

Safe Advanced Mobile Power
IEEE Consumer Electronics Future Directions Committee

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Executive Summary

Conventional batteries in mobile devices, such as smart mobile phones, have limited energy that does not meet the needs of many users. We believe that there is demand for an energy source that can supply more mobile power for a longer period of time between recharges from a fixed power source. There is considerable research on-going to create higher capacity energy sources for mobile devices, but to meet the anticipated needs of power and even casual smart phone users, especially for several days of use, considerable advancements in mobile power technology are needed.

Battery technology is advancing at a gradual rate, estimated as roughly doubling in energy density with every decade in time. Based upon this estimate for battery energy density growth, it will take decades to develop a battery that can supply enough energy to power a smart phone for a week's worth of "normal" use. In order to accelerate this development we need something like a "Moore's Law for Mobile Energy."

The IEEE Consumer Electronics Future Directions Committee wishes to engage with the business and technical community to create an initiative to develop energy sources for mobile devices (e.g. smart phones) that can enable a week's worth of "normal" energy use without recharging from proximity to a fixed power source. We envision that this may result from the use of one or more of several technologies. These technologies include energy storage (like modern batteries or perhaps something else), energy generation (e.g. fuel cells), energy harvesting or non-proximity wireless power.

This white paper outlines our objectives and looks at the current state of various technology alternatives. We also look at safety, sustainability and business aspects for creating a mobile power technology that can be used inside a mobile device, is safe for consumers and the environment, and can be manufactured for a cost within the means of normal consumers.

We believe that the IEEE should engage with like-minded groups, such as the X-Prize foundation, to make and promote initiatives that may help us to achieve these objectives within a short period of time. Providing a longer powered mobile device technology will have enormous implications for the implementation of mobile device applications and the empowerment of human beings throughout the world.

Introduction

Although popular mobile devices use energy storage devices (batteries) as their power source, battery technology for consumer mobile applications has not changed much since mobile phones were introduced to mainstream consumers in the 1990's. Advances in mobile battery technology are much slower than increases in processing power, network speeds and digital storage technology. This slower technological development in mobile power technology is limiting the application of many new and potentially revolutionary applications. Mobile device power is in need of its own version of something like "Moore's Law."

We are currently at the dawn of the set of technologies and applications commonly known as the Internet of Things (IoT). Advances in novel battery technologies will enhance the IoT by enabling in a plethora of new applications. Features that utilize 'always ON,' enabled by higher energy mobile power sources, will revolutionize the IoT's ability to interact with its surroundings and provide a virtual extension of human knowledge and influence in ways we do not yet fully appreciate. Likewise the availability of more mobile device power would enable the operation of additional hardware such as multiple radios in simultaneous use and wide-spread use of technologies such as micro-projectors in common mobile devices.

This document will define the problem of power to support mobile applications, discuss requirements for safety and sustainability, look more closely at the candidate technologies and finally look at various factors in cost and manufacturability of the solution.

Definition of the Problem

A Moore's Law for Mobile Energy—Defining the Problem

In this section of the white paper we will estimate the power requirements for mobile devices during normal consumer and business use and project how much energy these devices would require for a week's worth of "normal" use. Here "normal" is defined as a reasonable use of common applications, over the course of 7 days, on a mobile phone, by a single user. We will look at the current state of the art for various energy sources that could be used by mobile devices.

Normal Use of a Mobile Phone

There are a few ways to estimate the required energy for a week's worth of activity. One approach is to look at the current energy stored in a phone and make an estimate based off that number about how much energy is needed for a week. Another approach is to make estimates of actual energy used for various discrete operations and then calculate how much time and thus energy is spent on these operations in the course of a regular day¹. Of course we also need to take into account that the cell phone might have more use during weekdays than weekends. However all of these estimates depend upon some knowledge of user patterns that may not cover all individuals.

Let's look at the energy in the batteries of conventional smart cell phones. **Table 1** shows examples of present day mobile smart phone products, their current consumption and their estimated run time on the installed battery.

Item 5 seems to be an outlier on actual run time. Item 5 is a cell phone with a much higher battery capacity, which is always a potential solution although with conventional technology it adds cost, size and weight. All these devices tout being able to "run" for thirty - forty hours but in reality, the battery charge

¹P. Perrucci, F.H. P. Fitzek and J. Widmer, Survey on Energy Consumption Entities on the Smartphone Platform, Vehicular Technology Conference (VTC Spring), 2011 IEEE 73rd

tends to run out in two to eight hours, depending on use. There are many factors for this, including the applications being used as well as the usage environment and featured enabled at a given point in time.

Table 1. Rated and Actual Energy Use and Battery Energy Storage for Conventional Smart Phones

	Product Name	Mfg. Standby	Vendor Reported Run Time	Actual Run Time * ¹	Installed Battery
1	HTC Dream	406 h	5h 20 min	2 ~ 3.5 h	Li-Ion 1150 mAh
2	Google Nexus One	290 h	7h	3.5 ~ 5.5 h	Li-Ion 1400 mAh
3	Apple iPhone 5	225 h	8h	3 ~ 5 h	Li-Po 1440 mAh (5.45 Wh)
4	Samsung Galaxy 5	375 h	6.45 h	2.5 ~ 4.5 h	1200 mAh
5	Nokia Lumen 1520	32 days	24 h	9 ~ 10.8h	3400mAh * ²

The goal of the Safe Advanced Mobile Power Solution would be a system that allows the product to operate with a run time of seven days between a full recharge cycle, meaning plugging the device into the wall or extracting power from a hard wired inductive wireless charging source. In addition, the product should not require charging by an external battery device during this period.

In order to make some calculations on the amount of energy that is required for a week's use let us look at a casual and power cell phone user. The casual user might get 5 hours of use with a 1,400 mAh (1.4 Ah) battery. If this was consistent across 7 days the total energy requirement is 7 X 1.4 Ah or 9.8 Ah. Assuming this is a 3.7 V device then the actual energy used is 9.8 Ah X 3.7 V = 36.3 Wh or 130,536 Joules.

On the other hand a power user might want 12 hours of intense use with lots of radios running (Blue Tooth, WiFi, GPS and NFC), downloading lots of data and watching movies. This user may consumer 1,400 mAh (1.4 Ah) in only 3 hours and actually want to consume 4 times more power in the day or 4 X 1.4 Ah = 5.6 Ah. If this is a 3.7 V device the energy required for one day would be 5.6 Ah X 3.7V = 20.7 Wh. A 7 day energy requirement for such a user would then be 7X20.7Wh = 145Wh = 522,144 Joules.

Today's cell phone batteries typically have about 1,400 mAh = 1.4Ah of power or 1.4 Ah X 3.7 V = 5.2 Wh of power. Based upon our calculations a casual phone user may need about 7 X more energy for a full week while a power user may need about 28 X more energy than these batteries.

Thus the required energy for a week's cell phone use could range from about 36.3 Wh (130,536 Joules) to 145 Wh (522,144 Joules). This is well beyond the capability of conventional batteries used in cell phones. In order to create an energy source that can meet these challenging requirements we will need to go beyond the capabilities of currently used technologies in mobile devices.

Note that some mobile devices (such as headsets) are moving from 3 V to 1.5 V and will likely go under 1 V (in fact, there is some testing with products at 850 mV). However current mobile phones require a higher power level.

Other Consumer User Considerations

Table 2 gives specifications for a popular cell phone, a Galaxy S4 with LT+ with 5in supper AMOLED capacitive touch screen.

Table 2. Galaxy S4 Mobile Phone Specifications

Network	2G	GSM 850/900/1800/1900-19506
	3G	HSDPA 850/900/1900/2100-19506 HSDPA 1900/2100-SHV-E330S
	4G	LTE 800/850/900/1800/2100/2600-19506 LTE 850/1800-SHV-E330S
SIM		Micro SIM
Year Announced		2013 Q3
Body		5.38x2.75x0.31in
Weight		130g (4.59oz)
Display	Type	Supper AMOLED Capacitive Touch, 16M Colors
	Size	1080x1920 Pixels (HD), 5.0 in (Density 441 ppi)
	Touch	Capacitive – Multi-touch
	Display Protection	Corning Gorilla Glass 3
Sound		Vibration, Loudspeaker, 3.5mm Jack
Memory	Card – Optional	Micro SD <=64GB
	Internal	16/32GB, 2GB RAM
DATA	GPRS	Yes
	GPS	Yes with A-GPS, GLONASS
	EDGE	Yes
	Speed	HSDPA, 42.2Mbps; HSUPA, 5.76Mbps; LTE, Cat4, 50Mbps
	WLAN	802.11 a/b/g/n/ac, dual band, Wi-Fi Direct, DLNA, Hotspot
	BT	V4.0, A2DP, EDR, LE
	NFC	Yes
	IR Port	Yes
	USB	Micro USB2.0/OTG/USB Host
Camera	Primary	13MP 4128x3096/AF/LED FLASH
	Sec	2MP 1080P30, dual Video Call
Chipset		Qualcomm MSM8974 Snapdragon 800
	OS	Android OS V4.2.2
	GPU	Adreno 330
Sensors		Accelerometer/Gyro/Proximity/Compass/Barometer/Temperature/Humidity/ Gesture
Battery		Li-Ion 2600Mah
	Stand-By	2G/up to 370h (3G)
	Talk Time	(2G)/up to 17hr (3G)
	Music Paly	Up to 62 Hrs

Consumer Product Environmental Requirements

Consumer electronic products have become extremely complex: cellphones and tablets receive considerable abuse during their lifespan that can be characterized as follows:

- Bumps & shocks in transportation and use
- Drops as loose cargo or human negligence in handling
- Drop impact with no addition buffer protection
- High humidity
- Excessive moisture (wet through clothing) or water drops
- Surface scratches

- Point impact on screen and damage to the display or electronics
- Sharp objects with point of impact into the enclosure

Protection against exposure to high humidity or water is very dependent upon the design of the external casing.

