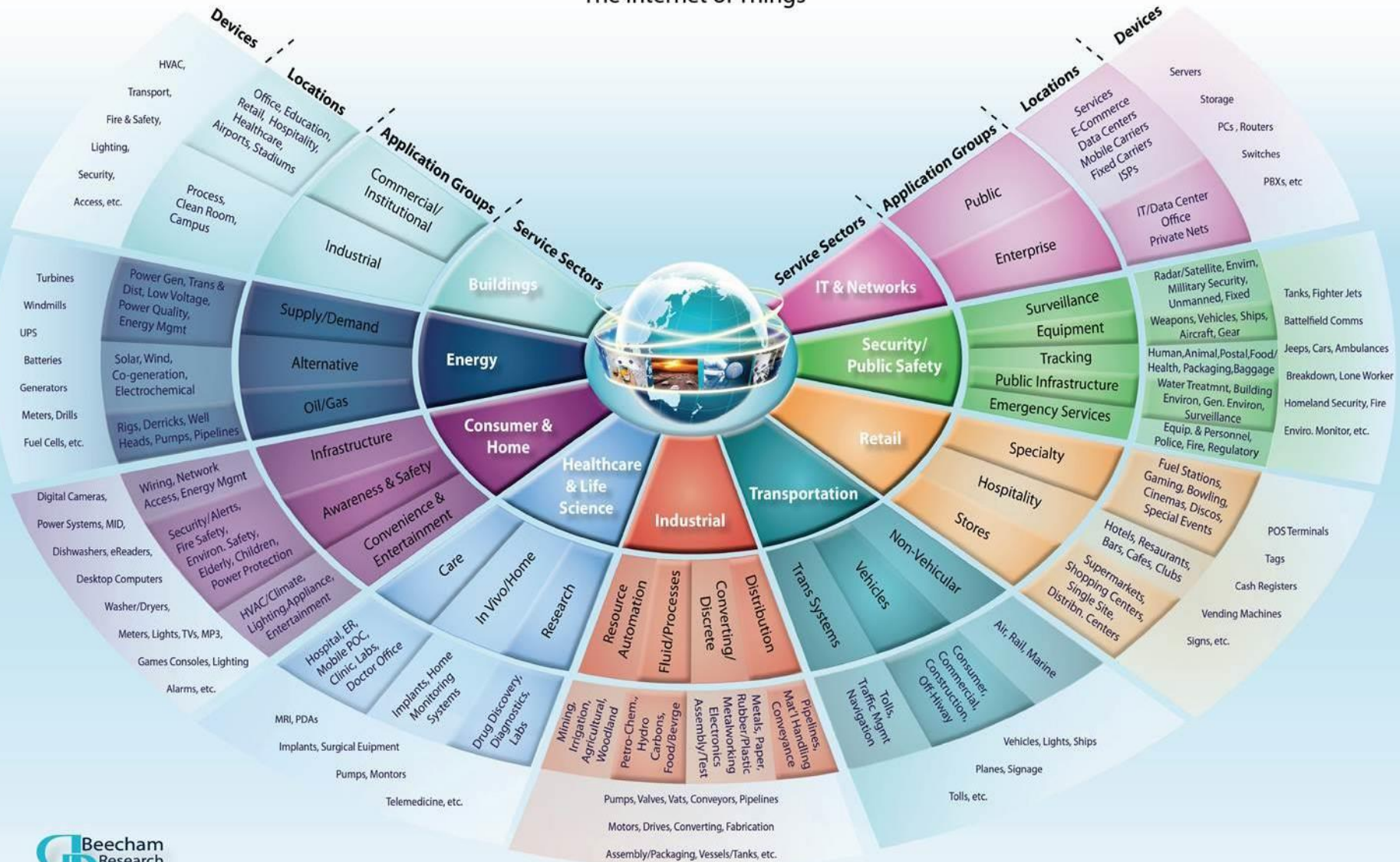
## Automotive



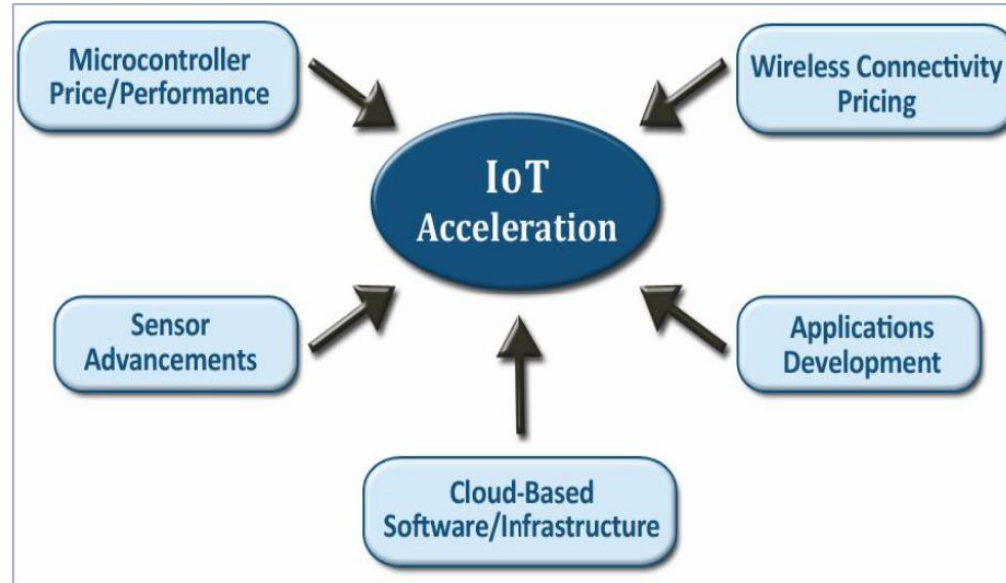


# M2M World of Connected Services

## The Internet of Things



# Device development is accelerated by new low cost IoT modules (sensors, RF modules, MCUs)

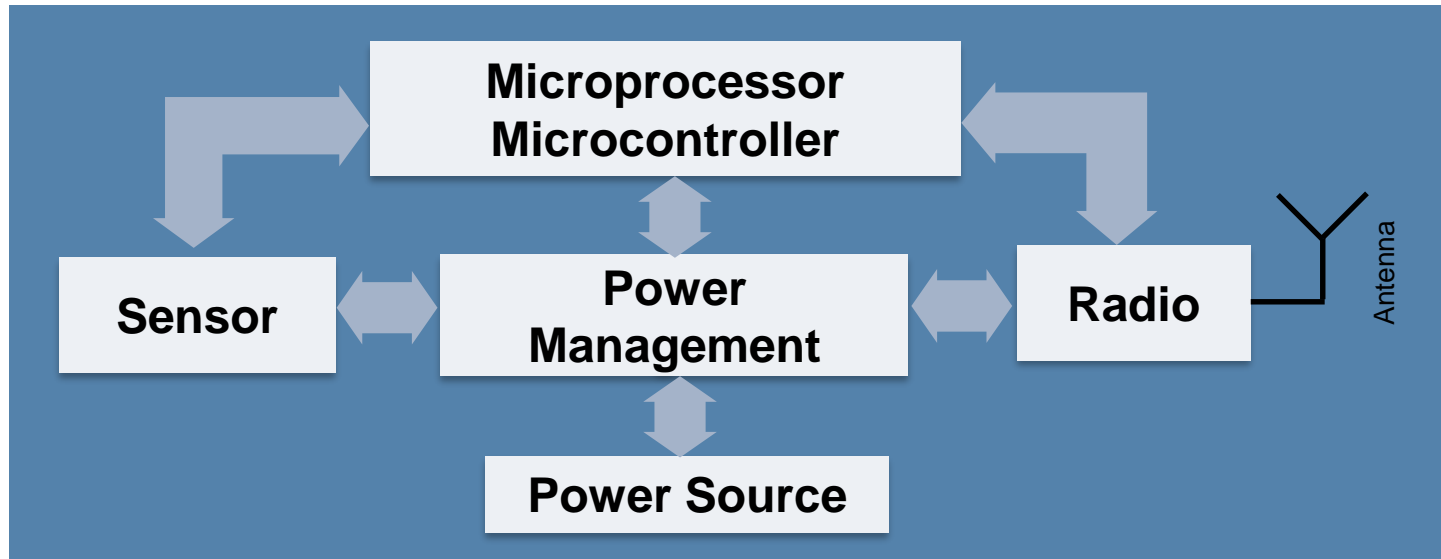


Source: Raymond James research

- Explosion of sensor systems and components. Several physical/chemical parameters can be sensed (temperature, pressure, movements, etc.)
- Wireless connectivity made simpler with wider offering of high performance RF modules
- MCUs offering higher performances (low power, computation speed, DSP, etc.)



# IoT wireless, portable device architecture and Power Budget



## Power Budget: 80uW (6months)

Accelerometer 14uW

Bluetooth SMART Tx/Rx 12uW

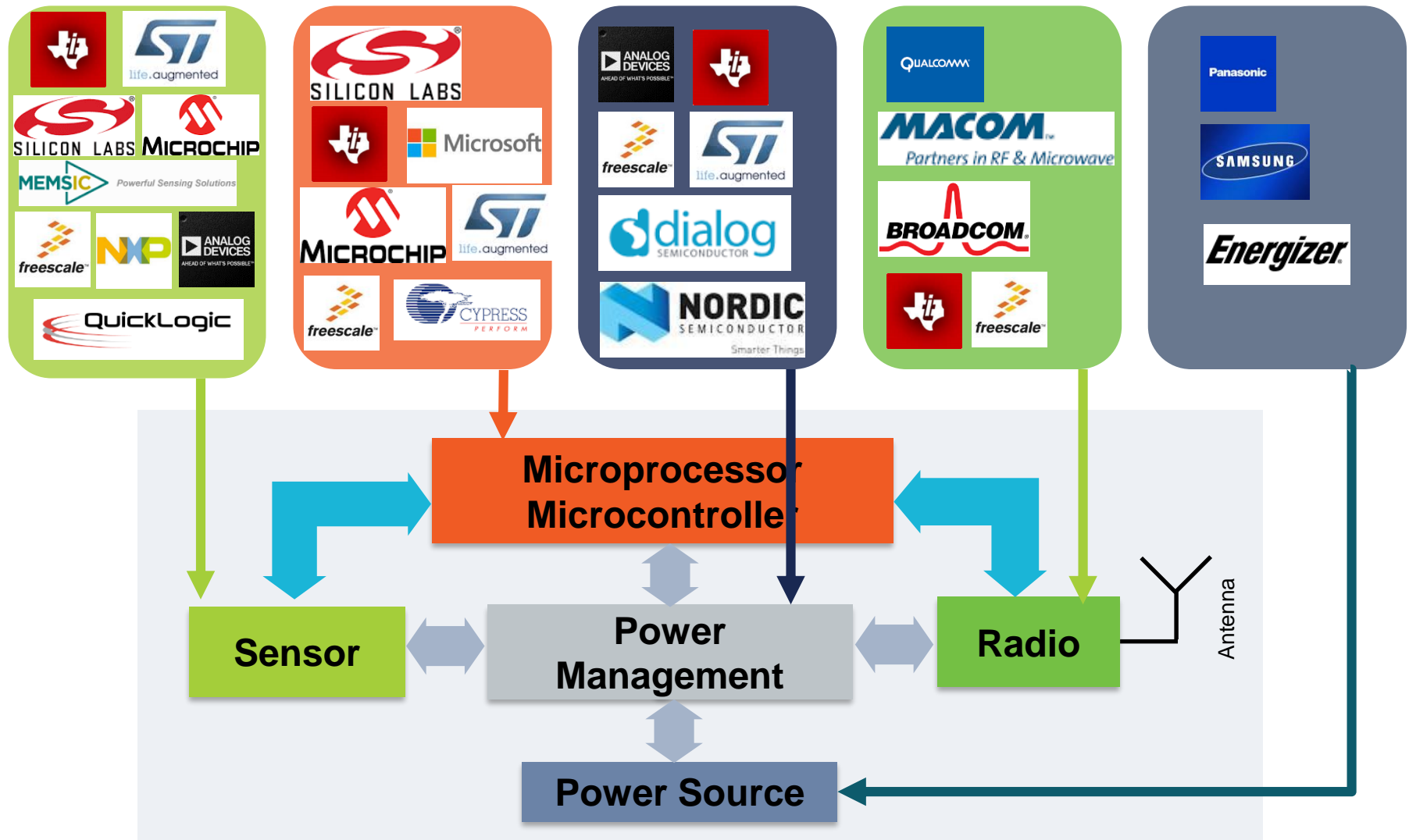
Power Management Unit 20uW

Processing 34uW

(MCU 100uA/MHz + memory + peripheral + oscillator)



