



DATA SHEET

SSIM-101, 102, 103, 104 (kit)

SELF-START IMPEDANCE MATCHING (SSIM) POWER CONVERTER

1. FEATURES

- Verified 72% of maximum circuit efficiency with various commercial piezoelectric energy harvesters (Input current: 120 μA).
- Wide input voltage ranges for high impedance source, input voltage range = 2V to 40V
- Low cold-start voltage: 1.5V
- Built-in passive controller for switching between standby and active mode of power converter to save the power.
- Selectable impedance matching ranges to maximize the efficiency (SSIM-101-L, SSIM-101-M, SSIM-101-H)
- Selectable output voltage: 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.3V

2. APPLICATIONS

- Piezoelectric cantilevers
- Piezoelectric multilayered stacks
- Vibrational energy harvesting
- Impact force energy harvesting
- Acoustic underwater energy harvesting

Size of board: 0.59 (W) × 0.95 (L) inches

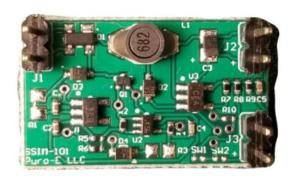
3. DESCRIPTION

The SSIM-100 is self-start impedance matching with ultralow quiescent current power supply designed specifically for energy harvesting. intermittent or continuous energy input from the vibration energy harvesting device stores their associated energy in battery or supercapacitor. Notably, the self-start functionality can start operation even when a battery or a supercapacitor is fully discharged. To save power, the circuit monitors the onset of vibration or impact excitation to automatically switch between sleep and active modes.

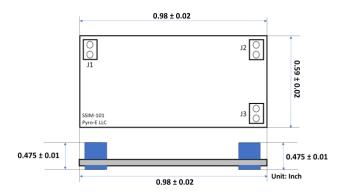
The self-start impedance matching circuit has a full-wave bridge rectifier for AC to DC conversion, a buck-boost converter for impedance matching, impedance matching controller for controlling buck-boost converter to control the impedance matching value, a self-start controller for power

saving. SSIM-101 regulates storage device voltage for stable voltage supply with selectable voltages (1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3.3 V).

4. APPERANCE

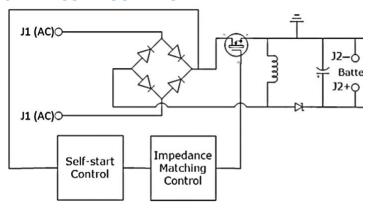


5. PHYSICAL DIMENSION





6. PIN CONFIGURATION



7. PIN FUNCTIONS

Pins	Description					
11	Input Connection for piezoelectric energy					
JI	harvester or other AC source.					
.12	Storage device output with battery protection					
JZ	(Red: +, Black: -)					
10	Selectable output load based on SW1 and SW2					
J3	(1.8 V, 2.5V, or 3.3V), Default: 3.3V					
CVA/A	Connect two pads to set output voltage J3 to 2.5					
SW1	V					
SW2	Connect two pads to set output voltage J3 to 1.8					
	V (SW1 also connect)					

8. SPECIFICATION

7.1 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Absolute Maximum Ratings	
Input Voltage:	Impedance Matching Value:
40 V	200 kΩ
Input Current:	
60 mA	

8.2 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Input Voltage	2		40	V
Input Current	0		60	mA
Output Current	0		50	mA
Output Power	0		210	mW

101- L	0.1	3	10	kΩ
101- M	10	30	60	kΩ
101- H	50	100	150	kΩ
Switching Frequency			6	kHz
Start-up time (Input Voltage = 2V)		10	11	ms
	L 101- M 101- H sency	101- M 101- H 50 Hency 2	101- M 101- 101- H 50 100 H 50 100 H 9 10	101- M 101- 101- 101- H 50 100 150 Hency 2 6

9. TYPICAL PERFORMANCE 8.1 START UP RESPONSE

The self-start functionality can start circuit operation even when a battery or a supercapacitor is fully discharged. Fig. 1 shows the self-starting performance of self-start controller. When the start-up voltage becomes nonzero and starts to increase (upper line), the PWM generated by impedance matching controller is activated in 10 ms (bottom line).

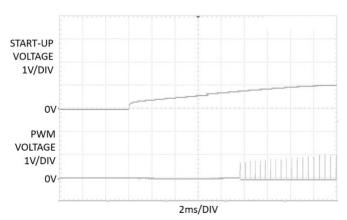


Figure 1. Start-up response of self-start controller

9.2EFFICIENCY

SSIM-101 has L $(3k\Omega)$, M $(30k\Omega)$, H $(100k\Omega)$ models based on the impedance matching values. Fig. 2 shows the efficiency vs input voltage and power with three impedance matching values. efficiency is defined as

$$Efficiency = \frac{Charging\ power\ to\ battery}{Maxium\ power\ generated\ by\ energy\ harveser}$$





As input voltage increases, efficiency increases. Maximum efficiency, 72 % is appeared after 5 V of input voltage.