Given that the wet environment can damage or destroy electronic components, more and more manufactures are starting to provide products such as cell phones or tablets with adequate protection by providing special seals or construction and use of different materials that can withstand the day to day normal use and exposure to the elements.

With respect to vibration and damage due to accidental drop impact for the product, the International Electrotechnical Commission, known as IEC, provides basic requirements for shock tests.

Most consumer products are tested per the IEC standard to meet basic functional criteria, but as the products get more complex, it's also the method by which the design teams can learn how their product behaves in terms of design and have a comparison compared to similar competitor products. A good example is the removable battery in cell phones that may get dislodged on drop impact as these are generally held in place by few spring-loaded contacts behind an enclosure lid.

The battery can be damaged or can cause damage if shorted, charged/discharged rapidly, cut, punctured or exposed to conditions other than described in **Table 3** and **Table 4**. IEC and UL standards are there to ensure that the product meets the minimal safety requirements.

Table 3. Basic Strength Tests of Products-1

Peak Acceleration (g's)	Pulse Duration (ms)	General Descriptions
15 (half-sine wave/square wave)	11	Assessing basic strength and structure safety
30	18/11/6	Integral structure assessment Proper protective design and transportation on road of good conditions
50	11/3	Handled by wharf worker, crane or forklift County-road transport, train, truck, etc.
100	11/6	Harsh road surface, aviation (turbulence), impact Small package, Gift-box
500	1	IC and parts/modules in micro-structure
1500	0.5	IC and parts/modules in micro-structure

Table 4. Basic Strength Tests of Products-2

Peak Acceleration (g's)	Pulse Duration (ms)	Number of Bumps	General Description
10	16	1000	Basic strength test
15	6	4000	Heavy object but can be handled
25	6	1000	Integral structure assessment Proper protective design and transportation on road of good conditions
40	6	1000	Loosely loaded in various carries (train, truck, airplane (turbulence), etc.
40	6	4000	Loosely loaded in various carries and across country roads

Under certain vibration or impact conditions, the electronic parts, PCB, or contacts can be damaged. If the connections or power are intermittent or the parts break down or short, the product will become virtually unusable or dangerous. It's these conditions that IEC & UL standards are designed to replicate so the product can go through rigorous user tests before launched into the market.

These tests are commonly used to test the products durability of bumps and vibrations over the 3 axis that are encountered in most day to day use situations.

Following are common vibration tests²:

Frequency range: 1 to 2000 Hz (bare table) Sine wave
 Max force output: 5000Kgf (11023 lbs.)
 Max displacement: 80mm
 Max velocity: 78 in/s (2 m/sec)
 Max acceleration: 77g
 Vertical table: 40*40/cm, 70*70/cm, 150*150/cm
 Horizontal slip table: 70*70/cm, 150*150/cm
 Digital vibration controller 8CH

Mechanical Shock Test
 Max acceleration: 600g
 Shock table: 115 (W)*115(D)/cm
 Pulse shape: Half-sine and trapezoidal wave
 Pulse duration: 0.1 ms to 65 ms

Non-operating temperatures in phones can be in the range of -20 degrees to 45 degrees C. Operating temperatures are generally in the range of 0 to 35 degrees C. Relative humidity should be in the range of 5% to 95% noncondensing. Maximum operating altitude is 3,000 m.

² Source—Integrated Service Technology

Some other important characteristics and product requirements for mobile consumer electronics devices are shown in **Table 5**.

Table 5. Important Characteristics for Mobile Consumer Electronic Devices

Condition	Requirement	Units	Comment
Product Life Time	3	Years	Consumer Environment
Operating Temperature Normal Use	0-40	Dec C	In Doors
Short Term Operating Temp	40-60	Dec C	Use on Beach or in Car in Hot Climate
Min/MAX Operating Humidity	15-80	%RH	
Display Window Hardness	=2	H	
Dimensions		X,Y,C	Product Dimensions
Texture			Product Texture
Display			Resolution/Screen Size
Weight			G
Twist			Bend Points
Screen Transitivity		%	Back Light to View Brightness
Display Brightness		L	Related to Back Light and Control
Finger Touch and Resolution			Static/Dynamic/Linear/Accuracy/Resolution/Multi-touch/Response Time
Surface			Anti-Glare/Gloss/Matt
Power Consumption			Target User Models But Also Includes Stand-by
Reliability	Not-in Use – Class 1.1		Weather Protected, Partly Temperate Controlled (Represents Home/Office Conditions)
	In-Use – Class 7.3E		Partly Weather Protected and Partly Use in Non-weather Protected (Indoor/Outdoor Usage)
Storage Temp Range	-10 to 45	Deg C	
Storage Humidity Range	10-90	%HR	
Direct Sunlight Exp	600	Hrs	
Packaging			Class 2.2 – Shock/Bump/Vibration
Thermal Expansion			Not to Produce Permanent Bow or Breakage
Safety and Flammability Requirements			Meet UL-94 to V0 Level

Safety and Sustainability

In order to successfully bring any product to market there needs to be a demand (in this case, defined by the 'challenge') and there are regulatory (safety and otherwise) requirements that must be met to legally place the product on the market (these are typically different from country to country).

While the products we considered in this challenge may be similar from a functional perspective (what they do), there will certainly be various design approaches (how they do it) used to implement the functionality. As a result, there is no one specific standard or set of values that exist, but a set of requirements that we will need to consider.

The basic approach for addressing safety/regulatory requirements typically related to these types of products is Hazard Based Safety Engineering (HBSE). We identify the potential hazards and then how to protect or safeguard the user from them. By an initial review of the product design, we can determine what requirements are relevant to each particular product and proceed to demonstrate compliance.

The key to success in this area is to design safety into the product rather than check for it after the product is in production. If you wait until production, you may find that you are forced to make changes to your product that can increase costs, cause delays and even miss functionality expectations. If you consider safety/regulatory requirements during the design you can more easily test different and perhaps more cost effective approaches.

There are a number of considerations (requirements, regulations) related to the safety and sustainability (environmental safety) for the products defined by this challenge. The following provides an overview of the most common safety and sustainability considerations for these products (using a hazard based approach). The considerations included below are typical for these types of products, but depending on the actual design of the product, there may be a need to include additional requirements. This is why a review early in the design stage is critical – so you don't miss anything and so you have the opportunity to design safety into the product.

Where the initial review of a product reveals that there are other hazard considerations necessary, a more comprehensive Hazard Based Safety Engineering Model (Attachment A) may be necessary. For most of the products and design approaches we will consider, the following will likely be sufficient.

Some of the current base standards that contain the relevant requirements are cited below. Specific requirements for the cited standards (limits, test criteria, etc.) are cited in detail in each standard. The actual use environment, energy sources (types and levels) present in the product will determine which requirements and tests are applicable to each product.