# Low Power Modules & Components



# Low Power Devices & End Products

**ThermoFisher**  
SCIENTIFIC

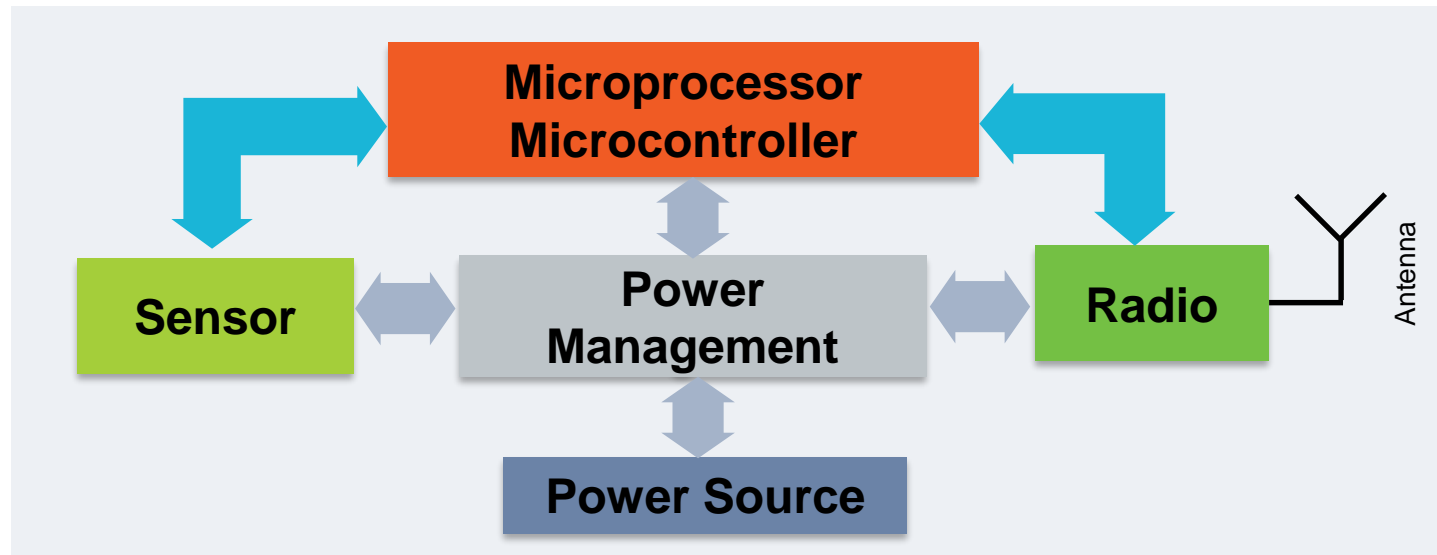


ST. JUDE MEDICAL

**SENSUS**  
The Measure of the Future

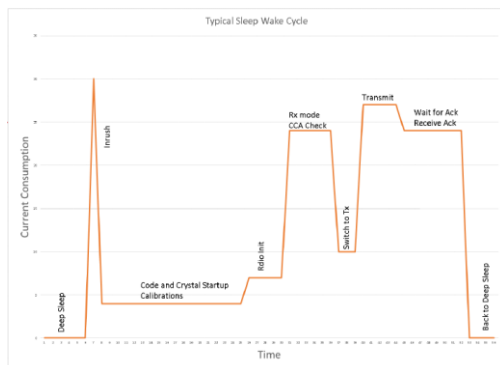
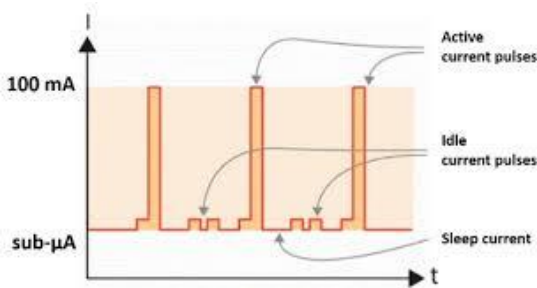
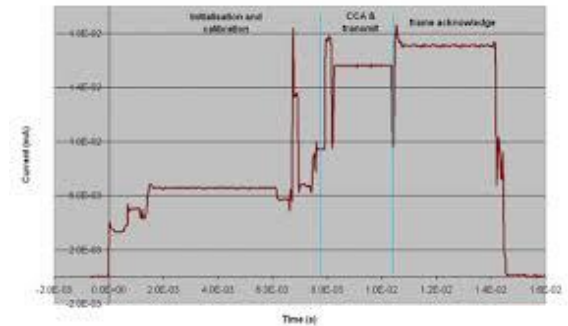
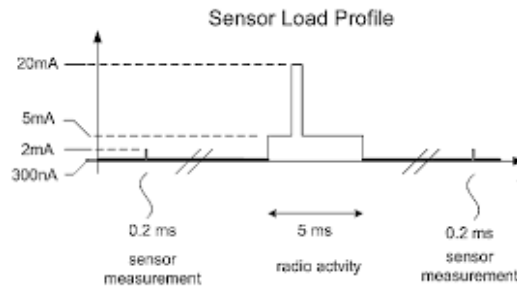
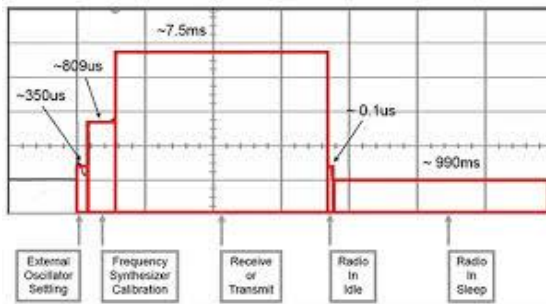


Enables statistical data analysis



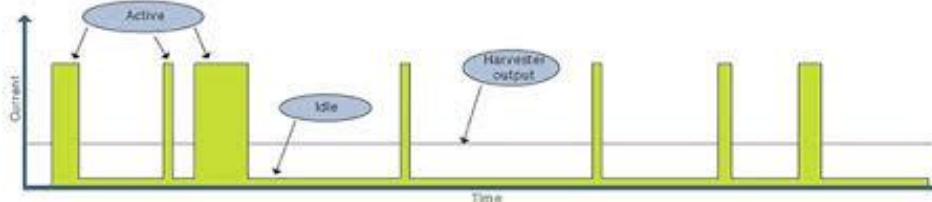
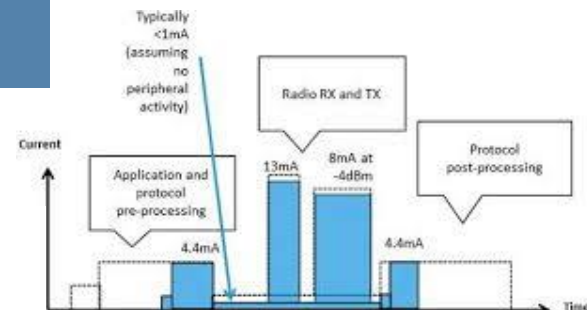
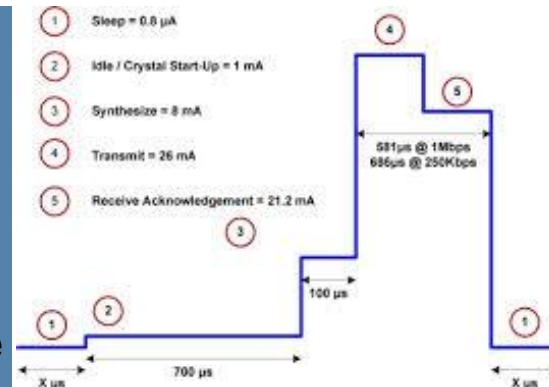


# Typical IoT device power profile



## Common Characteristics

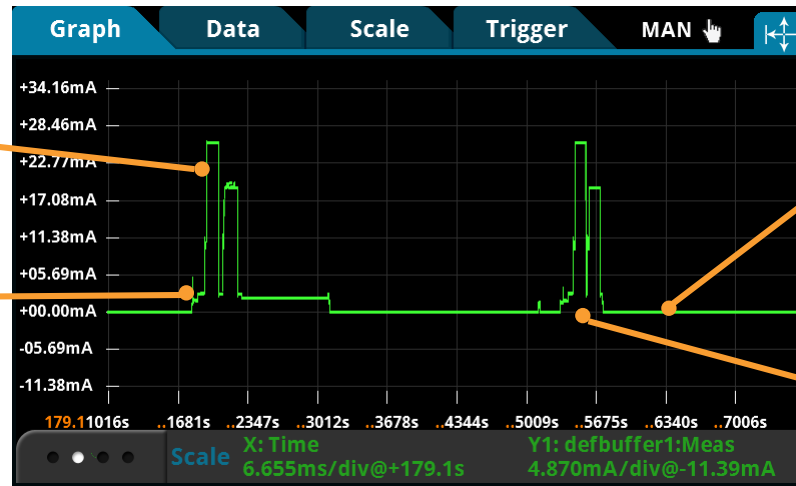
- A wide dynamic range of current
- High current > 1A
- Low current < 1uA
- Complex multilevel current load profile
- Fast transients from 100us to 100ms
- Long periods of operation



# Characterizing low power consumption is not a trivial matter

## Test Challenges

- Accurately capturing a wide dynamic range of current, over 8 decades
  - Sleep mode load currents down to  $10^{-9}\text{A}$
  - Transmit mode currents from  $10^{-3}\text{A}$  to  $1\text{A}$
- Capturing complex and fast transmit mode load current waveforms
  - Ensuring sufficient sampling rate, bandwidth, and record length
  - Triggering on a short duration, fast rise time waveform
  - Analyzing power consumption from complex waveforms
- Ensuring stable, clean, and accurate power to the device-under-test (DUT)



### Peak power consumption

Data Transmission  
~29mA

### Active mode consumption

Data acquisition  
~2mA

### Ultra Low Power Consumption

Sleep Mode  
~70nA

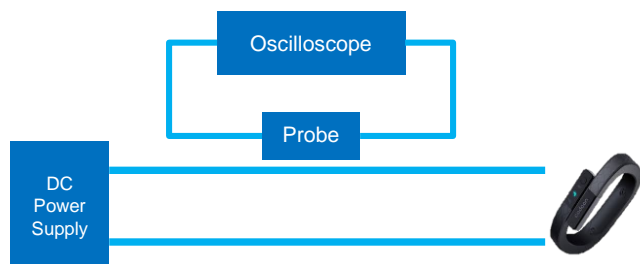
### Fast Transient Event Capture

Pulse Width  
~4ms

### Long datalogging

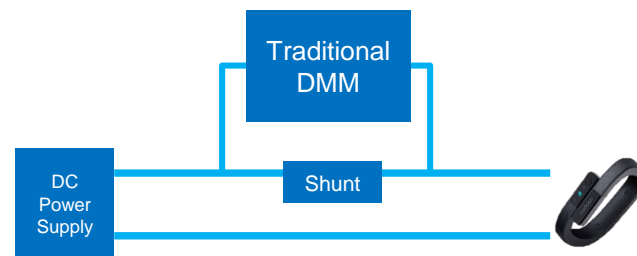
Device operation > 10s, >10 million data points need to be saved

# Traditional Test Solutions



## Scope + Current Probe + Regular Power Supply

- High Sampling Rate
- Low Accuracy – High Noise, Hard to capture signal
- Few to support long term recording



## Regular DMM + Regular Power Supply

- Hi Accuracy
- Low Sampling Rate – High Noise, Hard to capture signal
- High Burden Voltage
- No high level trigger function
- Slow transient response
- Poor Source Accuracy



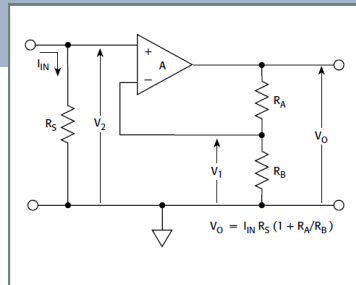
# Measuring power relies on accurate current measurement

- Auto-range on most ammeters and DMMs may introduce latency and glitch
  - produce an inaccurate or even incorrect result
- Almost all ammeters and DMMs use either the shunt ammeter or the feedback ammeter technique

## Shunt Ammeter

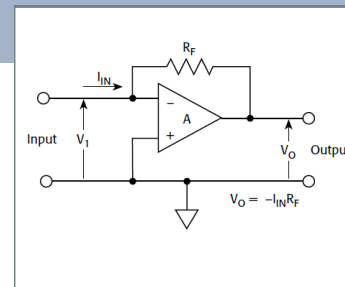
- Built-in current sensing resistor
- Higher voltage burden reducing the actual voltage applied to the device
- Lower sensitivity
- Smaller resistor means smaller voltage burden and
  - faster instrument response time
  - degrade the signal-to-noise
  - significantly impacts the accuracy and sensitivity

Shunt Ammeter



## Feedback Ammeter

- Virtually no voltage burden
- Higher sensitivity
- Large signal to noise ratio
- Bandwidth limited
  - More sensitive to capacitance and susceptible to oscillation and unstable readings.



