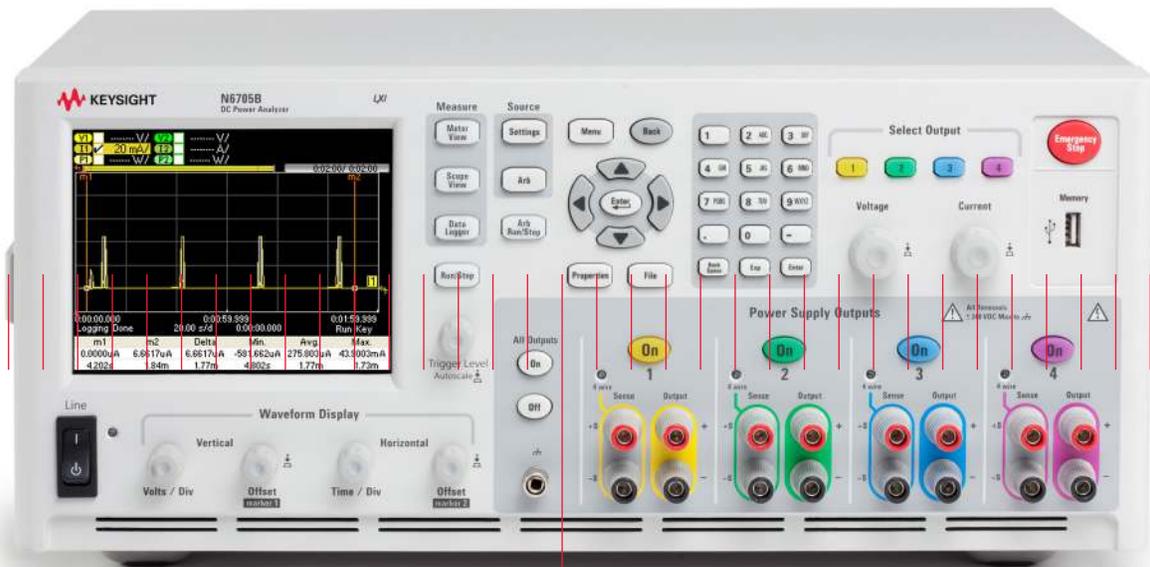


Keysight Technologies

Enhance the Battery Life of Your Mobile or Wireless Device



Get the tools you need
to measure and analyze
dynamic current drain from
sub-microamps to amps

Powering the wireless revolution

The success of the wireless revolution is visible in the number of devices we use every day: smartphones, tablets, e-readers, GPS units, wearable patient monitors, heart-rate monitors, and many more. Some attribute this success to the long-awaited convergence of highly integrated technology, wide bandwidths, application rich content, and attractive pricing.

Of course, the insatiable demand for anytime, anywhere access leads to end-user expectations that increase the pressure on product designers. As an example, visit any product-review page and one of the biggest issues—or opportunities—becomes clear: battery life.

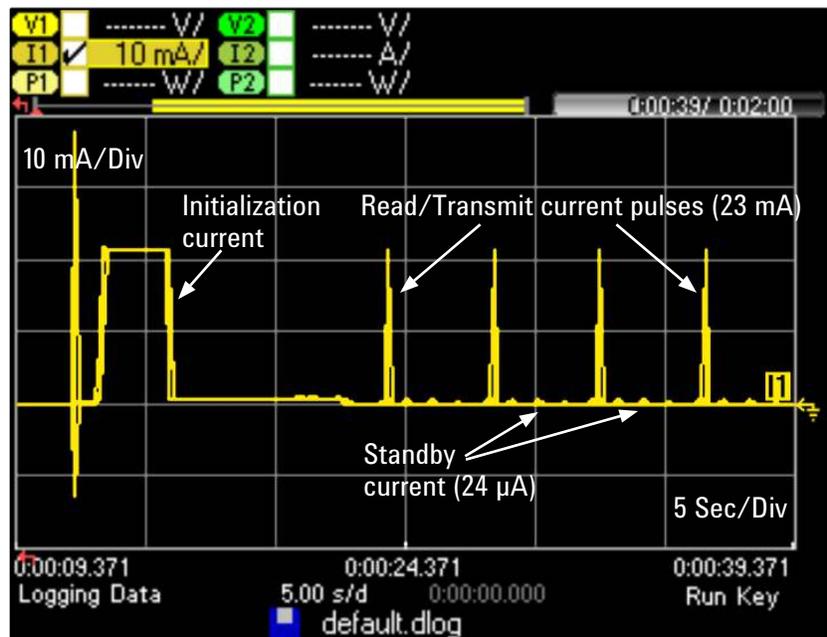
The power challenge stems from two shared issues. One is the need to use power from a battery or low-power DC bus. The other is long periods of standby operation between bursts of intense RF activity. The resulting current drain is pulsed with extremely high peak current, low duty cycle and low average values. Accurately measuring the profile of dynamic current drain can be difficult and challenging with many of today's existing tools.