Safety

- a. Basic Safety – Consumer Technology, Medical, Security and Signaling Devices – Base Standards, IEC 62368-1 Ed. 2, IEC 60950-1 Ed 2, A1/A2, IEC60601 Ed. 3 (may include Risk Management) and others, addressing:
 - i. Energy Sources
 - ii. Electrically Caused Injury
 - iii. Electrically Caused Fire
 - iv. Hazardous Substances
 - v. Mechanical Injury
 - vi. Thermal Burn
 - vii. Radiation
 - viii. Functional Safety
- b. Battery – Primary and Secondary – IEC60086, IEC61960, IEC62133, UL1642, UL2054
- c. Optical Radiation – Lasers and LEDs – IEC60825-1, IEC62471, FDA 21 CFR 1010 and 1040
- d. Medical – Software – IEC 62304; Quality Systems –ISO13485
- e. RF Exposure – Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) – IEC 62209-1, IEC 62209-2, IEEE 1528

Other Requirements

- f. Electro Magnetic Compatibility (EMC) – Federal Communication Commission (FCC), Industry Canada (IC) and European Union (EU) EMC Directive, etc.
- g. Wireless Regulatory – FCC, IC, EU Radio and Telecommunication Terminal Equipment (R&TTE) Directive, etc.
- h. Wireless Interoperability – Bluetooth Certification, WiFi Alliance, etc.
- i. Sustainability – Impact on environment during product life cycle

- j. Responsible Sourcing – Deals with human rights, working conditions/hours, social auditing, supply chain risk management, etc.
- k. Chemicals – Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS); Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE); Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH); Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH), Mercury, Cadmium & Lead Content; Nickel Release, etc.

The actual requirements related to the above exist in a variety of published documents that are controlled by copyright. There are a number of sources from which these documents can be obtained, including the organizations responsible for publication of the documents. The first step then is to obtain the standards that are appropriate to your particular product.

Demonstrating compliance to the relevant requirements is necessary to obtain the certifications/approvals to actually place your product on the market. It should be noted that in many cases specialized skills and test equipment may be necessary to carry out the related testing and you may want/need to contract this work out to a suitably accredited laboratory.

Once you have demonstrated compliance to the relevant requirements for your product and have the necessary certifications and approvals you are much closer to being ready to bring your product to market.

Allowable Solutions

A prior section of this white paper discussed use requirements for this advanced mobile power source. This section will analyze the technologies available and specify which of these technologies are allowable in the challenge specified in this white paper (one week of “normal” use without charging from a “fixed” power source. The winning technology in this challenge would meet all the requirements specified in the various sections of this white paper.

The advanced mobile energy source can be any technology that doesn’t require direct connection or close proximity to a “fixed” power source. This includes plugging the mobile device into wall outlets for charging or inductive charging of the mobile device requiring the device to be kept very close to a fixed location inductive charging source. Note that the allowable technologies could be used individually, or in combination, to achieve the usage definition as long as other requirements, such as safety and manufacturability at the target price range, can be met.

Possible technologies that could be used are:

- 1) Longer life, higher energy batteries (power storage devices)
- 2) Other energy storage devices such as super-capacitors, nano-flywheels, etc.
- 3) Energy generating technologies such as fuel cells
- 4) Energy harvesting from the local environment such as solar energy, RF harvesting or user generated energy
- 5) Wireless power that doesn’t require keeping the mobile device in close proximity to the power source
- 6) Any other means for providing energy needed by the mobile device that doesn’t require attachment or proximity to a fixed location energy source.

We will next look at each of these approaches to get some idea of what may be possible with each. Also note that the actual solution for providing a week’s power to a mobile device might actually utilize more

than one of these approaches. This is fine as long as the energy, safety, sustainability, size and cost constraints can be met.

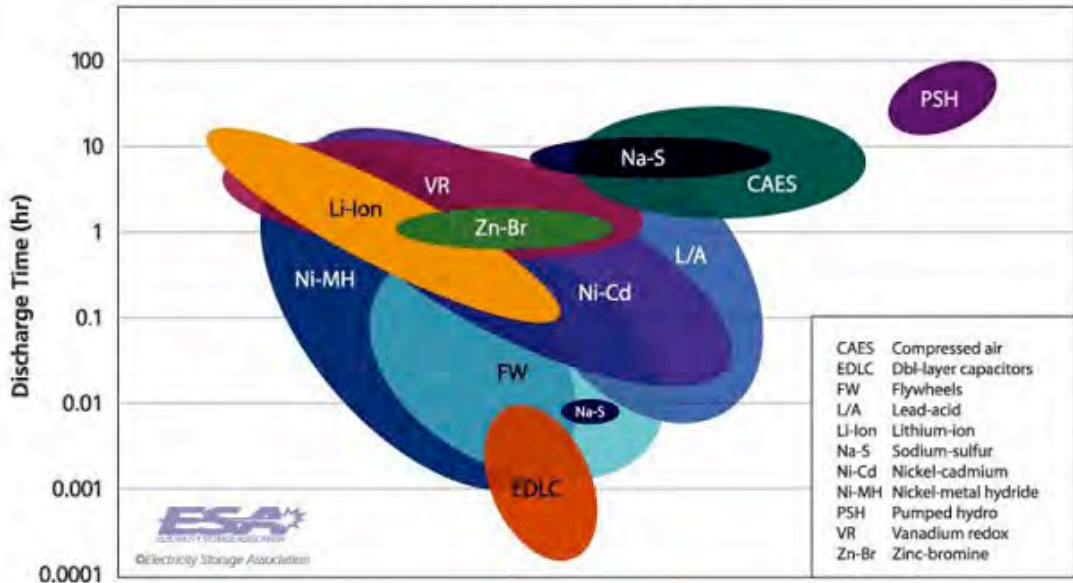
Battery Technology

Battery technology development today does not follow Moore’s law. Battery performance and price have not improved at the same rate as the semiconductor’s price/performance ratio. Battery performance has only marginally improved over decades. Some estimates are that battery energy density has been doubling every 10 years, versus a doubling of the number of transistors per chip every 18 months in Moore’s law.

For developing innovative advanced and disruptive applications to emerge in mobile devices, a 20X or more improvement in mobile energy is essential. With a doubling every 10 years in battery energy density this would require more than 50 years of technical development at the current development trend! This is far too long to wait for the IoT and the personal mobile technology of the future.

Figure 1³ shows a comparison of various approaches for the storage of energy for later use in terms of the total energy storage potential of the technology as well as discharge time. This figure includes physical energy storage methods such as pumped hydraulic energy storage and compressed air as well as a variety of battery technologies now in use or in development. Many of these approaches are not easily implemented in the space available in a cell phone.

Figure 1. Storage Capacitive Potential

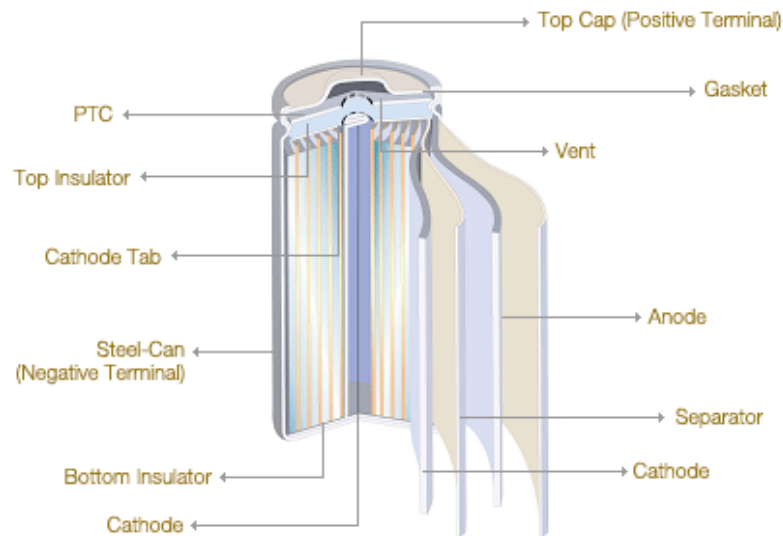


Infrastructure requirements for a new battery ecosystem; availability of materials for extraction, ease of production, life cycle considerations, storage versus weight ratio, environmental sustainability, acceptable cost and risk management during storage, operations and transfer of energy are important factors in the development of higher density energy storage technologies. These are a few of the critical issues that need to be addressed before one of these power storage technologies can become part of an acceptable

³Energy Storage Association Chart

and successful mainstream consumer application. The battery ecosystem consists of the following elements: The self-contained battery system itself, **Figure 2**⁴.

Figure 2. Basic Battery System



Charging Circuit

Figure 3 shows a basic low cost linear charging circuit where the external source provides the charging current and power to the processor's power management circuitry, when connected to an external adaptor.

Given the circuit's simplicity, this charger is not very efficient. The wasted energy (difference between the product of the difference between the adapter voltage of the charging integrate circuit (IC) to the battery terminal voltage (ΔV) and the current flow (A) from the external adaptor) will heat-up the charger IC while it also powering the processor and during the battery charging.

As the charging path is shared with both the battery and the processor's power management's input, there may be a delay in powering the electronics from a totally discharged cell. The charging cell voltage would have to reach a predetermined level to power up the processor safely.

Figure 4 shows a circuit that, although a bit more costly, provides separate pathways for the external adaptor to the battery (for charging) and power for the processor. By providing separate paths from the external source, the processor can be powered immediately, even with a dead battery that will charge slowly until the cell voltage reaches a determined voltage (V). At that point the battery can be connected to the supply path.

