



Optimization of IoT Sensing Systems Based on Bluetooth Smart SiP Modules

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on behalf of Texim Europe



Agenda

- Insight SiP
- Introduction
- Bluetooth Smart
 - Principles
 - Timing
 - Modules
- Sensors
 - Interfaces
 - Data requirements
- Optimization
- Examples
- Conclusions









Insight SIP Profile

Established in 2005

- Founded by actual CEO and CTO
- Core team from National Semiconductor

Product Lines

- Turn-key design services and creative packaging solutions
 Standard modules for wireless
- electronic industry

Experts in RF System-in-Package (SiP) and Antenna-in-Package (AP)

- Fabless company
- Design & industrialization expertise
 Design team : 9 PhD 6 MSc
- 12 to 15 new projects per year

Locations

- Europe HQ and Technical team in Sophia-Antipolis (France)
 North America Subsidiary in Denver (USA) since 2008
 Asia Sales office in Tokyo (Japan) since 2008

- Global network of distributors







Introduction IoT

Internet of Things "IoT"

- Connecting any object
- To the Internet
- Potential Business
 - Hardware
 - Apps
 - Users
 - Data
 - €€€





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Introduction - Sensors

Huge choice

- Temp, Humidity,
 Atmospheric
 Pressure/altitude,Lux,
 UVA, Accelerometer,
 Gyroscope, Gas
 sensors (CO, NHx, OX,
 RED,...),....
- Often only small quantities of data per day (low data volume)





Introduction Sensor to Internet

Many Connection types

- WAN 3G, LTE, 5G
- LAN/home WiFi
- Zigbee mesh network
- Smart Bluetooth to Smart Phone or hub
- This Talk
 - Bluetooth Smart (BLE)
 - Ubiquitous solution
 - Suitable for low data rates
 - Suitable for autonomous solutions (low energy needs)
 - No need to connect to 220V









Buetooth Smart & Bluetooth



- Tx Rx Current low (ca 10mA)
- Device sleeps most of the time (10uA max)
- Average current 🗲
 - Sleep/On ratio
 - Quantity of data per connection
- Standard
 - Easy connection to Smart Phone
 - Most Smart Phones have Bluetooth Smart
 - Many existing GATT profiles







Bluetooth Smart Timing

- I_{avg} (uA)
- Q_{active} (C)
- T_{con_int} (mS)
- I_{sleep} (uA)
- I_{avg} = I_{sleep} + Q_{active} / T_{con_int}





CH4 200mV

24-Apr-13 00:03

10.0001Hz



- Miniature Smart
 Bluetooth Modules
- ISP091201
 - Smart Bluetooth Connectivity
- ISP130301
 - Smart Bluetooth with integrated Cortex M0
- Small, certified (FCC, IC,Telec, CE,..)
- Ready to use





11 x 8 x 1.2mm





- Huge range of sensors
- Largely Driven by MeMs revolution
- Small size average 3 x 3 x 1 mm
- Interfaces
 - SPI highest speed
 - I2C lower speed addressable bus for multi sensors
- Typically low power consumption



Sensor Examples

- Ambient Light
- UVA/UVB
- Temp/Humidity
- Barometric Pressure
- Accelerometer/Magnetometer/Gyro
- Strain Gauge
- Gas Sensors (CO, NHx, RED, OX,...)



Avago APDS9309

Capella CM3512

TI HDC1008YPAT

Freescale MPL3115A2



Freescale FXOS8700CQ



Requires Analog I/P + Volts



Requires Analog I/P + Current



Sensor Tradeofis

- Low quiescent current in sleep mode
- Low operating current and short measurement time
- Digital interface (I2C or SPI) possible
- Small quantities of data



Optimization Embedded Sensor Save

• Power supply choice

- Primary Battery Coin Cell or Pencil Cell
- Rechargeable Battery LiPo or NiMh
- Energy Harvesting
- Sensor Choice
 - I2C/SPI/Analog
 - Size
 - Current consumption



- CR1632 typ 125 mAh
 - AA LR6 Alk. 2000mAh
 - LiPo 55mAh 4x12x22 mm
- Solar cell, ...

Depending your app





- Choose Battery Type
- Optimize supply voltage(s)
- Use DCDC step down(s) to maximize battery life
- Choose low I_{quiescent} options
- Add FET switches to switch off devices with high I_{quiescent}



Optimization

Power Supply Design

Typical LiPo Battery Block Diagram





Optimization Firmware Level

- Choose Connection Interval (Bluetooth Smart)
- Choose Sensor Read Interval (can be independent of connection interval)
- Ensure that system is in Sleep Except for
 - Bluetooth Smart Connections
 - Sensor Reads
- Create GAP/GATT services to put sensor and control data into Bluetooth pipes and send/receive them to/from host



Bluetooth Services

- Choose Standard GAP/GATT Service if possible
- Makes Development of App and F/W simpler
- Otherwise create custom services
- Often necessary to adapt services to sensors
- App and F/W must be written together

Alert Notification Service Client Battery Service Blood Pressure Service Cycling Speed and Cadence Service Device Information Service Glucose Service Health Thermometer Service Heart Rate Service Human Interface Device Service Human Interface Device Service Human Immediate Alert Service Client Link Loss Service Running Speed and Cadence Service TX Power Service



Optimization Testing

- Measure Current vs time during activity
 - Bluetooth Smart Module
 - Sensors
- Measure Charge loss
 - Drive system from large Capacitor
 - Measure voltage decay
 - Estimate average current
- Compare with Simulations



$$I = \frac{Q}{\Delta t} o \mathbf{\hat{u}} Q = C \times \Delta V$$





Optimization Test Results

- Excellent
 Correlation
 Model vs
 Measurement
- Autonomy up to 10 months with 4s connection interval CR1632

Sensor node	Connec Interval (ms)	Cons Model (µC)	Cons Meas (µC)	Auton Model (year)	Auton Meas (year)
Temp	1000	52.30	55.12	0.31	0.29
	2000	62.30	63.6	0.51	0.50
	3000	72.30	72.08	0.66	0.67
	4000	82.30	80.56	0.78	0.79
Light	1000	65.72	67.84	0.24	0.24
	2000	76.92	80.56	0.42	0.40
	3000	88.12	93.28	0.54	0.51
	4000	99.32	106	0.64	0.60
Orientation	1000	62.72	63.6	0.25	0.25
Motion	2000	72.72	72.08	0.44	0.44
	3000	82.72	80.56	0.58	0.60
	4000	92.72	89.04	0.69	0.72





• Multi-sensor

Acceleration/Magnetometer/Atmospheric Pressure/Temperature



25mm

13mm





Examples

- Attitude movement bracelet module
- Accelerometer
- uP Bluetooth Smart
- LEDs
- Buzzer
- LiPo battery + charger





Examples

- Multi-sensor Bracelet
- Battery + Charger
- microUSB interface
- 10 sensors including
 - Sun light exposure
 - Temp/humidity
 - Pressure
 - Attitude/movement
 - Diesel fumes



Conclusions

- Bluetooth Smart is ideal last link in IoT chain
- Smart Phone is ubiquitous to make connection
- Careful optimization allows autonomous operation with infrequent changes of battery
- Long connection intervals and very low data rates can allow use of energy harvesting





Thank You!!!

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