Feedback Ammeter

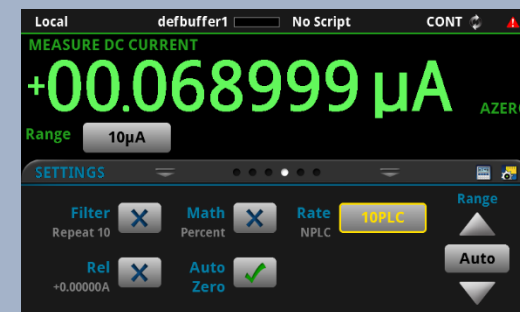
# Effect of shunt/sense resistor and other sources of error on low sleep mode current

- Burden voltage from the internal series resistance that can be as high as 500mV
  - Effectively reducing 3 V power source to 2.5 V
- Reduced signal to noise ratio (SNR)
  - Need sensitivity  $\leq 100\text{pA}$  to measure 10's of nA
- Measurement accuracy
- Connections between the device and the instrument
- Ammeter input bias current
- Source resistance of the device under test
- Leakage current from cables and fixtures
- Currents generated by triboelectric or piezoelectric effects

**Much more difficult task!**

		Scope +current probe	Scope +sense resistor	Pico ammeter	Broad Purpose DMM	DMM7510
<b>Sensitivity</b>		LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	<b>HIGH (1pA)</b>
<b>Voltage Burden</b>	Technique	Hall effect	Sense resistor	Shunt	Shunt	<b>Hybrid (Feedback + Shunt)</b>
	Magnitude	0V	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	<b>15mV all ranges <math>\leq 1\text{mA}</math></b>
<b>Accuracy</b>		LOW	LOW	HIGH	LOW	<b>HIGH</b>

## DMM7510 Example ~70nA



### DC Current

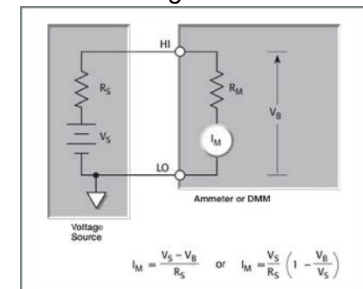
ENHANCED ACCURACY (within 30 days of autocalibration,  $T_{\text{OPER}} \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$  from  $T_{\text{ACAL}}$ )

Accuracy  $\pm(\text{ppm of reading} + \text{ppm of range})$

Range <sup>38</sup>	Resolution	Maximum Burden Voltage	24 Hour $T_{\text{CAL}} \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ <sup>39</sup>	90 Day $T_{\text{CAL}} \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$	1 Year $T_{\text{CAL}} \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$	2 Year $T_{\text{CAL}} \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$
10.000000 $\mu\text{A}$	1 pA	15 mV	30 + 30	70 + 30	70 + 30	70 + 30
100.000000 $\mu\text{A}$	10 pA	15 mV	20 + 5	60 + 9	60 + 9	60 + 9
1.00000000 mA	100 pA	15 mV	30 + 5	60 + 9	60 + 9	60 + 9
10.0000000 mA	1 nA	20 mV	40 + 5	60 + 9	60 + 9	60 + 9
100.000000 mA	10 nA	200 mV	50 + 18	150 + 30	150 + 30	150 + 30
1.00000000 A	100 nA	400 mV	150 + 50	400 + 50	400 + 50	400 + 50
3.0000000 A	1 $\mu\text{A}$	1300 mV	200 + 40	400 + 40	400 + 40	400 + 40
10.0000000 A <sup>41</sup>	1 $\mu\text{A}$	650 mV	700 + 275	800 + 275	1500 + 275	2000 + 275

**Tek**

### Voltage Burden

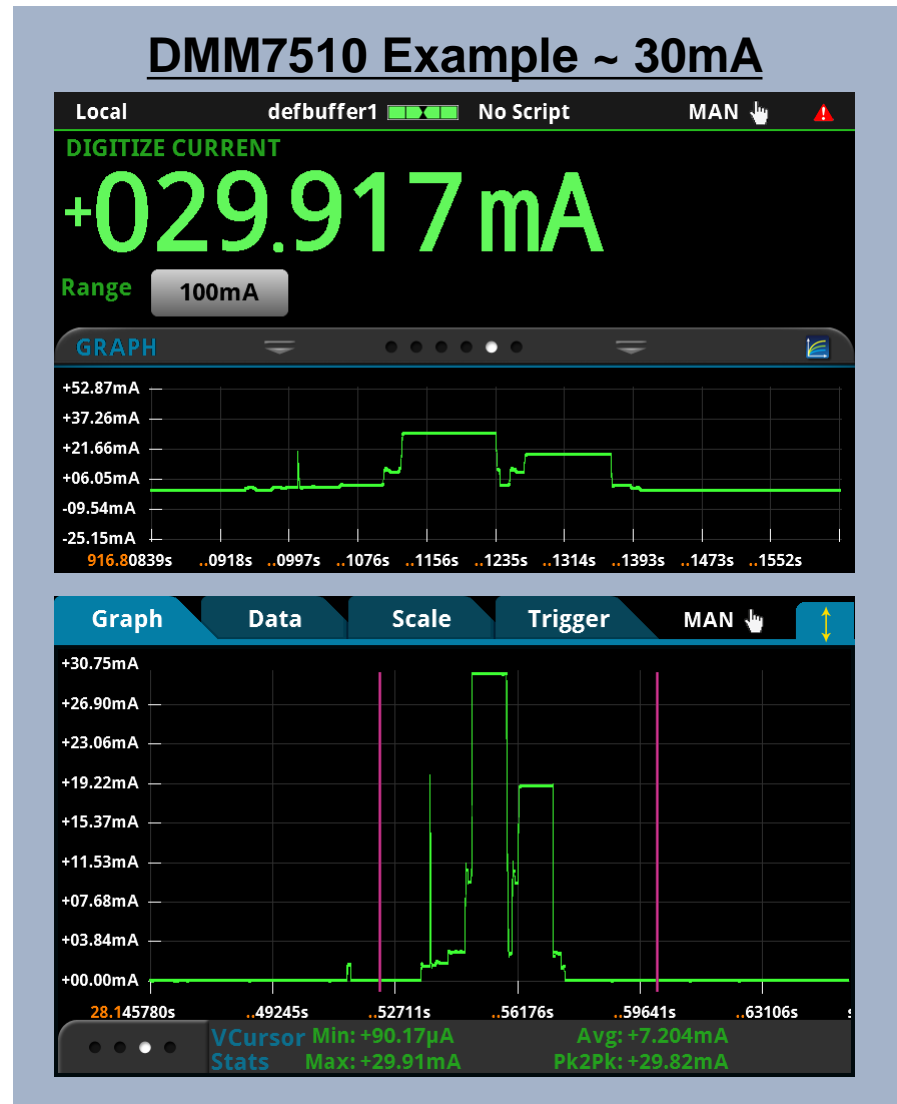


A Tektronix Company

# Effect of shunt/sense resistor on high transmit/receive current

- Burden voltage from the internal series resistance that can be as high as 500mV
  - Effectively reducing 3 V power source to 2.5 V
- Can choose smaller resistance value with smaller burden voltage and faster response time and better accuracy because of the large test signal

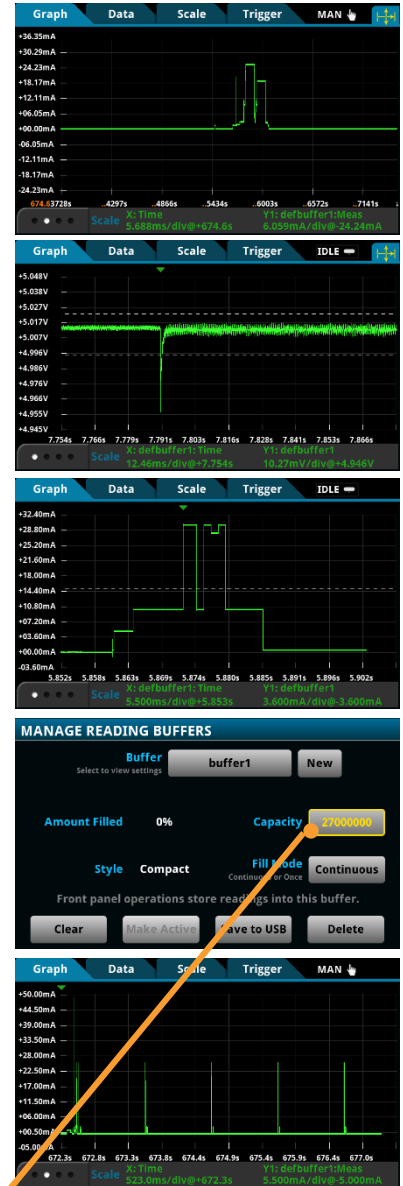
Much easier measurement to make!





# Capturing complex transient current waveform is a significant undertaking

- Slow reading rates (nplc) and large processing overhead on conventional ammeters and DMMs
- Oscilloscopes are perfect for capturing fast transients, but lacks the sensitivity for low level measurement
  - Small signal is lost in scope and probe noise
- Analog bandwidth combined with sample rate determines the smallest fast transient
  - Higher sample rate can better reconstruct the original waveform
  - Small bandwidth will not resolve high-frequency changes such as a “wave-up” profile. Amplitude will be distorted. Edges will slow down.
  - Details lost due to the 10kHz bandwidth are not recoverable at 200kSamples/s sample rate
  - High speed DMM7510 has sufficient performance and sensitivity for IoT device operation
- Monitoring power consumption over an extended period
  - Small internal data storage on conventional DMMs and other instruments makes trending impossible
  - Scopes are not ideal for trending data over time
  - Streaming data or transferring to an external storage device is a huge benefit

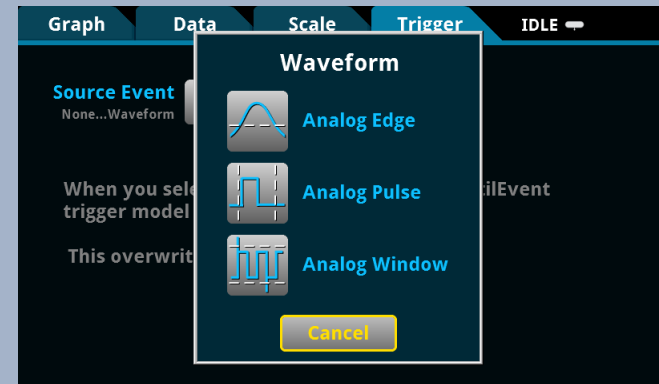
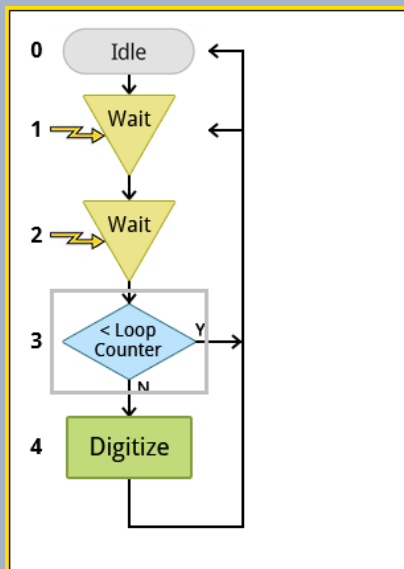


# Built-in triggering simplifies the task to locate the waveform of interest

- No trigger capability on conventional current measuring instruments
- Low current (microampere) edge trigger accuracy relies on the sensitivity the trigger acquisition system in the instrument.
- Advanced triggering, such as pulse width, logic trigger, A-B sequence trigger, and synchronous external trigger are ideal for challenging waveforms.

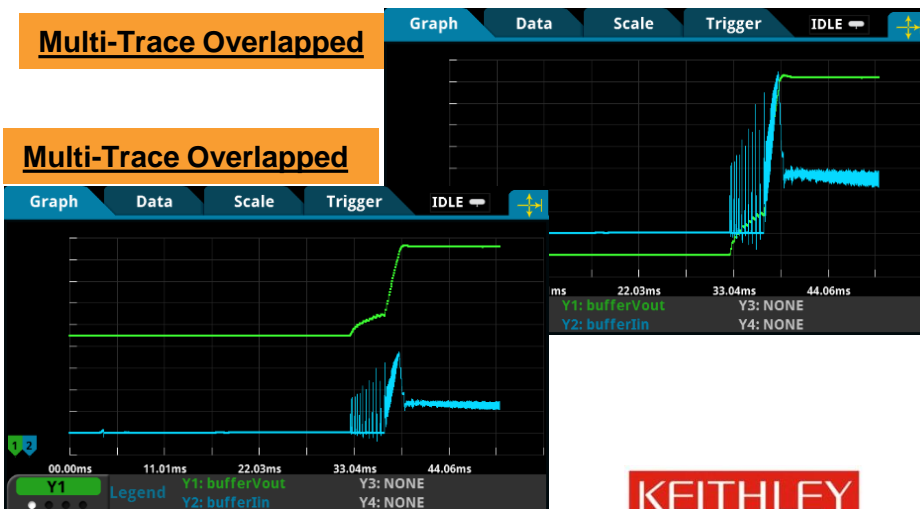
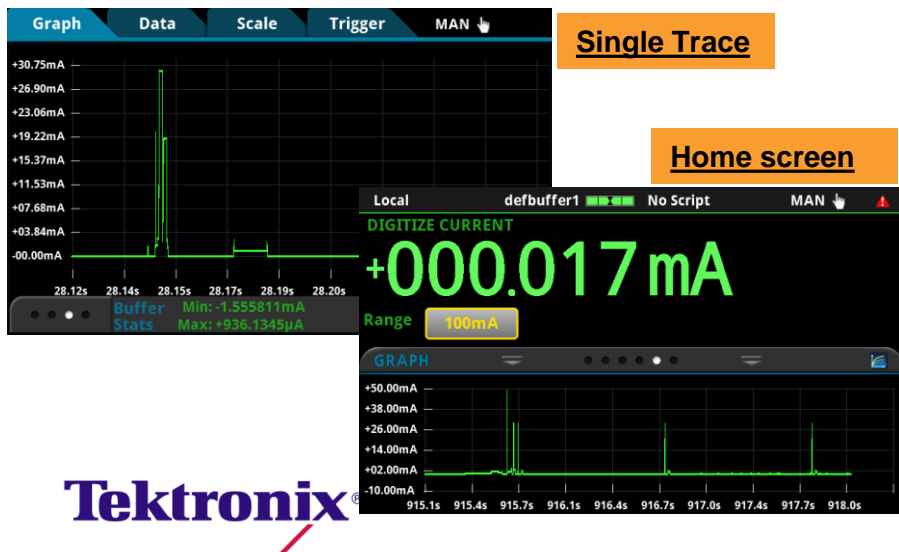
## A variety of triggering available on DMM7510