⁴ Image from LG Inc.

Figure 3. The Charging System⁵

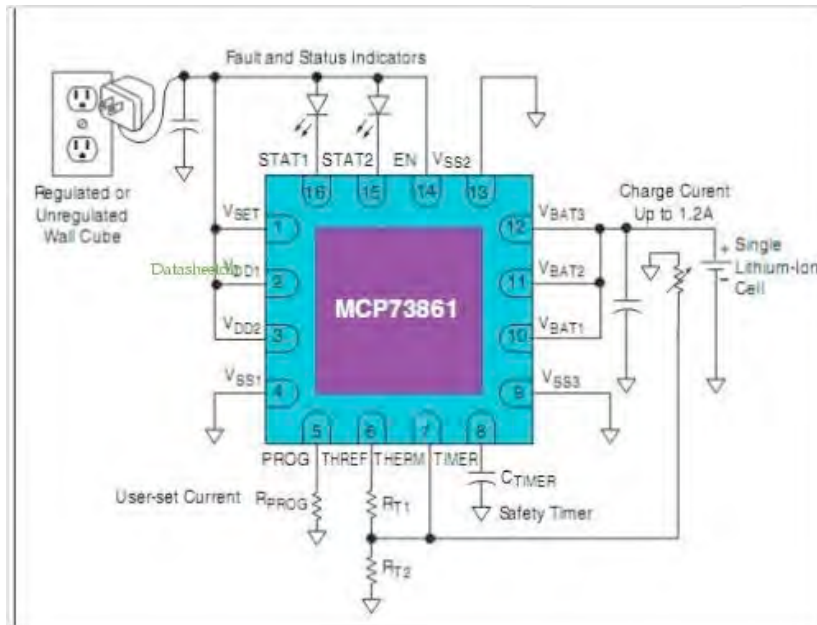
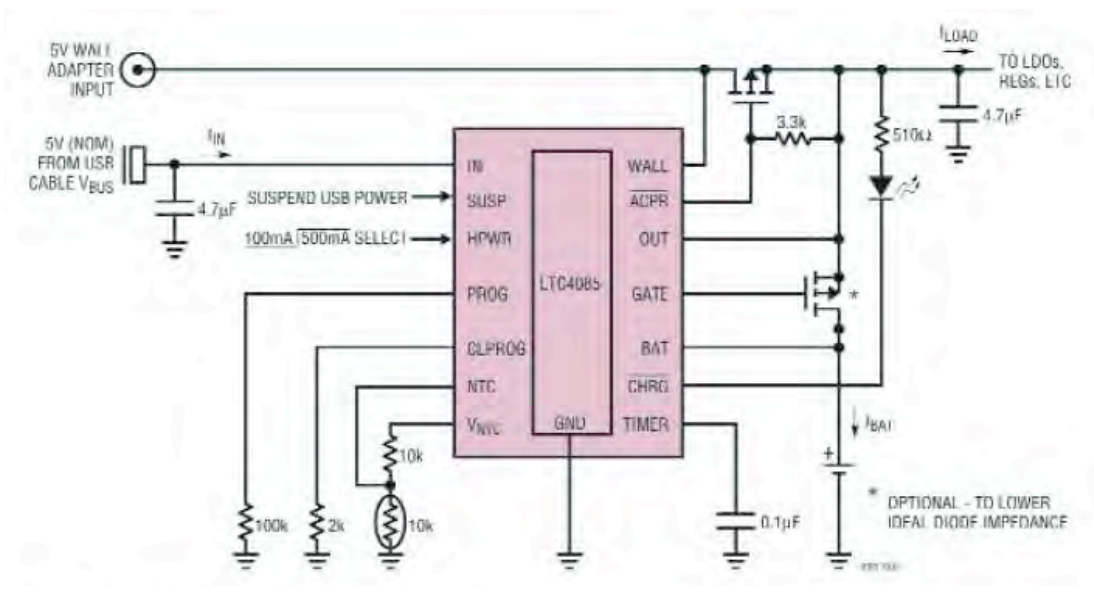


Figure 4. USB Charging System⁶



The external MOSFET Switch in **Figure 4** also helps reduce power loss when the battery powers the processor. The switch internal to the IC as an alternative path if cost or board real estate prohibits using external MOSFET switch

⁵ From Microchip

⁶ Linear Technology LTC 4085 USB Power Manager

Most charger IC's follow the industry standard based on specific cell chemistry and cell origination. Equally, the efficiency of the charger IC can be improved by the use of switched power supply circuitry in the charger circuit. The cost of this approach is higher due to an added inductor and other discrete parts.

Battery Safety

For consumers, increased battery life is a priority and as describe in this white paper, high energy density batteries would be desired by most users.

Today's mobile phone battery cells are constructed with non-metallic Lithium batteries that utilize Lithium ions. This is much safer than the first cells, which were constructed with inherently unstable lithium metal.

By monitoring temperatures during a controlled charging and discharging cycle, the current battery cells are considered safe. Additionally, the cells contain safety circuits that avoid overcharge and undercharge, and short circuit protection in case the terminals are shorted

With such high energy stored in a small volume, the manufactures are always looking to improve the safety of the cells. This largely depends on construction and avoidance of contamination that could potentially cause short circuits. However, even with controlled manufacturing and embedded safety circuits, there have been reported cases of fires or meltdowns such as the case covered by ABC News where a cell phone burned a hole in a girl's bed due to overheating—see **Figure 5**.

Figure 5. ABC News Report on Cell Phone Fire Hazard



Lithium-ion cells offer twice the energy density of nickel-based cells, and four times the energy density than lead cells. Battery manufacturing processes become more critical to make safer product in order to avoid devastating consequences.

In fact one of the older tests: using a nail to penetrate the cell, causing the cell to short circuit, is no longer applied to cells that have higher energy density than 1300mAh as the test would cause an explosion with a fully charged cell.

Today the consumer electronics industry requires the cells to meet safety standards such as the UL 1642.

Table 6 shows a typical Li-Ion cell's specifications and the safety standards that it must pass for use in consumer products.

Table 6. Typical Li-ion Battery Cell Specifications

Item	Specifications
Capacity	1800mHA
Impedance	<180mohm
Dimensions	4.8mmx50mmx67mm max
Weight	50g
Maximum Charge Voltage (V)	4.28V
Maximum Charge Current (I)	1CmA
Minimum Discharge Voltage (V)	3.0V
Maximum Discharge Current (I)	1CmA
Charge Temperature	0deg C to +45deg C
Discharge Temperature	-20 deg C to +60deg C
Storage Temperature	-5 C to 25+5C
Storage Humidity	<=75% RH
Charge Voltage	4.2V
Nominal Voltage	3.7V
Nominal Capacity	1800mAh 0.2C Discharge
Charge Current	Std 0.2C; Rapid Charge 1C
Std Charging Method	0.2C Contrast Charge to 4.2V then Constant Voltage 4.2V till Charge Current Decline to <=0.02C
Charging Time	3hrs Std; Rapid 2Hrs
Maximum Charging Current	1C
Maximum Discharge Current	1.5C
Discharge Cut-off Voltage	Change Cut-off Voltage 3.0V
Operating Temperature	Charging 0C-45C; Discharging -20C-60C
Storage Temperature	-5C-+35C
Cycle Life	>=300 Cycles to 80% Capacity Based on Charging Condition
Self-discharge	Using Std Charging Conditions, 90% Capacity After 28 Days When Measured Using 0.2C Discharge
Initial impedance of the cell	<=60m ohm Internal Resistance at 1KHz after 50% Charge
Temp Characteristics	Capacity Comparison at Various Temperatures Measure with Constant Discharge of 0.2C with 3.0V Cut-off When Compared to 100% Capacity at 25C -20C@60%; 100%@25C; 85%@60C
Vibration Test	After Std Charge, Expose to Vibration Between 1Hz-55Hz with 1Hz Variation/min. The Excursion of Vibration is 1.6mm for Exposure of 30min Per Axis (XYZ)
Drop Test	Drop Test 1m on Concrete Floor – Check for Leak or Fire
Special Use Instructions	Visual checks for cracks, scratches and leakage
Guarantee	Supplier Dependent
Regulatory Tests Passed	Must Pass all Safety Tests

Figure 6, 7 and 8⁷ shows some key representative Lithium-ion battery performance characteristics.

