



ALD EH300/EH301 Energy Harvesting Modules

- Designed to capture, accumulate and store energy from a variety of energy harvesting sources
- Efficiently and effectively manage harvested energy to power wireless sensor networks and other applications
- For energy harvesting sources that cannot supply adequate power for any useful purpose
- Expands range of power deployment beyond AC lines and batteries



Common Energy Harvesting Sources

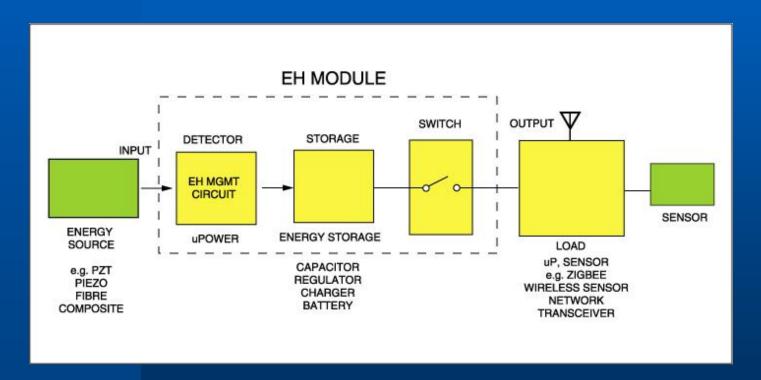
- **Mechanical Energy Vibration, Stress**
- **Thermal Energy**
- **Light Energy**
- **Electro-Magnetic**
- Other

- Furnaces, Heaters, Friction
- Photo-sensor, Photo-diode
- Inductors, Coils, Transformers
- Natural Resources Wind, Water, Solar, Human
 - Chemical, Biological





EH Modules reside between source and application







Key Features of ALD Energy Harvesting Modules

- Powers electronic circuits between 1.8V and 5V
- Completely self-powered and always active
- Begins operating at 0.0V to capture miniscule electrical impulses
- High efficiency little energy wasted on circuit operation
- Stores and manages energy for extended periods
- Minimal leakage or loss
- Enhances system reliability
- Provides power source





Key Features

- Provides usable energy range from unpredictable source
- Internally self-powered
- High energy capture efficiency
- High energy retention rate
- CMOS logic compatible, such as μP, WSN, ZigBee
- Projected long operating life
- Virtually unlimited charge/discharge cycles
- External storage capable





Why Energy Harvesting?

- Increasing interest in wireless sensor networks and remote control
- Removing cables and batteries from wireless Bluetooth and ZigBee networks
- Maintenance-free, long-life operation
- Growing interest from academia, military and industry
- Reduces installation and operating costs
- System reliability enhancement





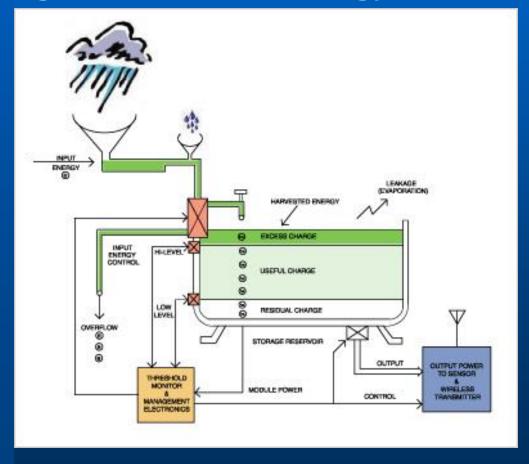
EH Applications

- Extreme Life Span Power Source
- Wireless Sensor Networks
- Battery Eliminator
- Condition Based Monitor
- Self-Powered Remote Control Switch
- Event Integrator/Counter
- Alternate/Backup Power Source
- Battery Charger





Managing the flow from energy harvesting







Product Family Overview

- Wireless Sensor Network Applications (WSN)
- Input voltage range 0.0V to +/- 500V
- Input current range 200nA to 400mA
- For Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN)
- Maximum instantaneous input voltage +/-500v
- Maximum instantaneous input Current 400mA
- Maximum input power 500 mW
- Minimum operational input 0.0V@1nA