Scaling the measurement challenge

To maximize battery life, you may use a variety of advanced power-management techniques. For example, subcircuits can be rapidly turned on and off to help reduce overall power consumption. As the device transitions between different operating states, this creates dynamic current consumption that ranges from sub-microamperes to amperes.

Measuring these dynamic changes is essential to understanding power consumption and battery life. However, handling a 1,000,000-to-1 ratio between minimum and maximum current levels is not possible with typical tools: digital multimeters (DMMs), oscilloscopes, current probes, conventional source/measure units (SMUs), or multiple shunt resistors. Using these tools can result in poor results, inaccurate understanding and daily frustration.

Figure 1
Wireless temperature sensor current drain. After the Initialization current pulse the sensor reads/transmits every 4 seconds.



Solving the challenge

The old way: Falling short

With today's million-to-one dynamic current ratios, typical solutions fall short in many ways, whether the tool-of-choice is a current probe and oscilloscope, a DMM, a shunt, or an SMU.

Current probe and scope

This is the simplest way to measure dynamic current waveforms. It offers good measurement range, wide bandwidth and time-correlation of events. However, there are three key problems: accuracy depends on the scope's resolution, dynamic range reaches down to just a few milliamps, and periodic zero compensation is needed. Also, this approach isn't suitable for long-term data collection because acquisition is not gap-free.

DMM with autoranging

The methods used in most DMMs can measure a wide range of current levels. However, because most DMMs are designed for low frequencies, they can't handle the pulsed currents found in battery-powered devices. Also, because ranging can take several milliseconds, the DMM may miss part of the current waveform. Worse yet, the input impedance may change during autoranging—and this can make the device-under-test (DUT) lock up, reset or shut down.

Precision shunts with a DMM

These offer good accuracy at any level and can be used to get milliamp-level readings. However, different shunts are required to measure different levels: resistance must be high for low currents and low for high-currents. Further, shunts can add a burden voltage that may affect the measurement results.

Conventional SMUs

With measurements into the picoamp range, these are perhaps the most accurate way to measure steady currents. However, coupling between the output source and measurement subsystem may cause changes in the output current limit—and glitches or voltage drops—during range changes that can interrupt test and damage DUTs.

Custom shunt/digitizer solutions

Long-term current-drain profiles can provide a full picture of device performance under varying operating conditions. This can be achieved by putting a shunt in series between the DUT and a power source, and then connecting the shunt to a digitizer that transfers data to a PC for logging. This works well down to milliamp levels but measurement offset errors and the large shunt resistance make it unusable when standby currents fall well below 1 μ A.

The new way: The Keysight N6781A

To help you overcome these issues, Keysight Technologies, Inc. has created a purpose-built solution that provides high accuracy and flexible measurement capabilities. The N6781A is a two-quadrant SMU module that plugs into the N6705B DC power analyzer mainframe (see page 4).



Serving as both a source (power supply) and measurement device, the N6781A provides stable DC output voltage, programmable output resistance and an auxiliary digital voltage meter (DVM). Coupling these features with those listed below, the N6781A is today's ideal solution.