⁷ Source: Electropedia – Battery and Energy Technologies

Figure 6. Lithium-ion Battery Discharge Curves Versus Temperature

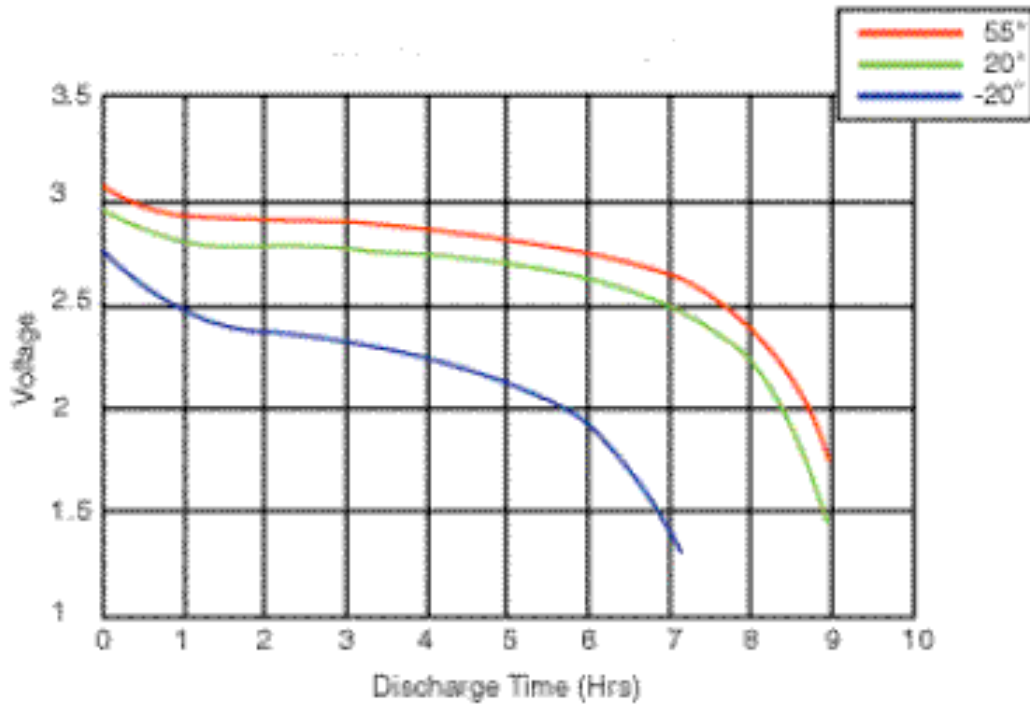


Figure 7. Lithium-ion Battery Storage Characteristics

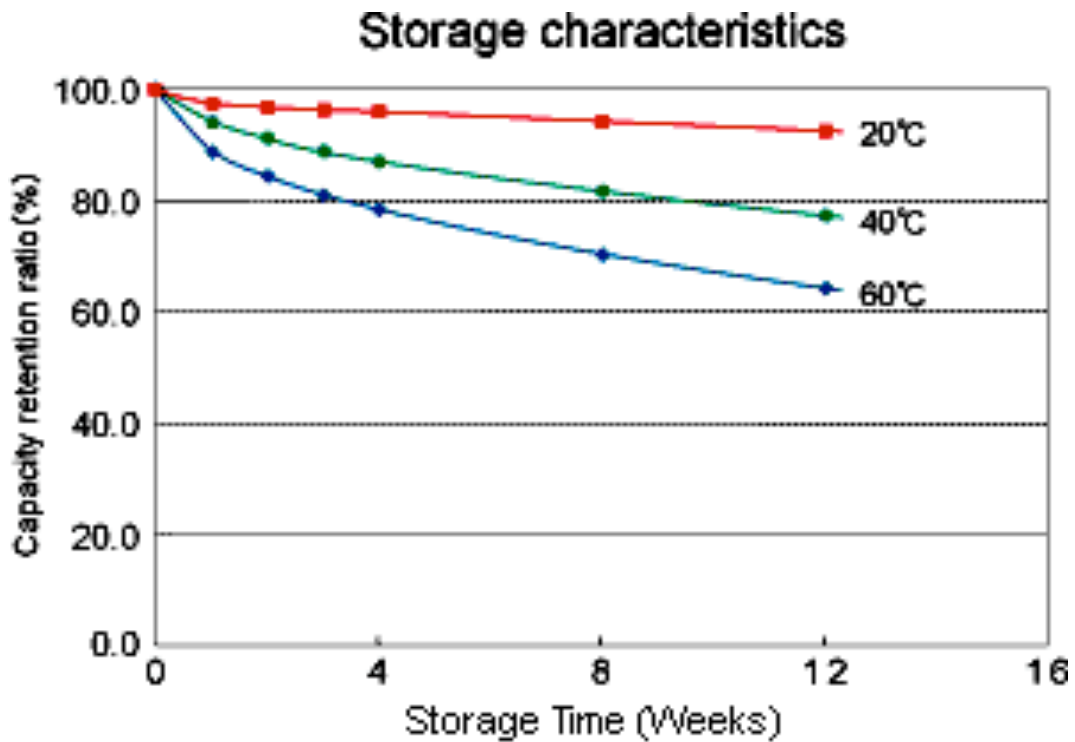
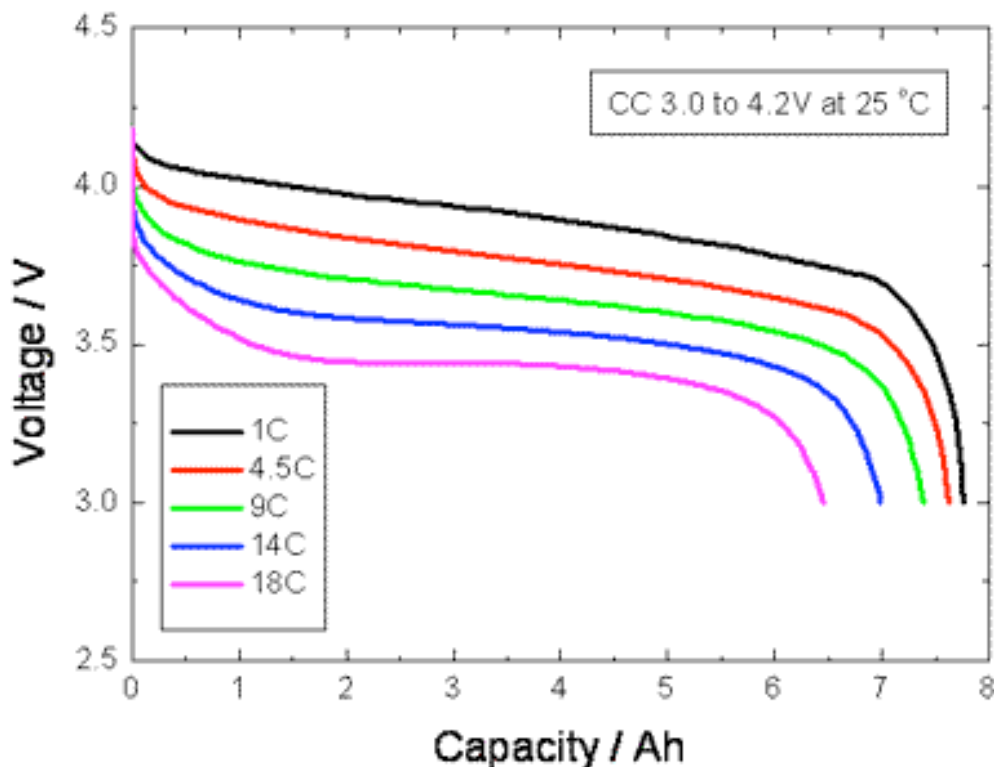


Figure 8. Lithium-ion Battery Discharge Curves Versus Temperature and Capacity/Ah



Energy Generation

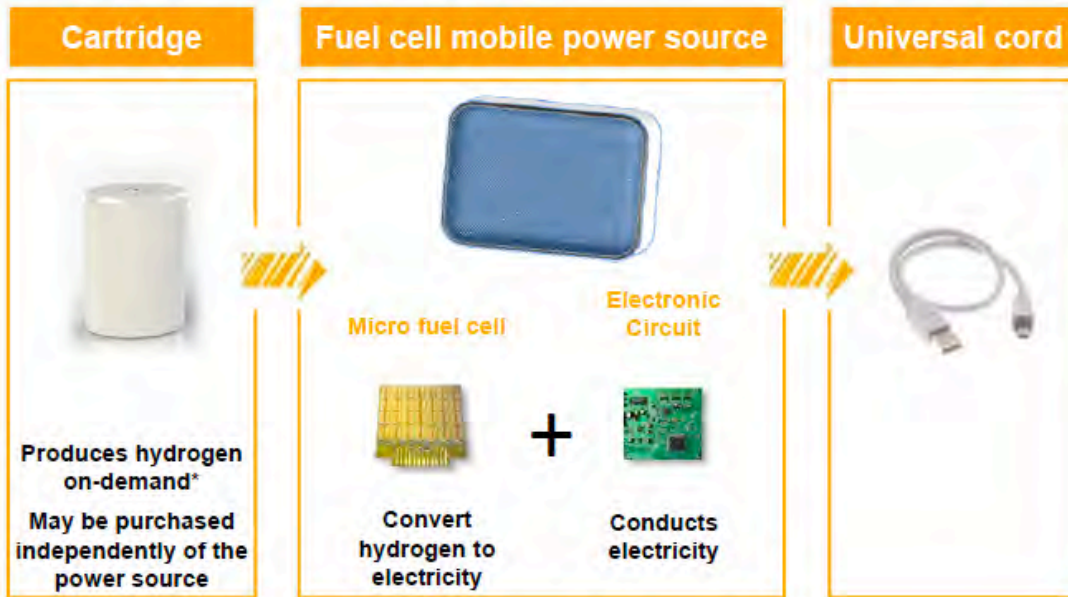
Another approach to provide power for mobile devices is with electrical power generated within the device. There are numerous ways that this can be accomplished but fuel cells are the most popular method. A fuel cell creates electricity by combining hydrogen with oxygen to create water. This process creates excess electrons that provide electricity to the mobile device. The source of hydrogen varies and includes hydrogen generation from chemical hydrides, metal hydrides and solid oxides with butane fuel.