✓ Edge, Pulse, Timeout, Logic, Time, Sequence (A->B Event), Boolean Logic/State, Pattern, Window



# Graphical display for quicker insight into power profile

- Instruments with a graphical display are ideal for capturing IoT device operation and let user immediately “see” device operation
  - Conventional instruments can only acquire current readings
  - Some specialized instruments provide basic statistics such as min, max, and average.
  - Oscilloscope offers more sophisticated numerical calculation tools such as RMS calculations, duty cycle, and other math operations
- Pinch-and-zoom touchscreen interface allow for quick analysis of waveforms
- Measurement “gating” using cursors enable quicker and deeper insight into device operation
- Intuitive UI design is a large part of the ‘time-to-answer’ calculation

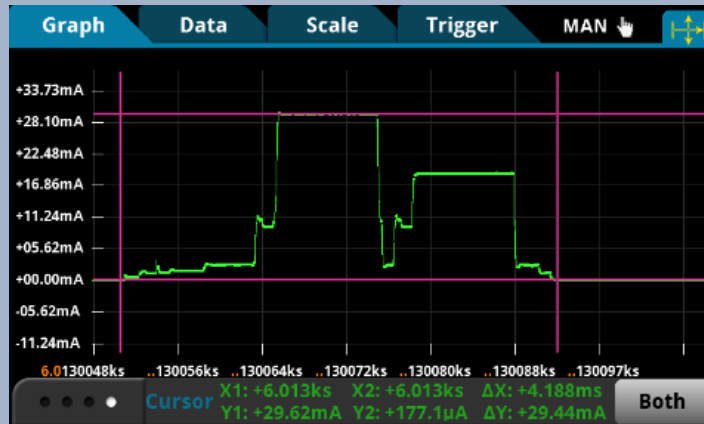




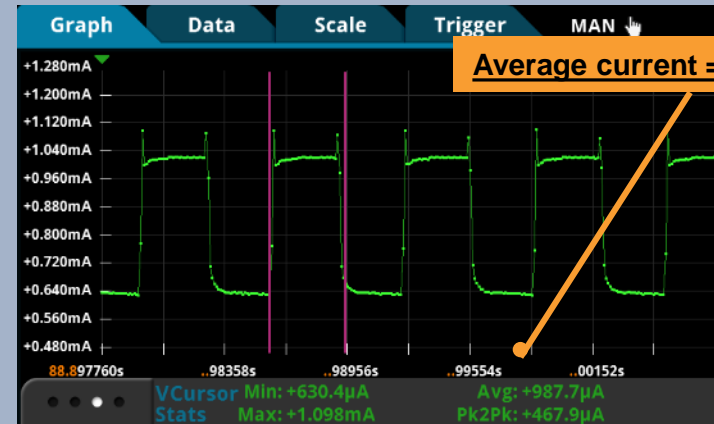
# Automated tools for analyzing power consumption from complex waveforms

## DMM7510's Touchscreen Graphical User Interface

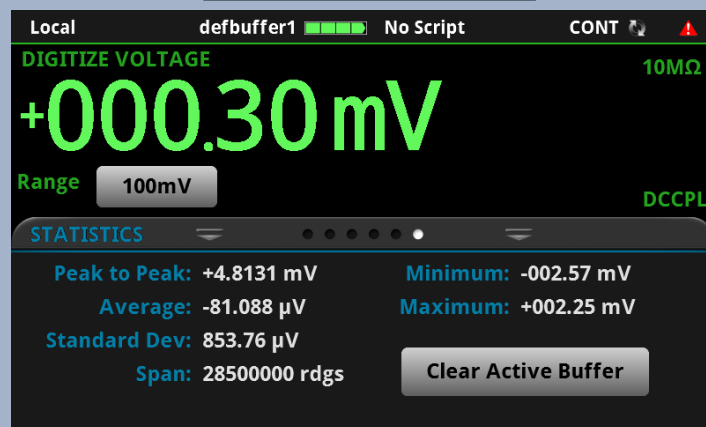
### Cursor Analysis



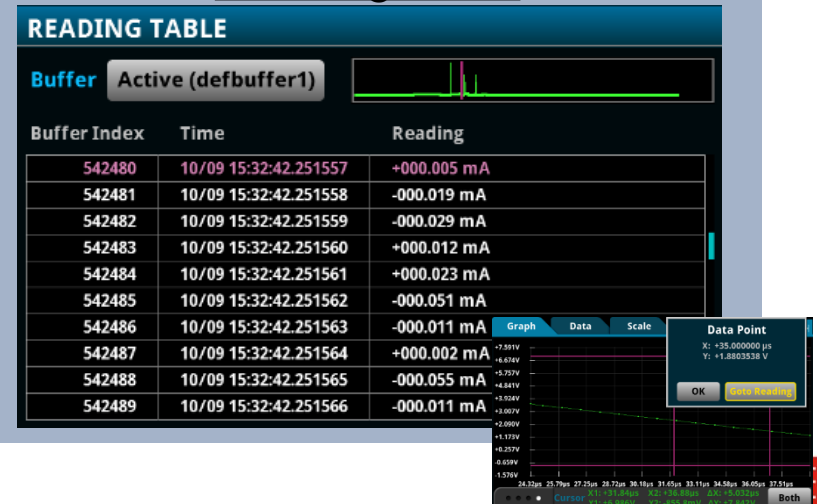
### “Gated” Cursor Statistics



### Buffer Statistics








### Reading Table



# DMM7510 meets the low current and the waveform capture needs in a single box solution

Common current measurement solutions today

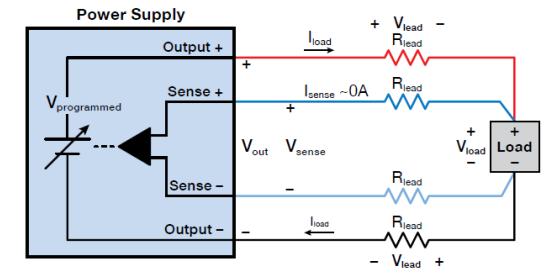
	Scope + Voltage Probe + Sense Resistor	Scope + Current Probe	Picoam meter	Broad Purpose DMM	DMM7510 Graphical Sampling DMM
					
Dynamic Range	×	×	×	✓	✓
Low Current	×	×	✓	✓	✓
High Current	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
Sample Rate	✓	✓	×	×	✓
BW	✓	✓	×	×	✓
Trigger	✓	✓	×	×	✓
Internal Memory	×	×	×	×	✓
Graphical Display	✓	✓	×	×	✓

## DMM7510 Summary

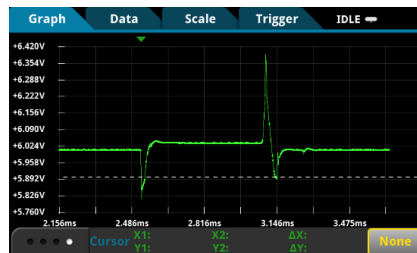
- High sensitivity
- Minimal voltage burden
- Fast waveform capture
- Long Data Memory
- Solution oriented waveform analysis
- Ease to use UI

# Use a high quality supply to provide clean, stable and accurate DC power

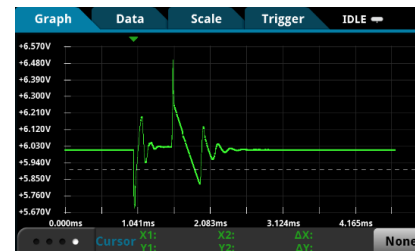
- Look for good setting and readback accuracy when powering IOT devices that operate on low voltages
  - Ensures accurate determination of shut-off threshold voltage
- Use a supply with remote sensing to ensure the voltage is accurately applied to the load
- Use a low noise output supply to minimize disturbance to the DUT
- Use a power supply with a fast response to maintain a stable output during large load current transitions
  - Transitions from sleep mode/standby mode to a transmitting mode can be from milliamps to amps, in microseconds



fast response  
to load change

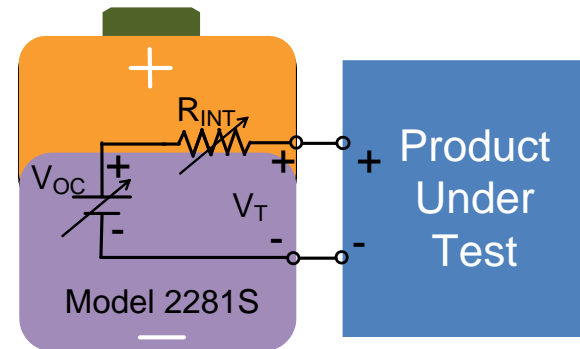


Poor response  
to load change



# Enhancement to the Power Consumption Analysis Solution – Dynamically Simulate the Battery

- Test the DUT under the most realistic sourcing conditions
- Simulate different types of batteries based on battery models
- Simulate different battery conditions
  - Avoid waiting for a battery to reach a specific condition
  - Precisely replicate a test condition





# 2281S Builds Up a Battery Model based on Charging Cycle Data

After a full charge cycle, the 2281S builds up a battery model automatically and can simulate the battery based on that model



DATA SHEET				
Points	Voc	Current	ESR	A-H
163	+11.177 V	+0.500 A	0.341 $\Omega$	+0.001405 Ah
164	+11.177 V	+0.500 A	0.341 $\Omega$	+0.001414 Ah
165	+11.177 V	+0.500 A	0.341 $\Omega$	+0.001423 Ah
166	+11.177 V	+0.500 A	0.341 $\Omega$	+0.001431 Ah
167	+11.177 V	+0.500 A	0.341 $\Omega$	+0.001440 Ah
168	+11.178 V	+0.500 A	0.341 $\Omega$	+0.001448 Ah
169	+11.178 V	+0.500 A	0.341 $\Omega$	+0.001457 Ah
170	+11.178 V	+0.500 A	0.341 $\Omega$	+0.001466 Ah

Battery charging data



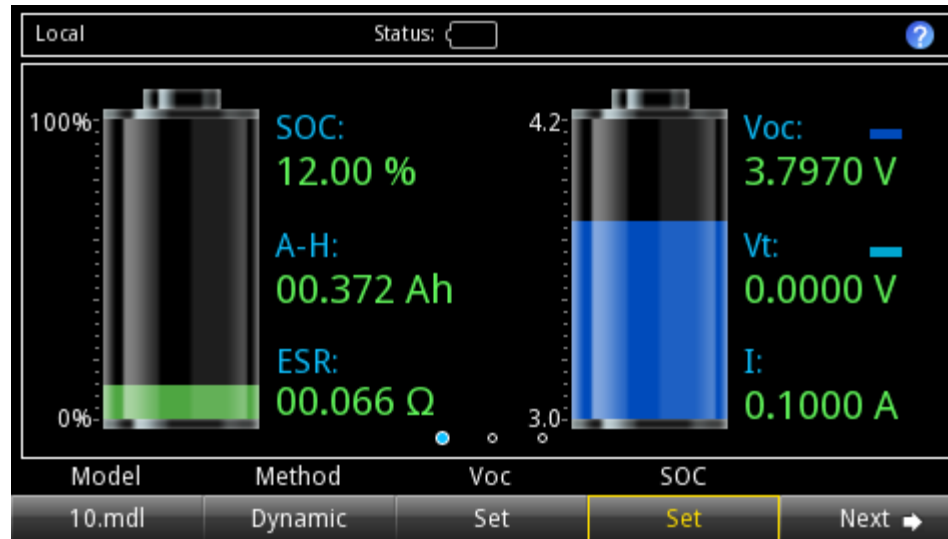
BATTERY MODEL		
Select or import a model		
Model	1	
	Fine	Save
SOC(%)	Open Voltage(V)	ESR( $\Omega$ )
0	3.660	0.278
1	3.763	0.258
2	3.809	0.258
3	3.842	0.259

Generate battery model

Battery model includes the parameters: State of Charge (SOC), Open Circuit Voltage (Voc) and Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR)

# Power Sourcing for Battery-Powered Devices and Products

- Parameters automatically adjust based on the model and power consumed by the device
- Customize battery “State of Charge” and “Open Voltage” point