Seamless measurement ranging

This patented capability lets you measure and visualize current drain in new and informative ways. A single sweep provides accurate measurements that range from sub-microamps to amps. See page 4 for more.

Current-only measurements

This mode lets you connect a battery to the DUT and then simultaneously log the current drain profile along with battery voltage values with no shunt burden voltage.

Fast response DC source

The N6781A provides fast recovery times and glitch-free operation when powering dynamic loads. The absence of unexpected output glitches helps ensure proper operation of the DUT.

Battery emulator mode

The source is programmable in terms of DC level and output resistance. This is another capability that helps prevent DUT malfunctions.

Precision constant current or constant voltage load

The ability to operate as a CC or CV load can be used to create battery charge and discharge profiles. This mode includes static and dynamic operation.

Arbitrary waveform generation

For stress testing, user-defined tests, and more, the N6781A lets you create custom DC power waveforms such as DC bias supply transients and disturbances. See page 8 for more.

READ ON *The capabilities of the N6781A, N6705B and the associated 14585A software are described in more detail on the pages that follow.*

Presenting the Keysight dynamic current drain solution

The Keysight solution contains three main elements: the N6705B DC Power Analyzer, the N6781A 2-quadrant SMU and the 14585A Control and Analysis Software.

N6705B DC Power Analyzer

With the ability to accept up to four DC power modules (600 W total), the N6705B provides unrivalled productivity gains in the sourcing and measuring of DC voltage and current to and from a DUT. It does this by integrating advanced power supplies with DMM, scope, arb, and data logger features. As a result, the N6705B eliminates the need to first gather multiple pieces of test equipment and then create complex test setups—including current probes and shunts—before measuring current into your DUT.



Figure 2

N6781A 2-quadrant SMU for Battery-Drain Analysis

Adding the N6781A to the N6705B creates a totally integrated solution that includes DC sourcing and built-in measurement capabilities that simplify the process of battery-drain analysis. Key features include seamless measurement ranging, programmable output resistance and an auxiliary DVM.



Figure 3

Figure 4

Key features include seamless measurement ranging, programmable output resistance, auxiliary DVM, and simultaneous V and I measurements.

Instrument Control
Acquisition Window



Calculated
Measurement Result

14585A Control and Analysis Software

When used with the 14585A software, the N6781A becomes an even more powerful solution for battery-drain analysis. Through a familiar PC interface, the 14585A software lets you control the advanced capabilities of the N6705B and the N6781A. It also helps you analyze data acquired with the N6705B/N6781A: Capabilities include waveform capture, long-term data logging, CCDF statistical analysis, and creation of arbitrary waveforms that range from basic to complex¹

¹ The 14585A software is available as a free download; however, a license is required when connecting the software to an N6705B mainframe.

Utilizing seamless measurement ranging

The N6781A two-quadrant SMU is designed specifically for battery current-drain analysis. This high-performance module has two distinct capabilities:

- A precise, fast-response programmable DC power source
- An innovative seamless measurement system

As a measurement system, the seamless measurement-ranging capability is especially beneficial. You can now view dynamic current waveforms that range from sub-microamp levels to 3 A—with no loss of resolution and no glitches in your measurements. Said another way, you can make a single measurement of the current-drain profile produced during normal operation of the DUT from sub-microamps to amps.

In terms of raw numbers, the N6781A input ranges provide the following accuracy levels:

- 3 A: $\pm(0.03\% + 250 \mu\text{A})$
- 100 mA: $\pm(0.025\% + 10 \mu\text{A})$
- 1 mA: $\pm(0.025\% + 100 \text{ nA})$
- 10 μA : $\pm(0.025\% + 8 \text{ nA})$

For current readings, the ranging process seamlessly changes between the 3-A, 100-mA and 1-mA ranges while maintaining a 200 kSa/s sample rate and measuring each range with an 18-bit digitizer.² The net effect is equal to a 3-A range with 28-bit resolution and an offset error as low as 100 nA. This level of precision provides the amplitude accuracy and time resolution needed for detailed characterization of current drain.