There are a number of early stage products available that use an external fuel cell generator to create electricity that can then recharge a phone. An example of this sort of device using a disposable fuel cartridge is shown in **Figure 9** (from BIC). The devices currently on the market provide 2 W of power and cost between \$100 and \$300 for the external charger with a separate cost for fuel cell fuel cartridges. Presumably these costs would go down with increased production volume.

There also have been some early demonstrations of mobile phones with fuel cells built into them, but there is currently no fuel cell technology built into standard phones in the mass market. There are several reasons why fuel cells have not become a common power source for mobile phones. Safety concerns, particularly with airplanes, were one concern. IEC 62282-6-100 now allows air transport of fuel cell powered devices up to some level both in carry-on and checked baggage. Control of hydrogen emissions is an important requirement to achieve a safe fuel cell power source.

Figure 10 shows a prototype of an Angstrom phone demonstrated in 2008 of a fuel cell built into a cell phone and provides twice the power from a single refueling as a single conventional battery.

Figure 9. External Fuel Cell Charger Technology



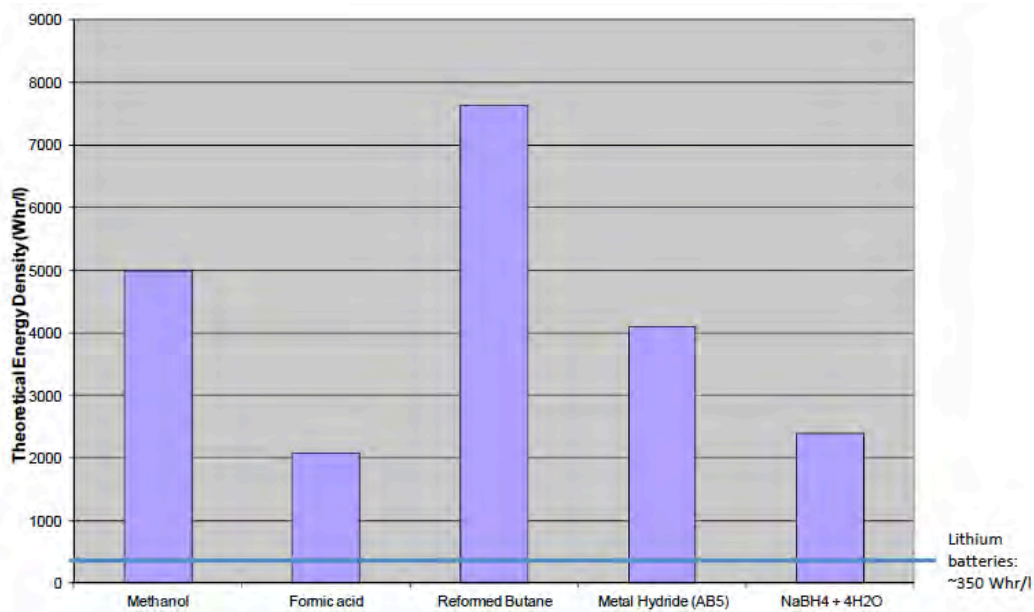
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Figure 10. 2008 Prototype of a Phone with an Internal Fuel Cell



Figure 11 shows the theoretical energy density for proposed fuel cell fuels.

Figure 11. Theoretical Energy Density of Several Fuel Cell Fuels



The actual power generated by a fuel cell depends upon both the conversion efficiency as well as the overall efficiency of the rest of the power plant. There is a potential for a four times spread in net energy density for the same fuel with different fuel cell technologies.

Energy Harvesting

Extracting energy from the ambient environment of the mobile device is energy harvesting. This energy may be energy generated by the movement of the phone user, power recovered by photovoltaic cells and energy recapture from RFID/NFC systems, power generated by differences in temperature and other ways to get useful power from the local environment. In **Table 7** we list some of the most common Energy Harvesting sources as they relate to mobile devices.

Table 7. Most Common Energy Harvesting Sources

Energy Source	Technology Example
Inductive Charging	Power Mat, Qi
Light (Solar) Optics	Solar Cell, Infrared Optics, Fluorescent Optic Recovery
RF Field Recovery	Wireless Power, NFC, RFID, EM Field Recovery
Magnetic Resonance	Automotive Charging Stations, See Figure 7
Kinetic/Motion	Currently Only Used with Vehicles, i.e. Brake Recovery

Figure 12 presents an x-y graph showing the relationship of power production to vibration frequency to show a comparative view of potential energy harvesting sources.

Figure 12. Energy Harvesting Sources and Their Relative Power Sourcing Availability (Courtesy of Nikkei Publishing)

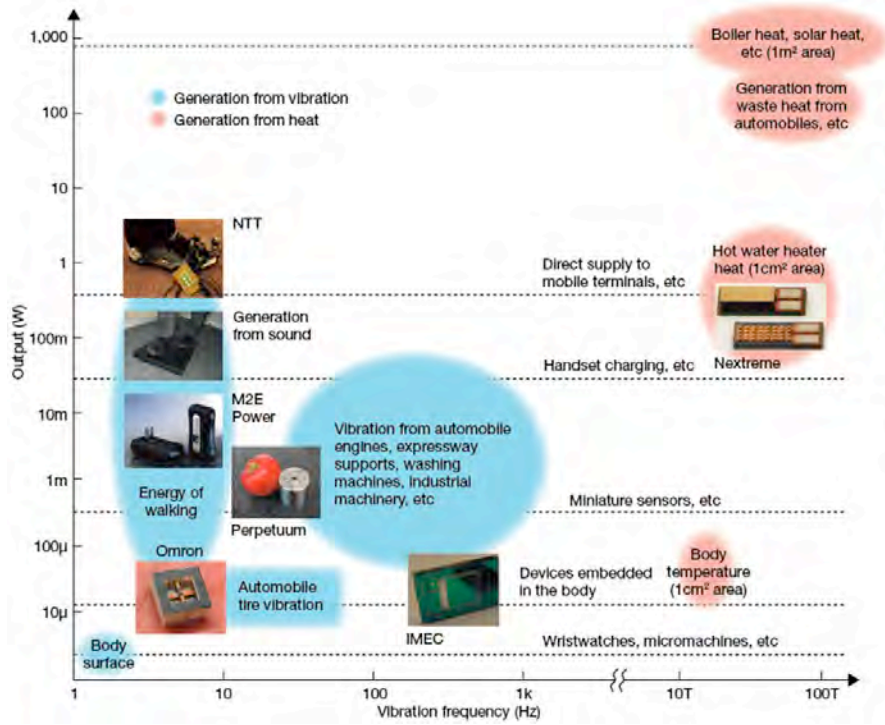


Figure 13 shows potential energy harvesting sources for mobile applications.

Figure 13. Shows Potential Energy Harvesting Sources in the Mobile Users Environment



Ambient electromagnetic radiation as a power source is an interesting approach for energy harvesting. Considering RF Energy harvesting or RF energy in the 535Khz ~ 80 Ghz range (encompassing AM/FM range, ISM, Automotive RADAR bands). The common approach to harvest this energy is as follows; RF energy is received by an Antenna with a Fco of that frequency as in **Figure 14**.