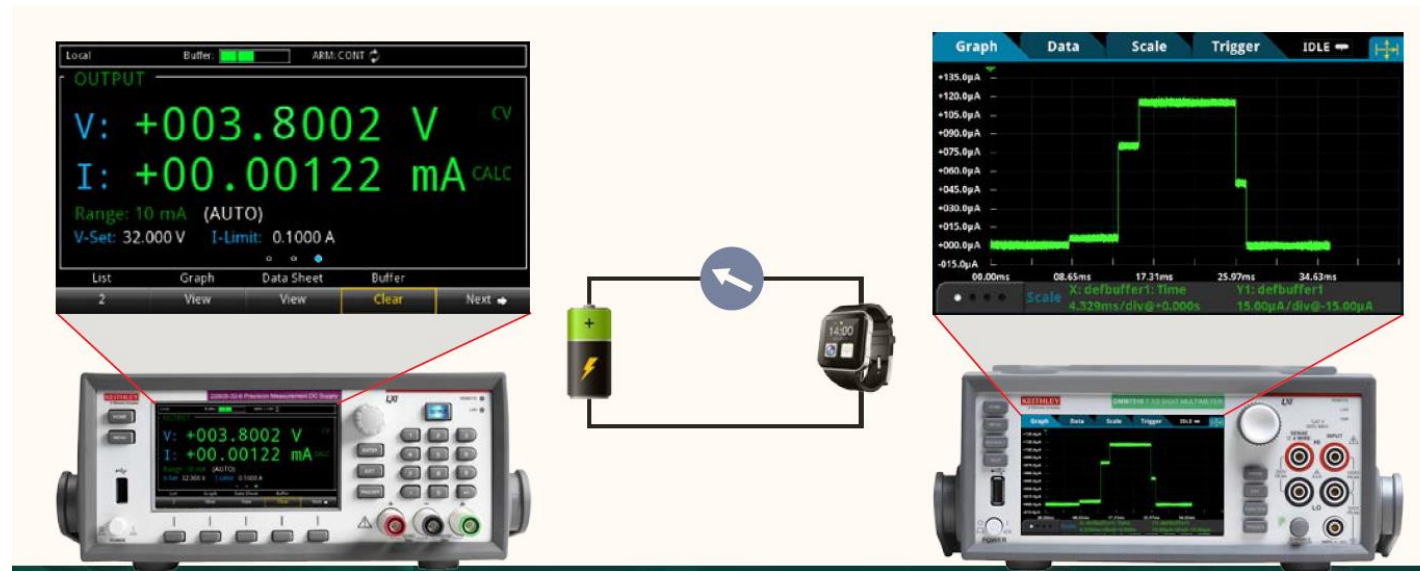


Select a model

Test at any battery voltage

Test at any capacity

# IoT device power consumption analysis solution



**2280S Precision Measurement DC Power Supply**



**2281S Battery Simulator**

- Voltage setting and measurement accuracy of 0.02% of reading +3mV - superior to most power supplies
- Low noise; it is a linear supply: < 1mVrms output ripple and noise
- 4-wire remote sensing to ensure that the programmed value is accurately delivered to the load
- High resolution TFT display and soft-key/icon-based user interface simplify power supply operation

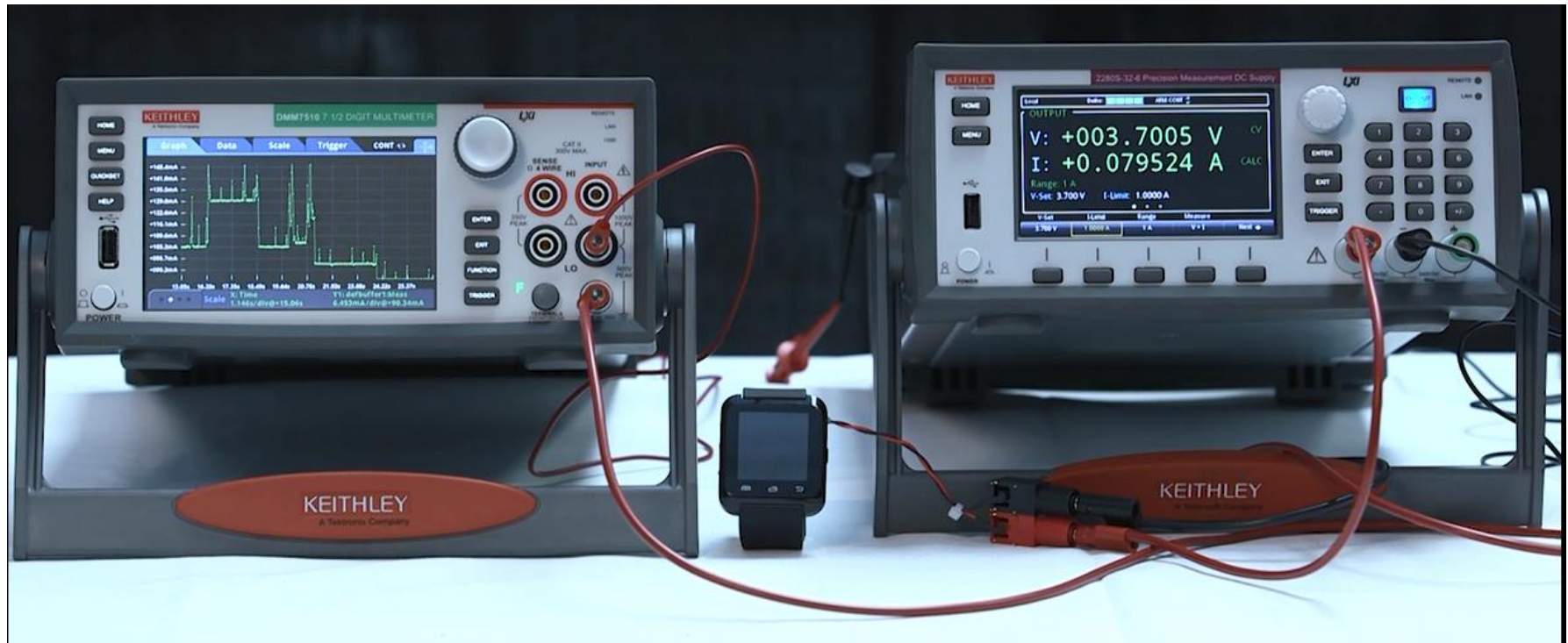


**DMM7510 7 1/2-Digit Graphical Sampling Multimeter**

- 1pA resolution, 0.006% basic 1 year DC current accuracy
- 15mV burden voltage
- Precisely analyze current and voltage waveforms and transients with 1MS/sec, 18-bit digitizer
- Capture signal with advanced analog triggering features
- Large reading memory (27.5 million compact and 11 million standard) to capture more of your signal
- Display more with five-inch, high resolution touchscreen interface

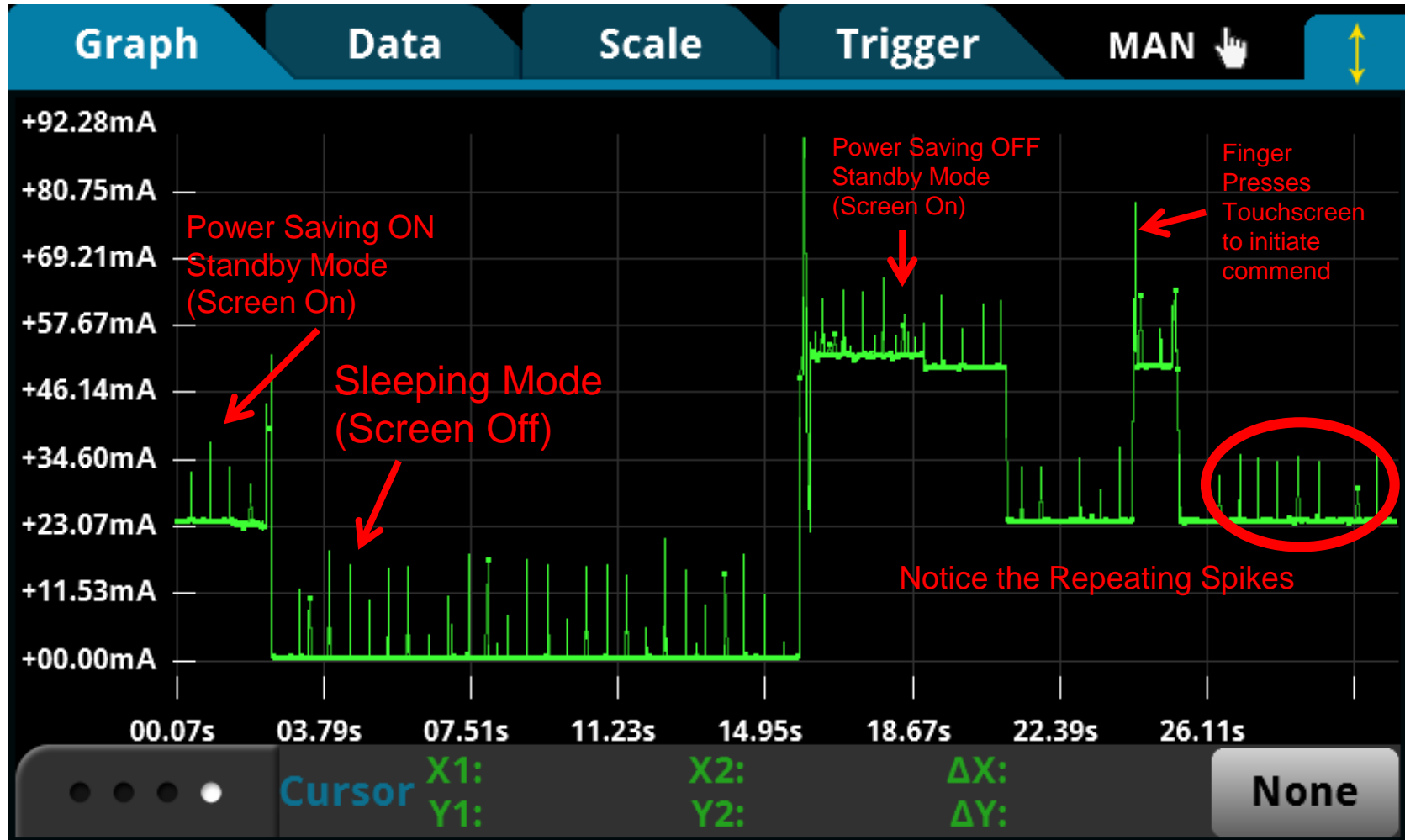
# Example

## Smartwatch Power Consumption



# Example

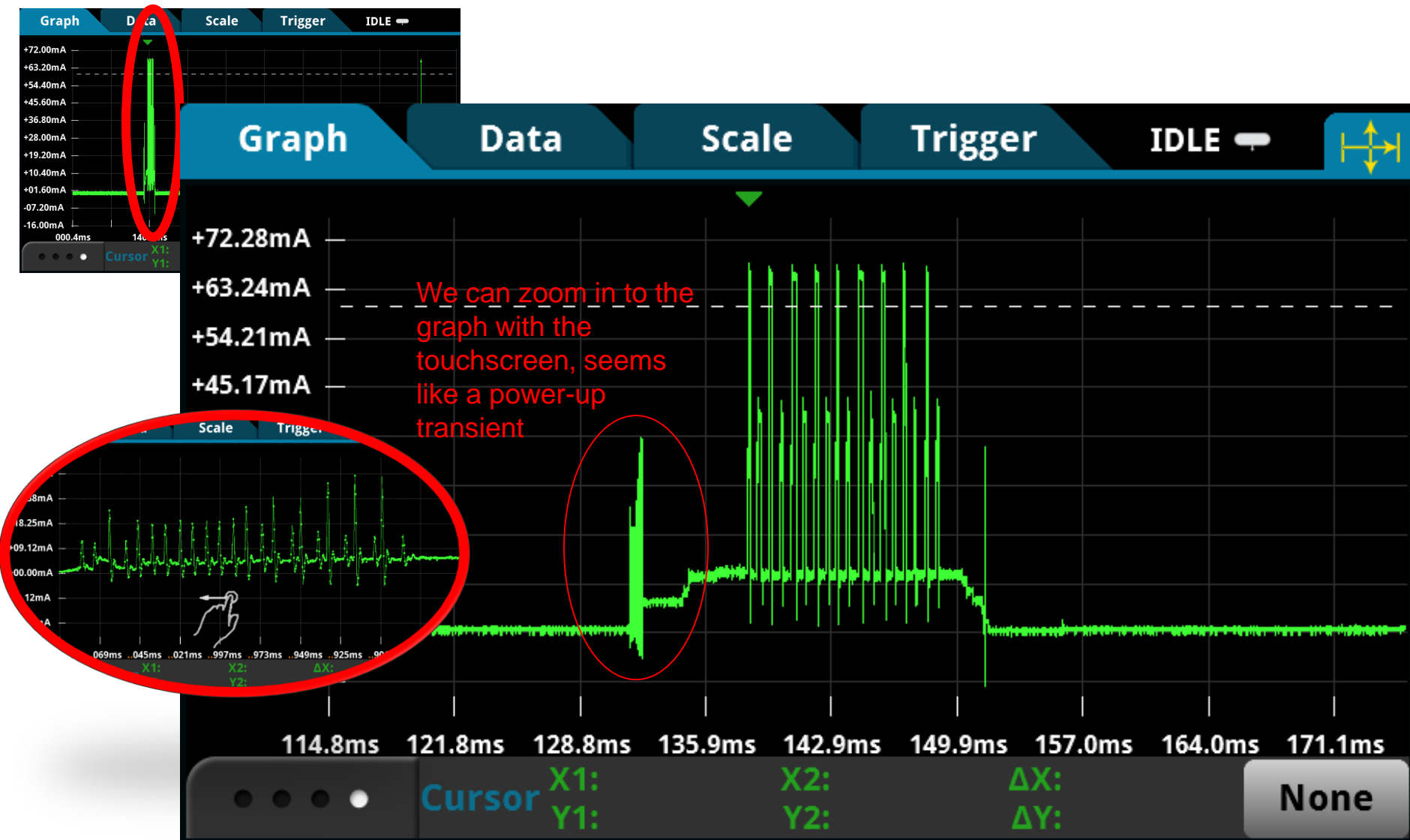
## Analyzing Smart Watch Overall Power Consumption