Compared to fixed-range methods, the seamless measurement system provides a tremendous increase in accuracy, as shown in Table 1. To achieve comparable results, a conventional fixed-range system would have to provide 28-bit resolution and at least 25-bit accuracy.

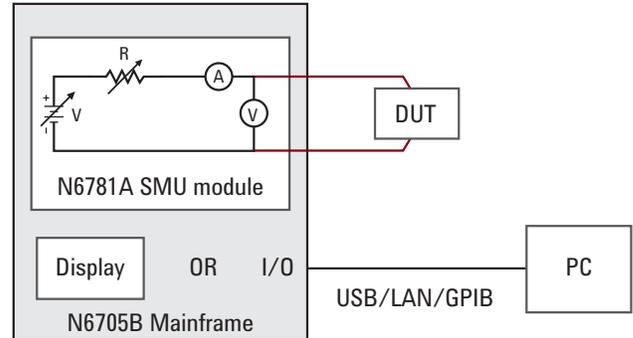


Figure 5
The integrated source/measure solution simplifies test setups, eliminates shunts and shunt errors, and provides accurate single-sweep measurements of dynamic current drain from sub-microamps to amps.

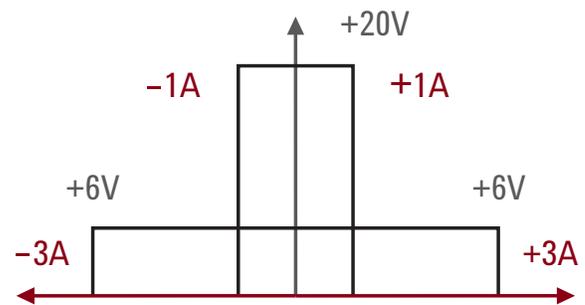


Figure 6
Two-quadrant capability covers a wide range of possible operating points.

Table 1
Comparison of fixed-range and seamless-ranging measurement accuracy

Parameter	Fixed range	Seamless	Improvement
Overall DC accuracy (1.42 mA average)	17.4 %	0.273%	64x
Standby current DC accuracy (188 μA average)	133%	0.078%	1,705x
Standby current AC noise floor	~500 μA peak-to-peak	~20 μA peak-to-peak	25x

² The seamless-ranging process does not use the 10 μA range.

Exploring the built-in measurement modes

The N6705B, N6781A and 14585A can be easily configured through a variety of operating modes. This helps you quickly set up the system for specific operating conditions.

N6781A battery emulation mode

In this mode the module is set up to act and perform like a battery. You can specify the battery voltage and range as well as the positive and negative current limits.

- Output voltage and current: 20 V, ± 1 A or 6 V, ± 3 A
- Output resistance: Programmable from -40 m Ω to $+1$ Ω

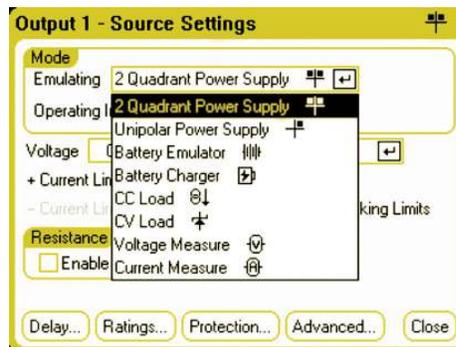


Figure 7

The N6781A provides a variety of emulation selections.