Figure 14. Calculating Fco

$$\lambda^{uppercutoff} = 2 \times a$$

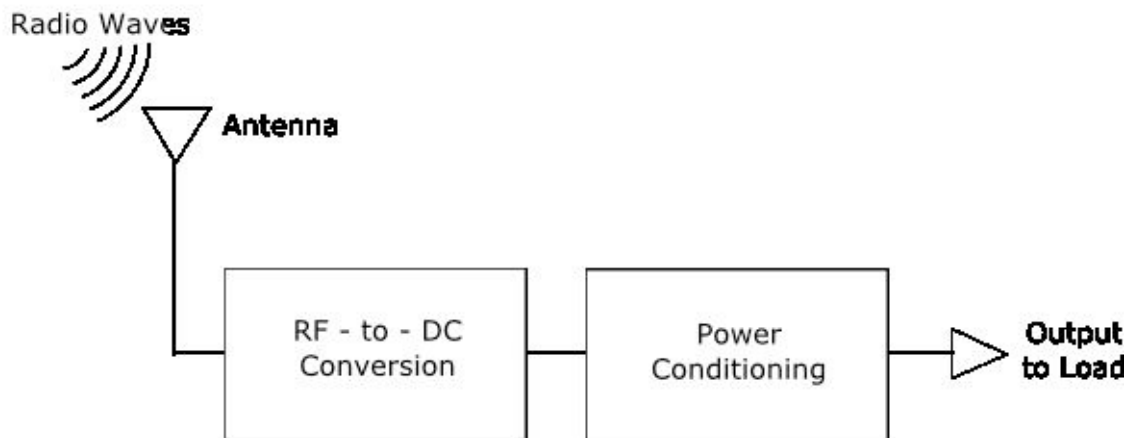
$$f_{lowercutoff} = \frac{c}{2 \times a} \text{ (GHz)}$$

$a = \text{dimension of broad wall (cm)}$

$$c = \text{speed of light } (29.979 \frac{cm}{ns})$$

Then the RF energy of the Fco is received into the RF-to-DC conversion circuitry as shown in **Figure 15**. The resulting DC is condition or “cleaned” of spurious noise spikes before being allowed to pass to the load or battery storage device.

Figure 15. Recovery of RF Energy to an Output Load Block Diagram



Wireless Power

The particular technologies that we are looking at here are ways to project power into a device from a distance, rather than inductive charging and other ways to charge mobile devices that require close proximity to a fixed power source.

The market for wireless power requiring close proximity to the energy source is growing rapidly. The market need is felt from three segments:

1. Devices the size of modern smart phones – close proximity inductive power is being deployed now.
2. Smaller devices e.g. wearables
3. Larger devices e.g. kitchen appliances

There are now three standards setting organizations in the close proximity charging market today:

1. Wireless Power Consortium, trade named Qi – deployed now
2. Rezence aka Alliance for Wireless Power, A4WP
3. NFC Forum, Wireless Charging Task Force

The first generation products use inductive coupling at frequencies of several MHz, including those harmonically related to NFC. There is need for modifying the systems so that they can adaptively scale power delivered. (Otherwise, devices get fried.)

Additional needs for the proximity-based wireless power technology:

- Charge more than one device at a time.
- Cross compatibility, or multi-protocol wireless charging.
- More freedom: escaping from the charging mat.

Resources:

1. WPC: <http://www.wirelesspowerconsortium.com>
2. Rezence: <http://www.rezence.com/>
3. NFC Forum: <http://www.nfcforum.org/>

Besides magnetic induction magnetic resonance is being looked at as a way to charge consumer products. **Figure 16** shows magnetic resonance as a means for charging electric vehicles.

In addition to the current generation of close proximity wireless power there are efforts going on to enable longer range wireless power. Companies such as WiTricity and Artemis are working on technologies that will enable wireless power transmission over significant distances.

Figure 17 shows a demonstration of wireless power transmission by WiTricity.

Figure 16. Toyota Magnetic Resonance Example (Courtesy of Toyota Motors Inc.)

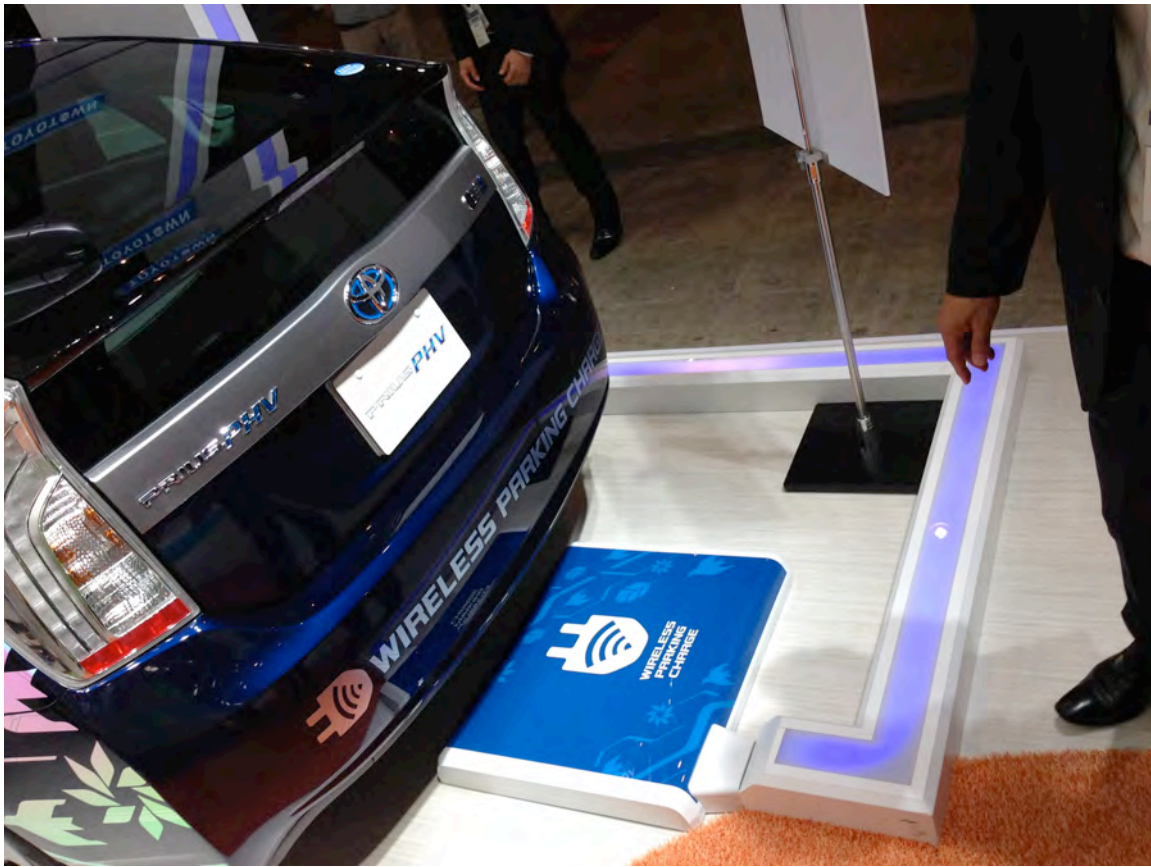
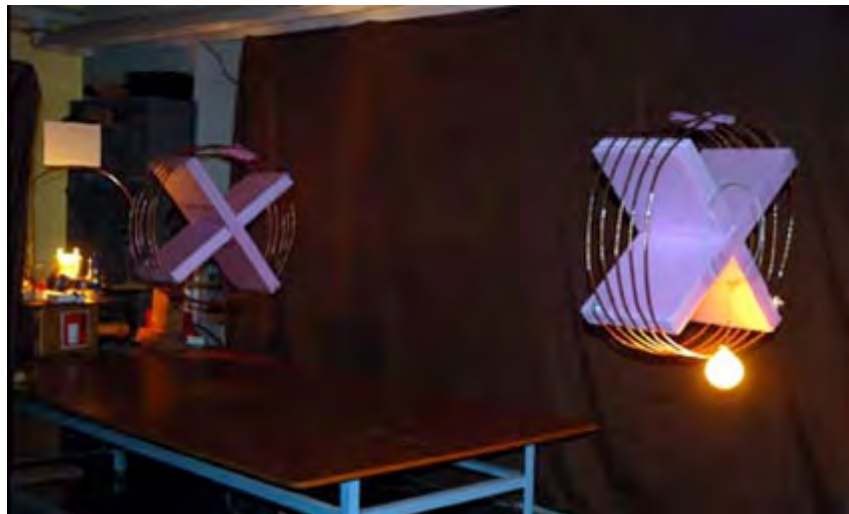


Figure 17. WiTricity Wireless Power Demonstration



Business Feasibility and The Future

In order for a power source to be used in a consumer mobile device, like a smart phone, it must also meet certain cost objectives. A successful power source that can go for a week without recharging from a static power source must cost in the range of current mobile device power sources. Current mobile device power sources are mostly batteries, in particular Li-ion batteries. **Figure 18** shows an estimate for the manufacturing bill of materials for a smart phone and tablet computer⁸.