# Example

## Analyzing Smart Watch Overall Power Consumption



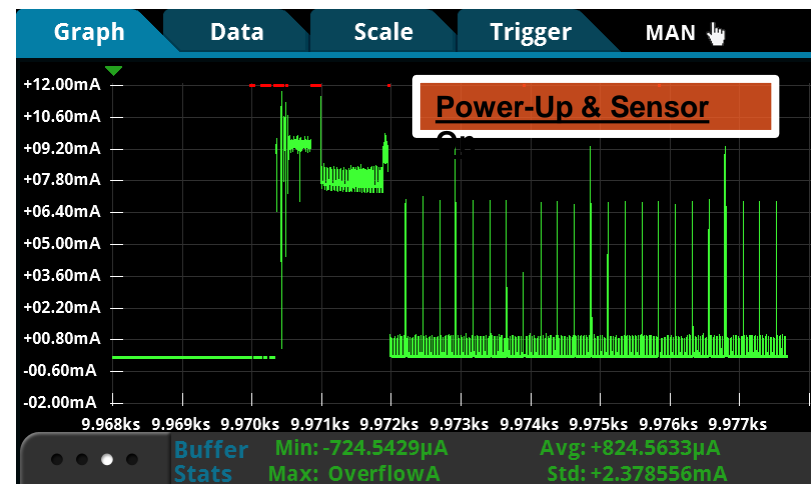
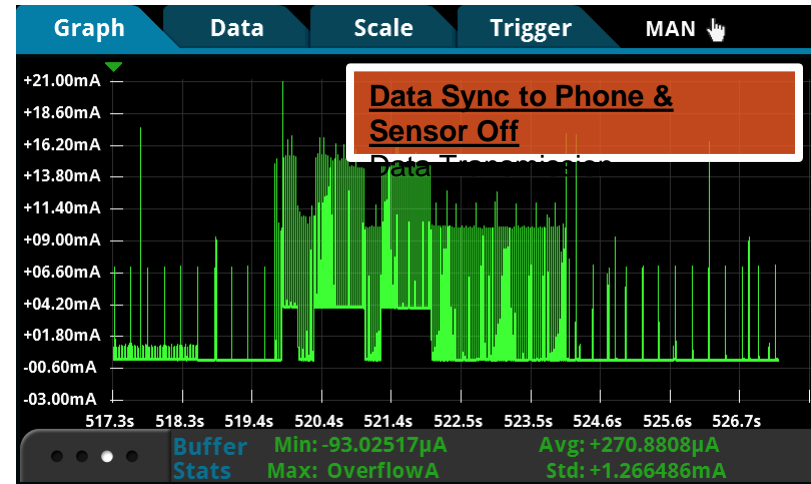
# Example

## Analyzing Smart Watch Overall Power Consumption



# Demo - BLE Pedometer

## CR2032 BATTERY OPERATED

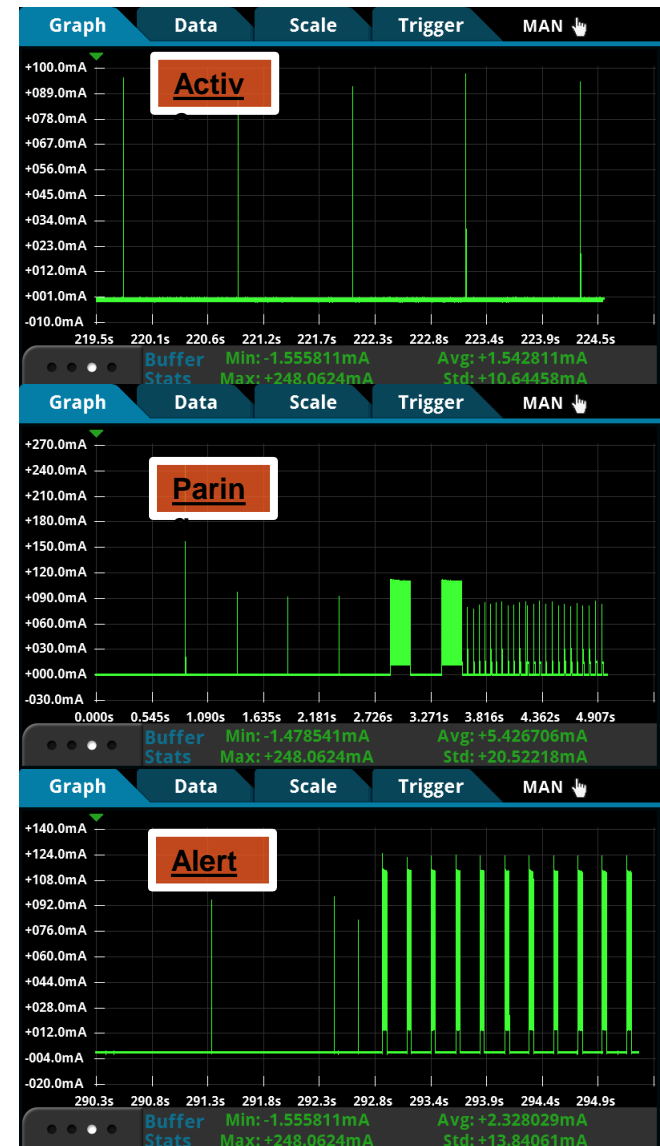


# Demo – BLE Anti-loss Tracker

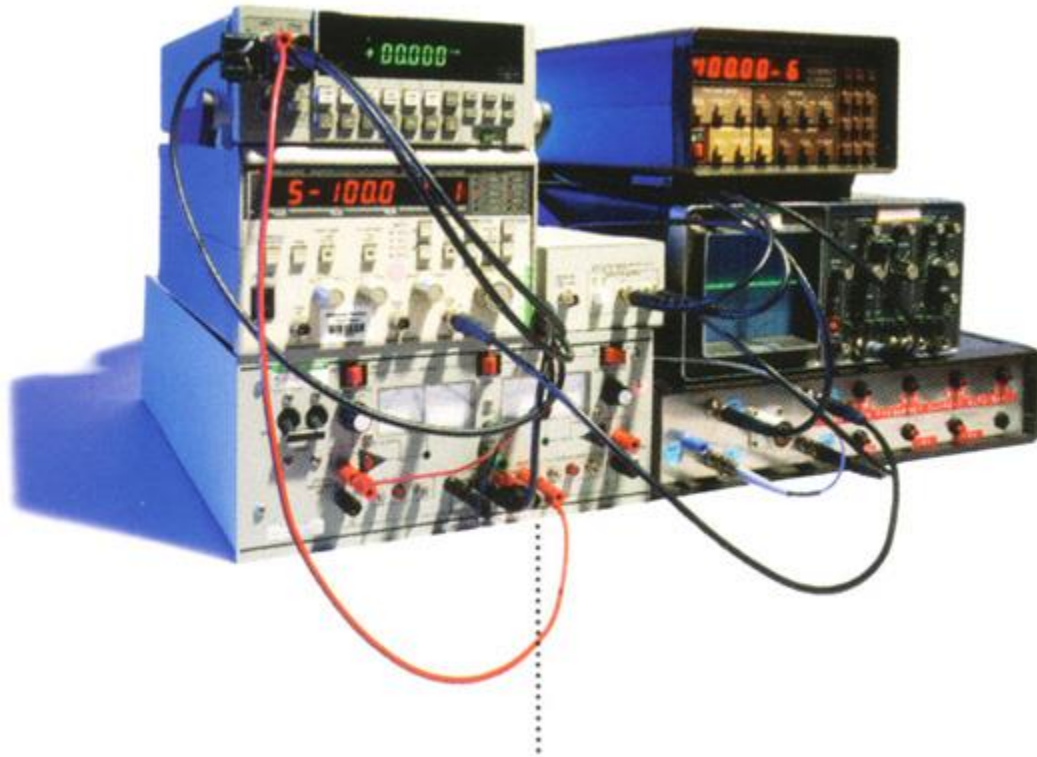
## FOLLOW-ALONG



Find each other (iTag and smart phones) within range



# What is SourceMeter?



Well, it works.



It works well.



# Functions of a Source Measure Unit (SMU)

*A fully-integrated combination of multiple instruments*

- A *Source Measure Unit* instrument can simultaneously source or sink voltage while measuring current, and source or sink current while measuring voltage.



Precision DMM



True Current Source

## Source Measure Unit (SMU)



Precision Power Supply



Electronic Load

# SourceMeter make your test much easier!

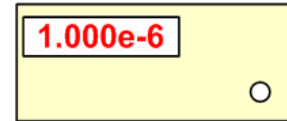
Precision  
Power Supply



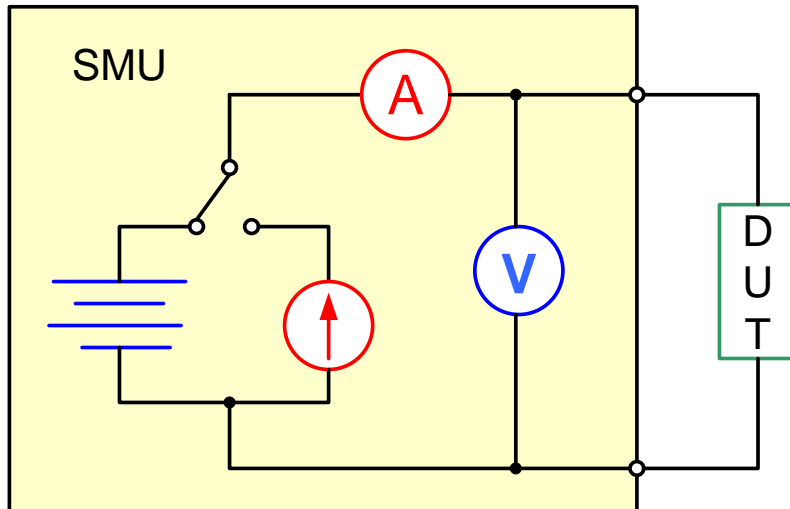
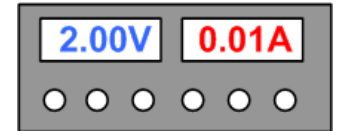
DMM  
(measure I, V, and R)



Current Source



Electronic  
Load

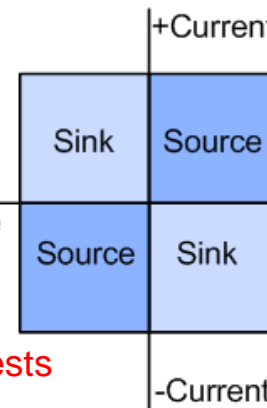


SMU

4 Quadrant – Source and Sink

Materials

Reverse  
leakage tests



Resistive devices  
Semiconductors  
IR testing

Solar cells  
Batteries

# SMU Compared to Power Supply: What are the differences?

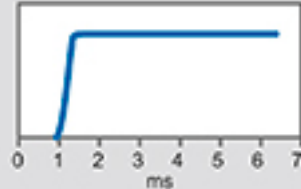
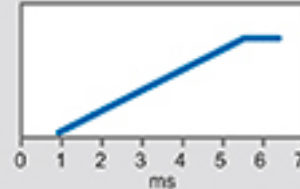
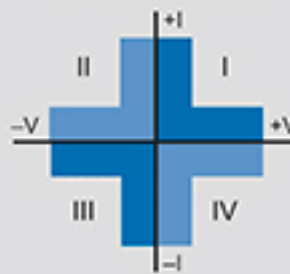
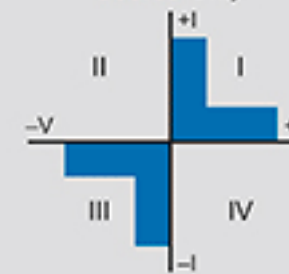
## Power Supply