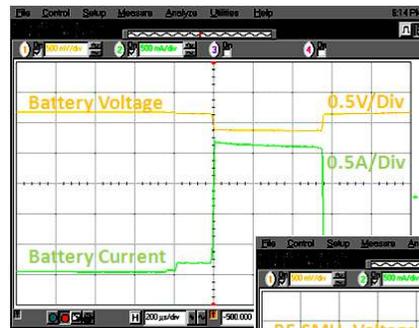


Figure 8A

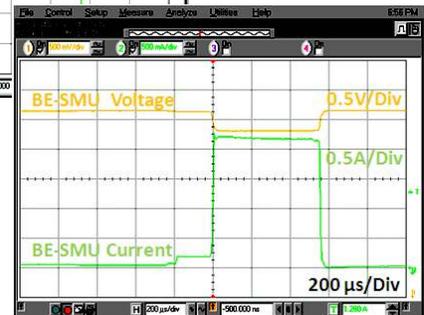


Figure 8B

Figure 8A & Figure 8B

The trace on the left shows an actual GSM current pulse (lower waveform) on a real battery with an internal resistance of 150 m Ω (upper trace is voltage). The trace on the right shows N6781A emulation of the same waveforms with a programmed output resistance of 150 m Ω .

N6705B meter mode

Each of the N6700 Series DC power modules has its own measurement capability. When the meter view is displayed, the measurement system continuously measures the output voltage and current.



Figure 9A

Figure 9A

The meter mode shows a summary of all installed DC power modules.

Figure 9B

Each summary can be expanded to show more detail.



Figure 9B

modes continued

N6705B scope mode

Within the DC power analyzer, this function resembles the capabilities of a benchtop oscilloscope and displays output voltage and current as a function of time. This mode provides scope-like controls: choices of which outputs and functions to display, front panel knobs for adjusting gain and offset, and configurable trigger settings.

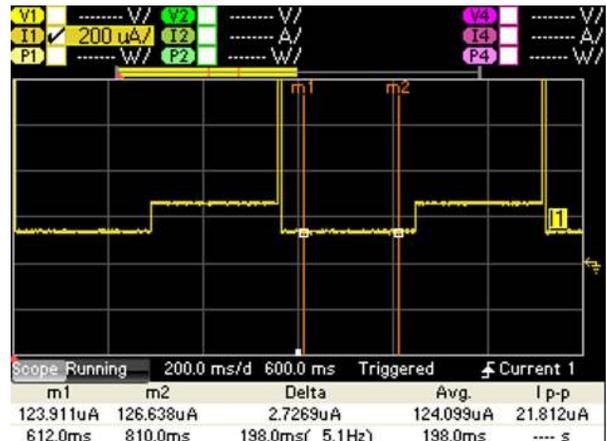


Figure 10
The N6705B scope mode provides familiar controls, displays and marker capabilities.

N6705B data log mode

Using this capability, hours of measurements with a maximum time resolution of 20 μ s can be logged to internal memory or an external USB memory stick. Because data-logger measurements integrate multiple samples at 5- μ s intervals, there is no risk of losing peak values.

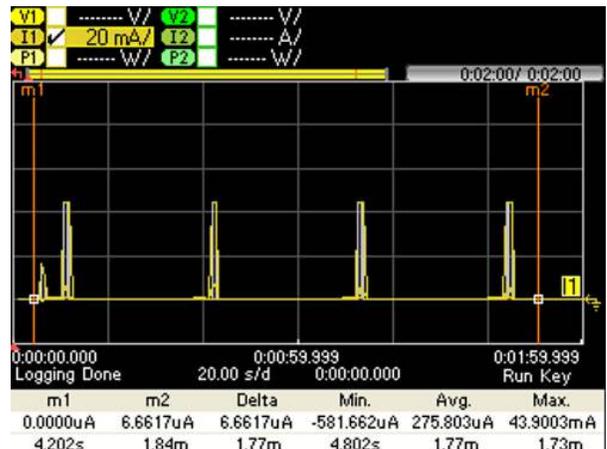


Figure 11
The N6705B data log view makes it easy to scroll through captured signals and zoom in on the details.

14585A CCDF mode

To help you analyze distribution profiles, the 14585A software includes a complementary cumulative distribution function (CCDF).³ This function provides a concise way to display long-term dynamic random current drain. It is also an effective way to quantify the impact of design changes—hardware, firmware or software—on current flows in your device.



Figure 12
This CCDF measurement reveals the key attributes of standby current in a smartphone.