Figure 18. Manufacturing Bill of Materials for a Smart Phone and Tablet

Function	Smart Phone	Tablet
Display/Touch Screen		
Display	\$23.00	\$69.00
Touch Screen	\$14.00	\$63.00
Main PCB		
Memory		
NAND Flash	\$20.00	\$20.00
DRAM	\$8.50	\$8.50
Apps Processing	\$20.00	\$20.00
Power Management	\$8.00	\$20.00
User Interface		
Sensors	\$5.75	\$4.50
Other	\$2.00	\$2.00
Connectivity		
WLAN	\$2.60	\$2.60
Blue Tooth	\$1.20	\$1.20
Mobile 3G	\$2.70	
Touch Control/Drivers		
Drivers	\$11.75	\$15.00
Mech/Elec. Mech.	\$38.00	\$43.00
Battery Pack	\$5.50	\$20.00
Camera	\$15.00	\$2.50
Box Content		
Literature	\$5.00	\$5.00
Bill of Materials Cost	\$183.00	\$296.30
Manufacturing Costs	\$9.00	\$11.00
Total	\$192.00	\$306.30

Not included in this bill of materials is the cost for a new wall/car charger for the phone. Whether one is needed or what its characteristics are, depends upon the energy source being used.

As shown in the Figure, typical mobile device batteries cost the manufacturer somewhere between \$5.00 and \$20.00 US. Thus it seems reasonable to have our objective for a mobile device energy source that

⁸ Eric Estave, IPnest, SemiWiki, On November 15, 2011, <http://www.semiwiki.com/forum/content/866-media-tablet-smartphones-generate-6-billion-market-%85-power-management-ic-segment-2012-says-ipnest.html>

provides a week's use without recharging from a static power source, be a volume cost to a mobile device manufacturer (the BOM cost) of less than \$20.00. Note that a user might be willing to pay a bit more than a conventional energy source for the added convenience of only needing to charge once a week from a static power source.

By volume cost we mean the cost for a reasonable scale of manufacturing. Let us define this as the sales price to a mobile device assembler for an annual volume of 100 million of these power sources. This manufactured part must meet all specification and quality requirements as discussed in the earlier sections of this white paper including environmental, safety and sustainability requirements, as well as energy usage and supply requirements.

It is expected that the costs of developing and making the initial demonstration devices that meet the one-week between static power source recharging requirements could be considerable. However the technology should be scalable, so the cost of manufacturing the power source declines with annual unit volume to meet the sub-\$20.00 price to the mobile device manufacturer.

A typical technology ramp from invention and product design to volume manufacturing follows a rough process going from initial invention to pilot line production (very low volume for evaluation of the finished parts for quality and specification conformance) and then into a manufacturing ramp capable of being scaled to the expected high volume production level, in this case 100 million units per year. **Figure 19** shows this development and production ramp process. In practice there may be many steps in the invention and development phase before a product is ready for pilot production and a consequent production ramp.

Figure 19. Rough Process for Invention and Design and Product Ramp

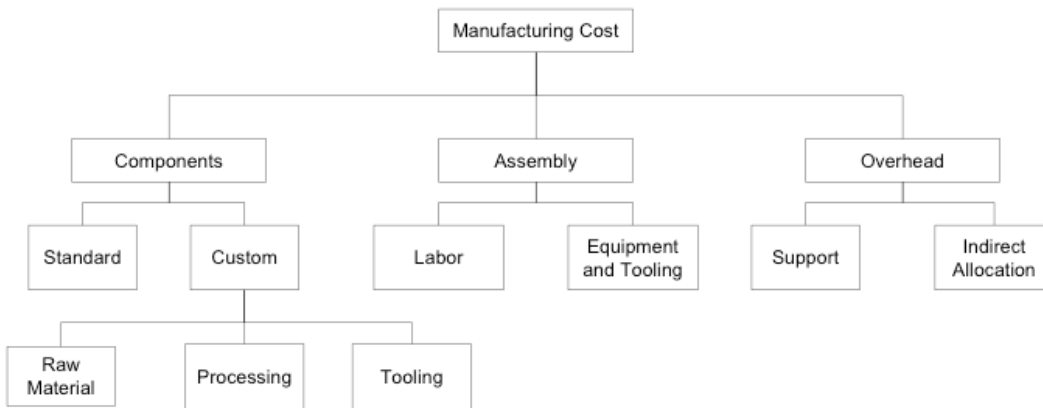


Making a product that will enable the required final cost based upon an intelligent initial design and choice of materials is often referred to as Design for Manufacturing.

Figure 20 shows the various elements that determine the final cost (and thus the price once some profit margin is included) of a product. Note that some of these factors are what are called fixed costs (such as the costs of building and operating a manufacturing plant) and other costs are variable costs such as the costs of components or labor to build the product, which can vary depending upon demand.

Fixed costs are charged against the manufactured items, this done by amortization of these assets. Amortization writes off a certain percentage of the asset (like a manufacturing machine or building) on an annual basis. Thus if the building and capital equipment in the factory are capable of building say 100 M units the AMORTIZED costs of this equipment on the final product will be greater if only 10 M units are produced.

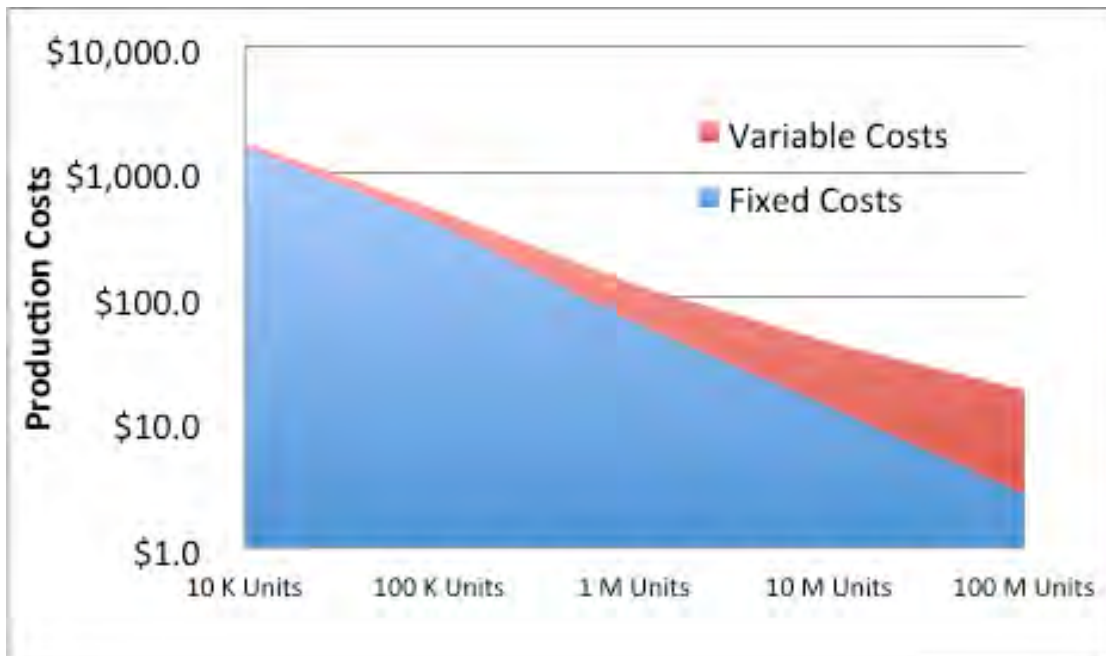
Figure 20. Elements in Finished Product Total Costs



Raw materials costs also decrease with an increasing production volume. This is often referred to as a volume discount. Some other variable costs, such as labor, may also scale even when the actual salaries of the workers increases due to increasing efficiencies for producing products that often result as a product is scaled to larger and larger production volumes. Thus both fixed and variable costs may decrease as the production volume increases, at least up to a point.

Figure 21 shows how these factors of fixed costs and variable costs may scale with production volume, leading to a final price to the mobile device assembler of \$20.00 (with a 20% profit margin so the actual costs to manufacture at \$16.00).

Figure 21. Example of Reduction of Unit Cost with Production Volume Due to Decline in Variable and Fixed Costs



Note that although all this analysis of the business factors for the target mobile power device focuses only on mobile applications such as in smart phones and tablet computers the basic technology discussed here may have extension to other applications. These other applications might include electrified transportation as well as larger power systems and data centers.

The applicability of this technology to these other applications is highly dependent upon the actual technology and whether it can be repurposed in some other form to meet the needs and requirements for another market needing energy sources.

However if this technology can be modified and scaled for use in other applications, such as transportation electrification then there may be even more production cost reductions possible with the greater additional production volume – depending of course on whether the existing production facilities can handle the changed requirements for the power source for these additional applications. At the very least the raw materials volumes would increase likely lowering their unit costs.