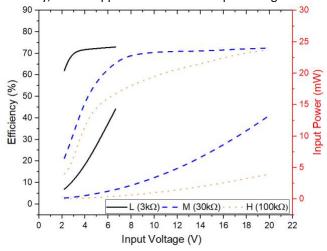


Figure 2. Efficiency vs. Input Voltage / Power

Fig. 3 show efficiency vs source impedance with 1.5 and 3 mW of input power generated by energy harvester. With ranges of 100Ω to $10k\Omega$, L model shows 40-72% of efficiency, 42-70% with ranges of $10k\Omega$ to $60k\Omega$ (M model), and 42-69% with $50k\Omega$ to $150k\Omega$ (H model). As input power increases, efficiency of SSIM-101 also increases.

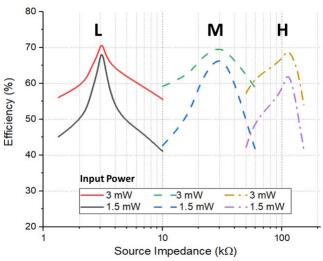


Figure 3. Efficiency vs Source impedance/ Power

10.TECHNICAL DISCRIPTION

SSIM-101 has a DC-DC converter for impedance matching. The impedance of harvester must match the load impedance to maximize power transfer to the load, namely impedance matching. However, electrical loads (such as a battery) typically have 10-1000 times lower impedance than a piezoelectric harvester. Thus, the charging efficiency without impedance matching circuit is extremely low. Input impedance of buck-boost converter can be emulated to match the impedance with harvester using PWM (pulse width modulation) control. Depend on the switching frequency and duty cycle of PWM, the input impedance of DC-DC converter can be tuned to match that of the harvester.

SSIM-101 can be integrated with wireless sensor node, which consists of microcontroller, wireless transmitter, and sensors. Fig.4 shows first configuration of wireless sensor node with SSIM-101. J2 is output of impedance matching circuit and can be connected with storage device. Built-in linear regulator (LDO) regulates the voltage, and microcontroller, wireless transmitter and sensor can be connected with J3. J3 is selectable output (1.8V, 2.5V, 3.3V) pin and can be selected based on supply voltage of wireless sensor node.

A second configuration of wireless sensor node with SSIM-101 is shown in Fig. 5. When LDO is integrated in user's wireless sensor node, J2 is connected with storage device of wireless sensor node without connection of J3.





11.APPLICATION

WIRELESS SENSOR NODE

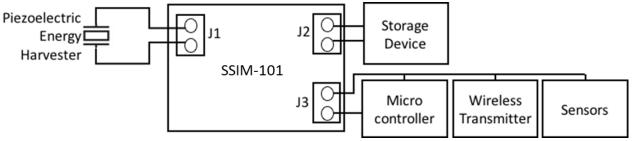


Figure 4. Example 1: Wireless sensor node with SSIM-101

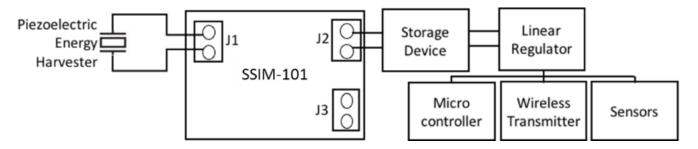


Figure 5. Example 2: Wireless sensor node with SSIM-101

12. ORDER INFORMATION

Product	Impedance Matching Ranges	Size	Comment
SSIM-100	1.4 kΩ - 200 kΩ	2.50 (W) × 2.50 (L) × 0.53 (H) inches	EVAL (3 PCBs)
SSIM-101	100 Ω -10 kΩ	$0.59 (W) \times 0.98 (L) \times 0.47 (H)$ inches	DIY (3 PCBs)
SSIM-102	10 kΩ -60 kΩ	0.59 (W) × 0.98 (L) × 0.47 (H) inches	DIY (3 PCBs)
SSIM-103	50 kΩ - 150 kΩ	$0.59 (W) \times 0.98 (L) \times 0.47 (H)$ inches	DIY (3 PCBs)
SSIM-104	100 Ω - 150 kΩ	0.59 (W) × 0.98 (L) × 0.47 (H) inches	KIT (3 PCBs)



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