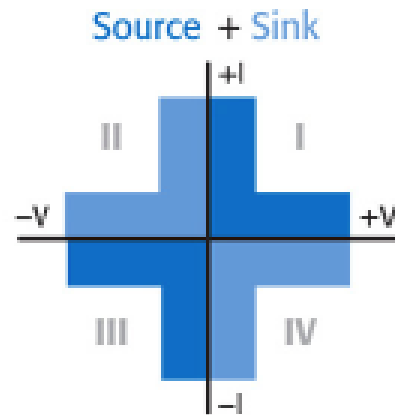
## Versus

## Source Measure Unit (SMU)

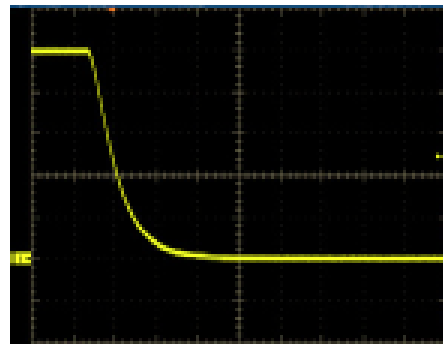


	SMU Instrument	Typical Power Supply
Speed		
Source/Measure Precision	10 $\mu$ A measurement uncertainty = 5nA	10 $\mu$ A measurement uncertainty = 2500nA
Voltage and Current Resolution (Typical)	<p>Voltage: 1 <math>\mu</math>V to 200V</p> <p>Current: 1pA to 3A</p>	<p>Voltage: 1 <math>\mu</math>V to 200V</p> <p>Current: 1pA to 3A</p>
4 Quadrant Operation		

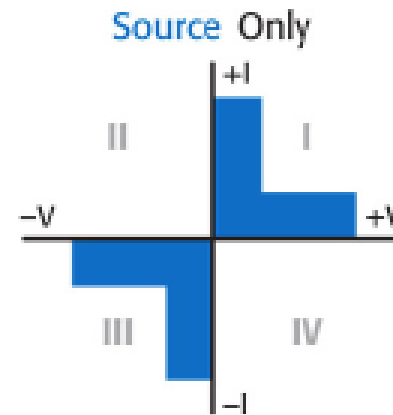
# Advantage of 4 Quadrant Operation – Fast Discharge



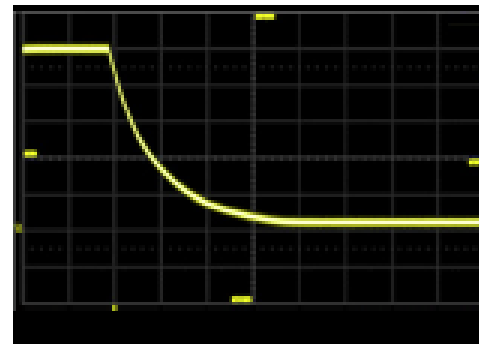
4 Quadrant SMU



Using a Model 2657A  
Time Scale = 2 msec/div  
Total discharge time = 5 msec

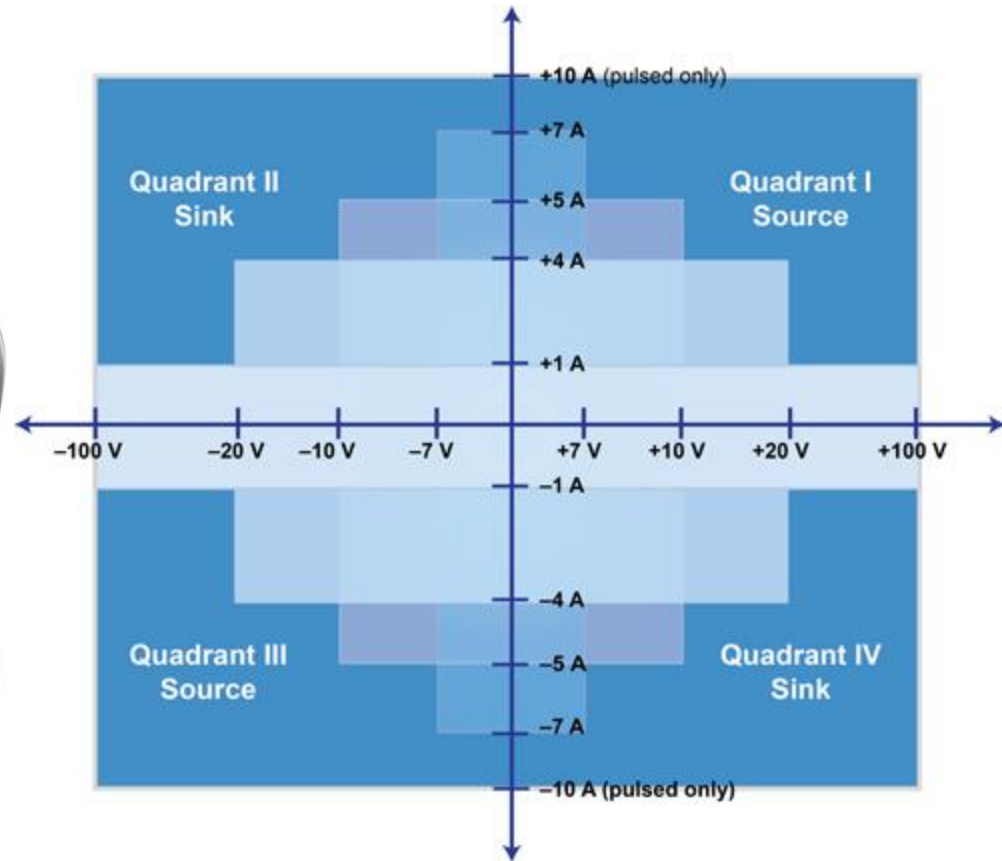


2 Quadrant Power Supply



Using a Power Supply  
Time Scale = 2 sec/div  
Total discharge time > 6 sec

# Keithley 2461 -1000 Watts, 10 Amps Pulse, 7 Amps DC

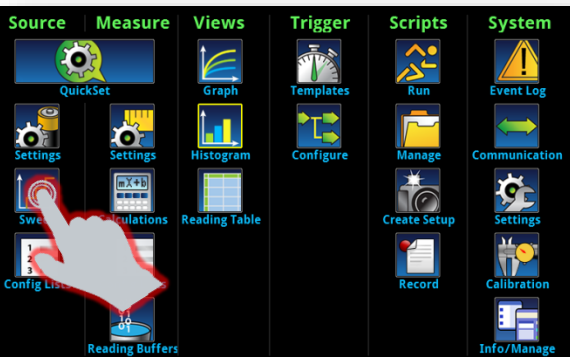
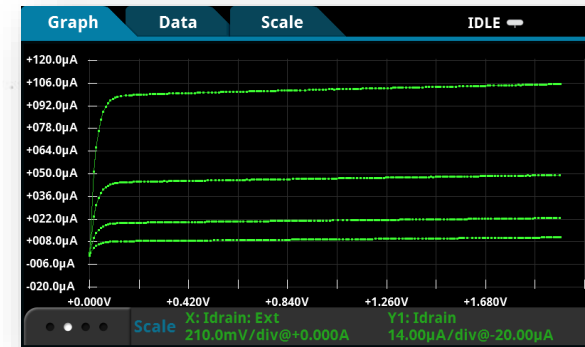


Maximum voltage and current		
	Voltage	Current
DC or pulsed	100 V	1 A
	20 V	4 A
	10 V	5 A
	7 V	7 A
Pulsed	100 V	10 A

■ = Limited operating area, pulsed only

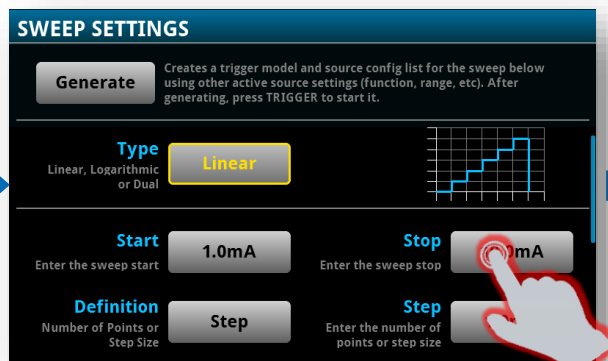


# IV Characterization with Interactive SMUs

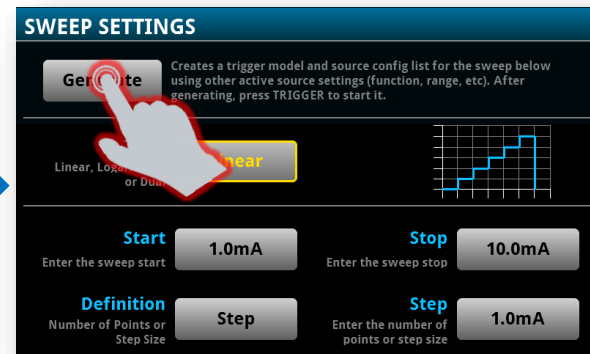


Go to the Main menu and tap the Sweep icon under Source

Analyze your results

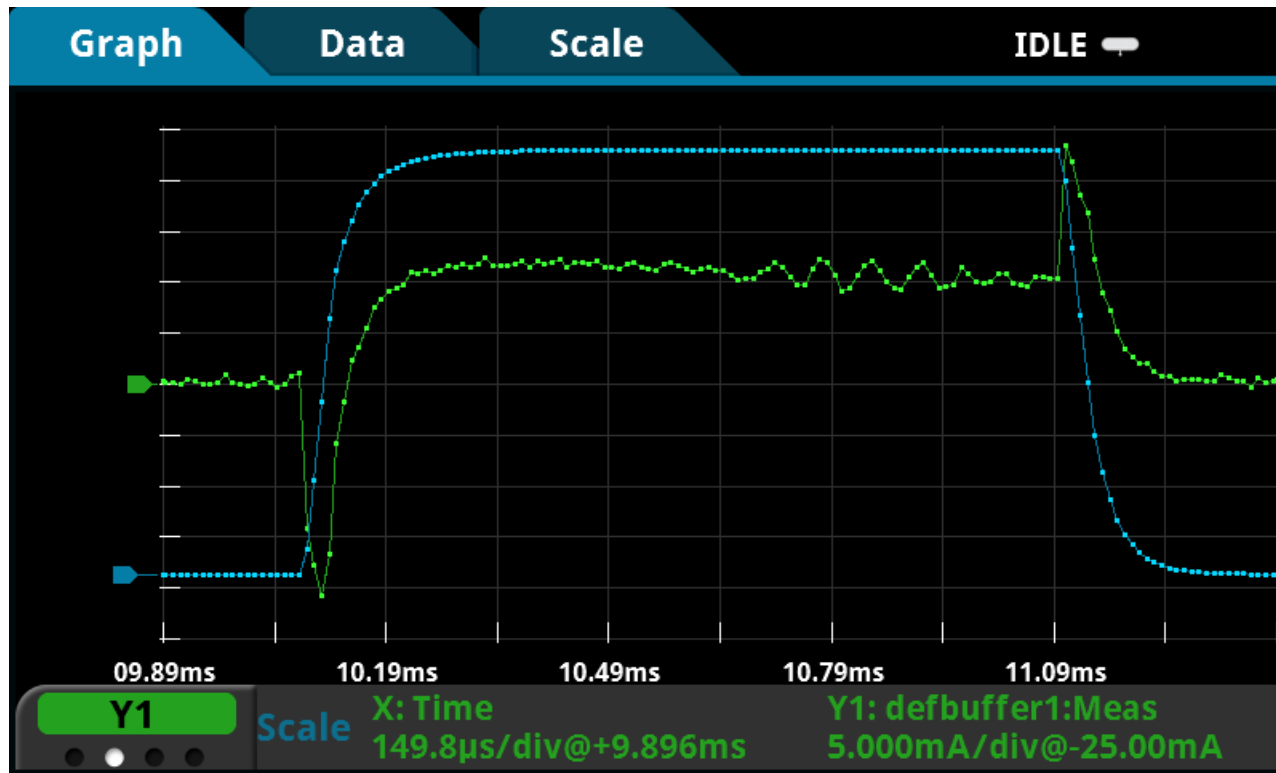


Configure the Sweep Settings



Tap the Generate button to configure the SMU

# Viewing the source and digitize waveforms simultaneously on the front panel (2461 only)



Source readback to capture the current source waveform and the voltage digitize waveform. Plot the two waveforms together on the same graph to examine time dependencies between the two waveforms.