Key Electrical Specifications

EH300

- 1.8V to 3.6V operation
- Output of 4.6mJ
- Output on-time rating 68 msec@25mA

EH300A

- 1.8V to 3.6V operation
- Output of 30mJ
- Output on-time rating 75 msec@150mA

EH301

- 3.1V to 5.2V operation
- Output of 8.3mJ
- Output on-time rating 80msec@25mA

EH301A

- 3.1V to 5.2V operation
- Output of 55mJ
- Output on-time rating 88msec@150mA





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Energy Harvesting Circuits

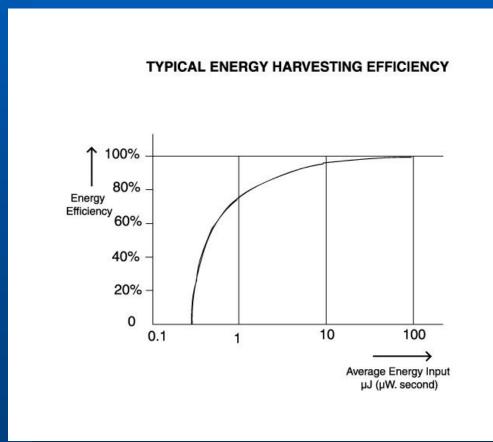
NanoPower Circuit Design Considerations:

- Provide usable energy from unpredictable source
- Internally self-powered
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- High energy retention rate
- CMOS logic compatible, such as μP, WSN, ZigBee
- Projected long operating life
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- External storage capability





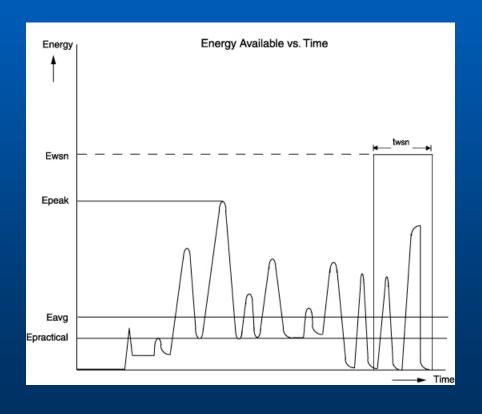
EH Module Energy Efficiency Characteristics







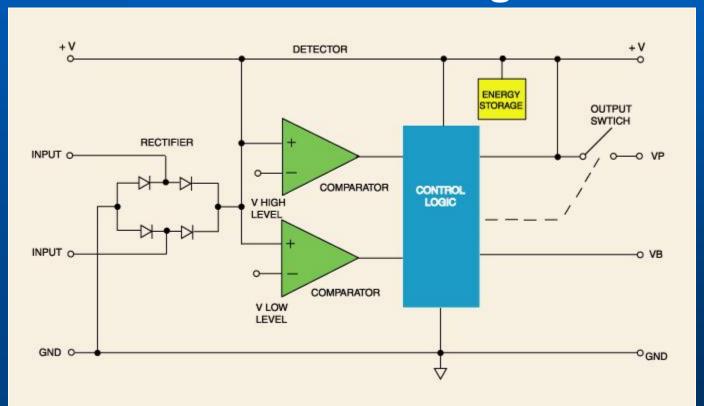
Energy Available vs. Time







Detector Switch & Storage Module







ALD EPAD® Technology



- Patented and Trademarked
- On-chip trimming and calibration
- Floating-gate MOSFET transistors
- Precision and ultra low operating voltages
- Proven EPAD® manufacturing
- 20 Year evolution in technology and manufacturing
- Millions of circuits shipped to date





NanoPower Circuits

- Impractical energy sources become practical EH sources
- NanoPower EH circuits provide crucial link between source and end systems
- Intermittent duty cycle and high energy retention rate
- Energy Harvesting requires specialized NanoPower Technology
- Unique design considerations required
- Many new applications including wireless sensor networks





Summary

- EH Series Modules
- Designed for ultra low power, long storage time applications
- Functions include energy capture, accumulation, storage and management
- Typical energy source include PZT in capturing mechanical vibration and strain energy
- Available in standard and custom versions