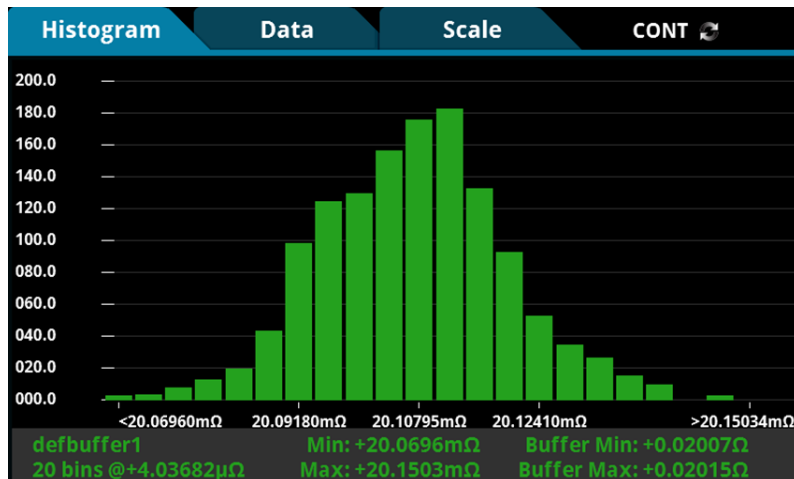
# Visualizing IV Data



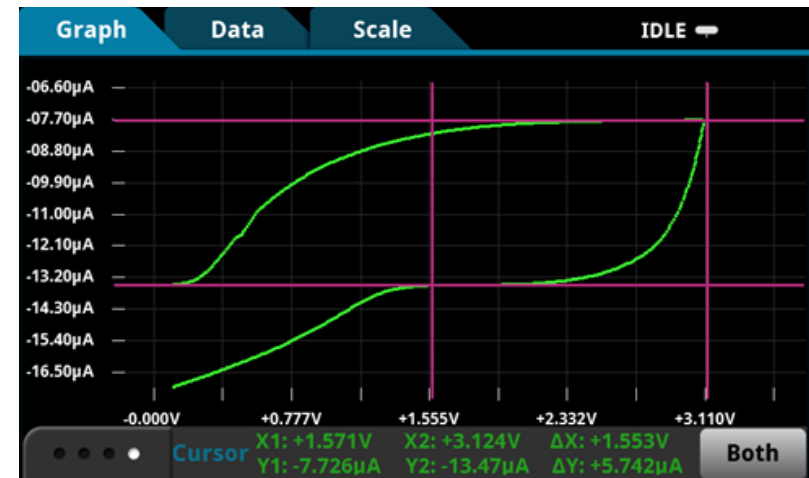
Go to the main menu and tap the Graph or Histogram icon under Views



Data is plotted on the graph as it is collected. Use pinch-and-zoom gestures to zoom in on the data.



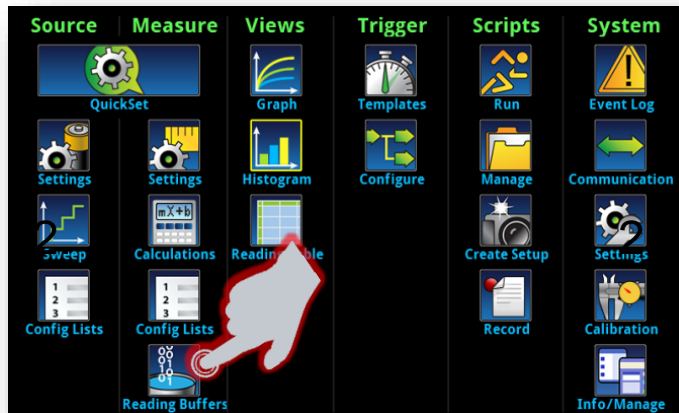
View real time statistical data



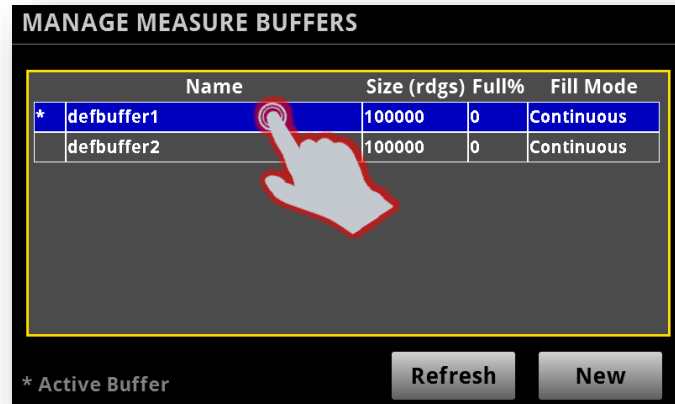
Analyze with scope-like cursors

# Saving the Data

1.

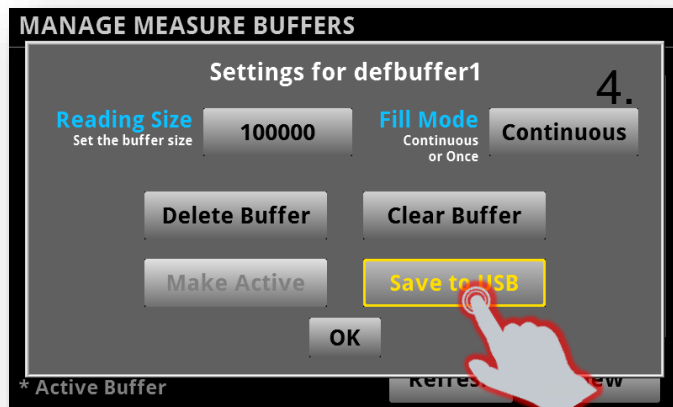


Go to the Main menu and tap the Data Buffers icon under Measure

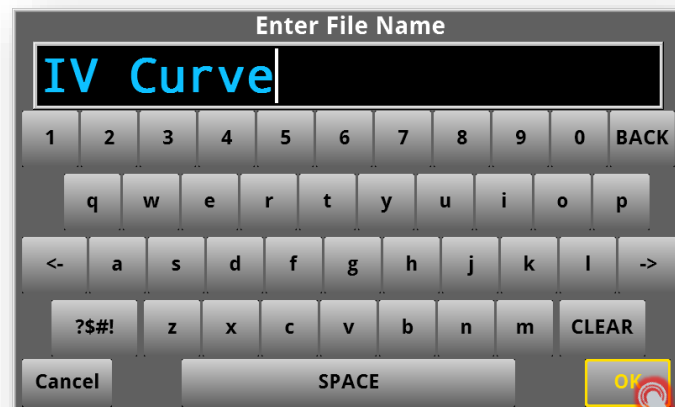


Tap the name of the buffer where the sweep data was collected, defbuffer1

3.



Tap the Save to USB button



Give the file a name then tap OK

# TSP®-Link for Test System Scaling

## *Channel expansion without needing a mainframe*

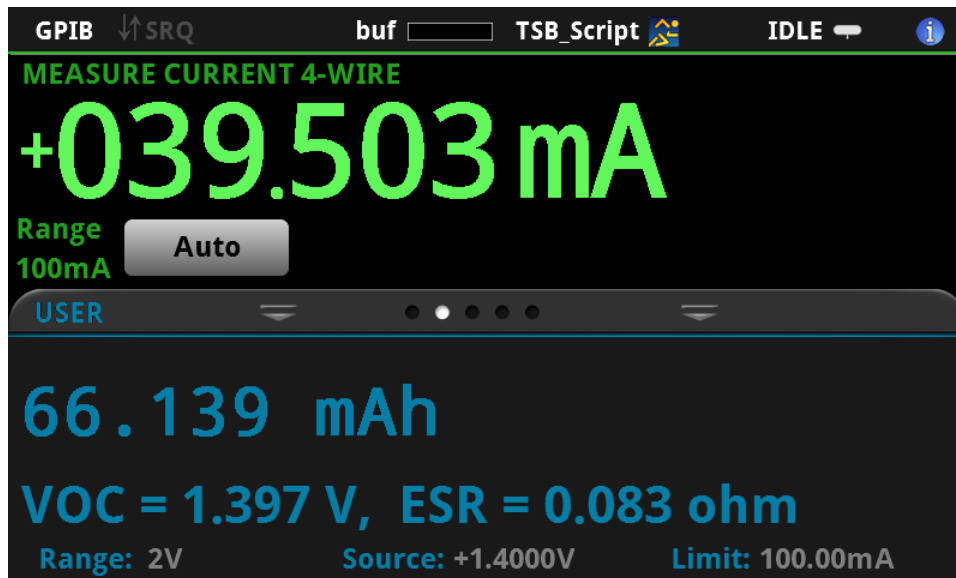
- Connect up to 32 Model 2450's for multi-point or multi-channel parallel testing
- Unlike mainframe-based systems, there are no power or channel limitations
- Only requires one GPIB, USB, or LAN/LXI connection





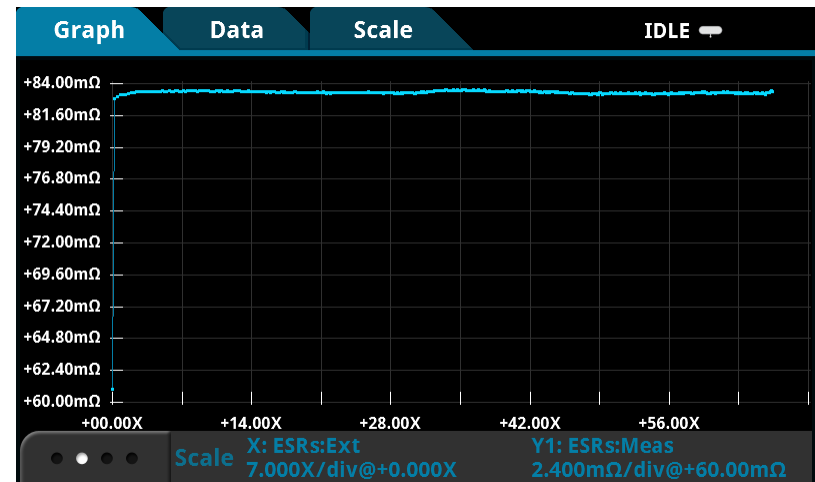
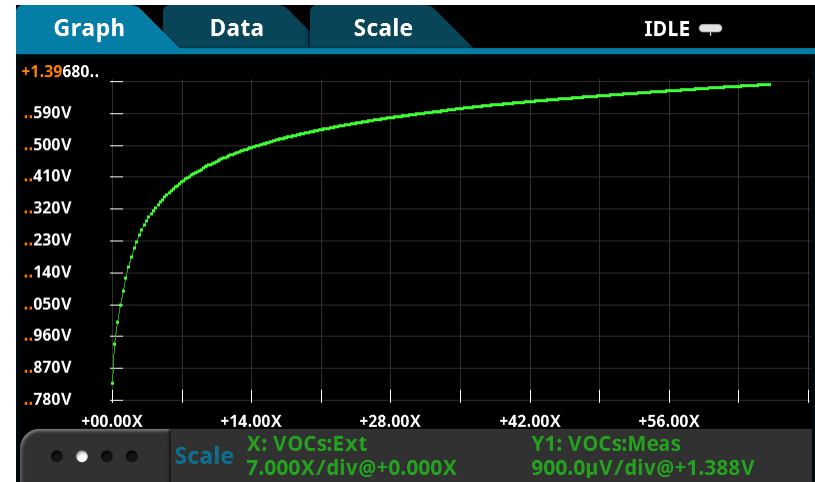
# Battery Test with a SourceMeter (TSP enabled)

VOC

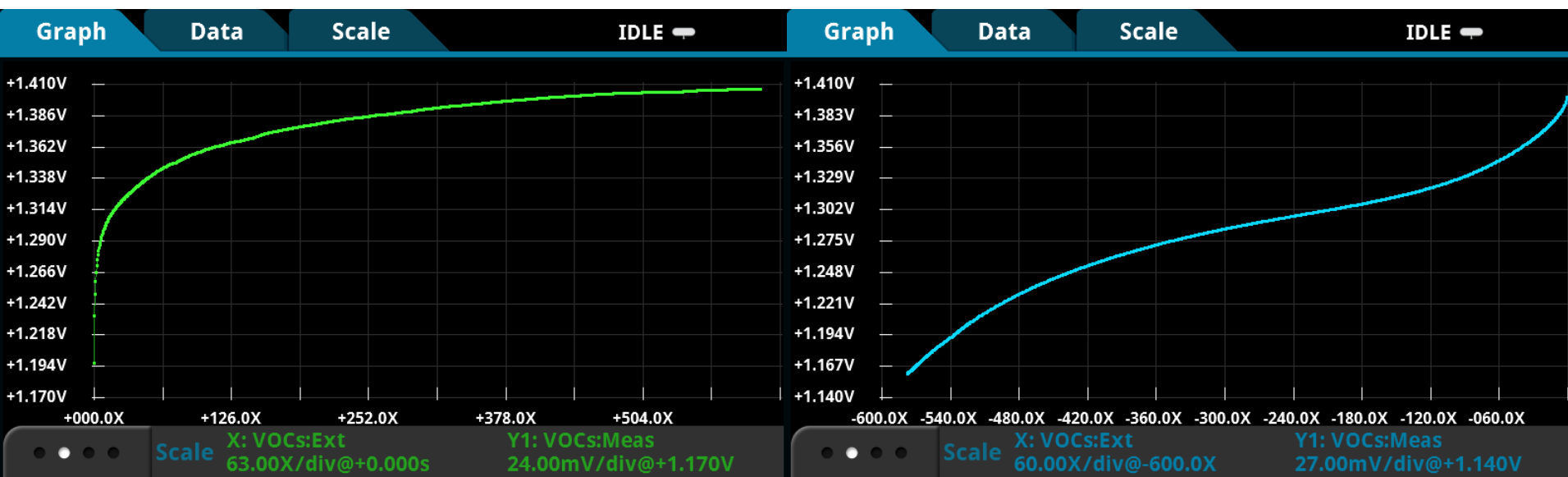


Battery Capacity / SOC

ESR



# 充電曲線 or 放電曲線





# Tektronix



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