³ The CCDF value equals $(1 - CDF)$ and the CDF is the area under the probability density function (PDF) curve. Because the CDF ranges from 0 to 100 percent probability, the CCDF ranges from 100 to 0 percent probability.

modes continued

N6781A AWG capability

The arb function can generate voltage or current waveforms based on user-controlled settings such as dwell time, repeat count or continuous output. The AWG has the following characteristics:

- Maximum size of 64,000 waveform points
- Maximum bandwidth of 100 kHz into a resistive load
- 200 kHz digitizer (5 μ s sampling)
- Two-quadrant operation

You can also generate arbitrary waveforms using the 14585A software. As shown in Figure 13, the lower part of the screen includes a variety of built-in wave shapes and formula-based arbs. You can also create user-defined waveforms: the wave shape is drawn automatically (lower right) as you enter the waveform parameters (lower center).

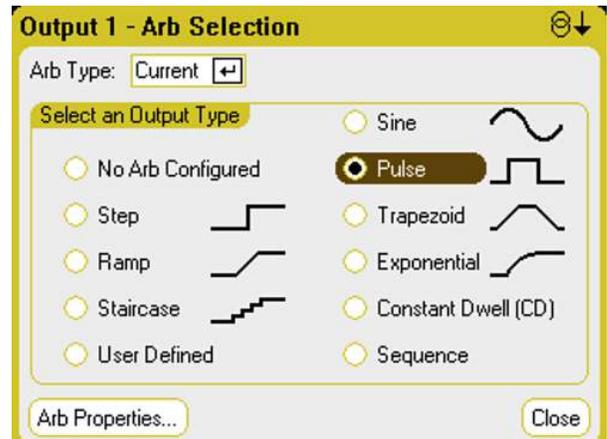


Figure 13
To help you save time, the arb selection screen provides a variety of preconfigured output types.

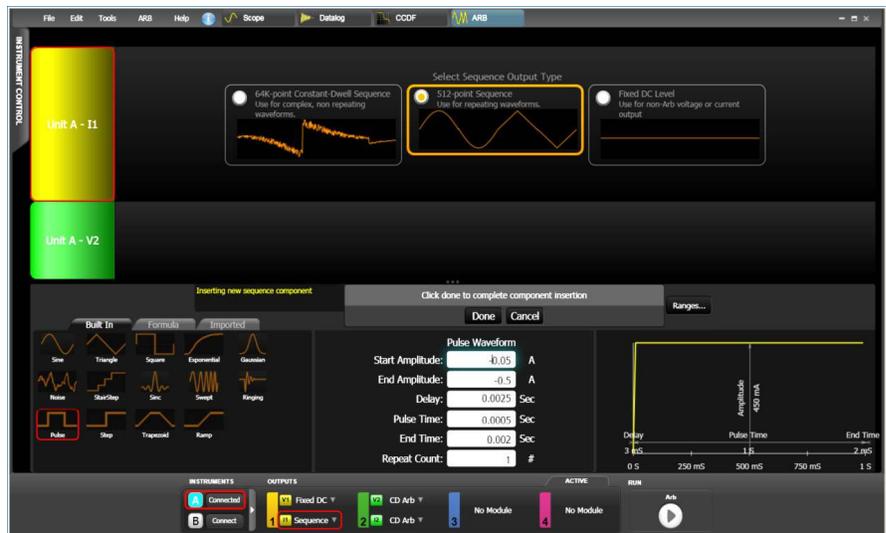


Figure 14
The 14585A software provides an interactive environment for creation of arbitrary waveforms.

Exploring six applications

A few examples will illustrate the types of measurements that are possible with the N6781A-based solution.

The examples use the following test configuration:

- N6705B DC power analyzer
- N6781A two-quadrant SMU power module
- Twisted-pair cables for source and sense leads (four-wire operation)

Once the DUT is connected, you can configure the N6781A settings and start using the built-in measurement capabilities: meter, scope, data logger, and so on. It really is that easy.

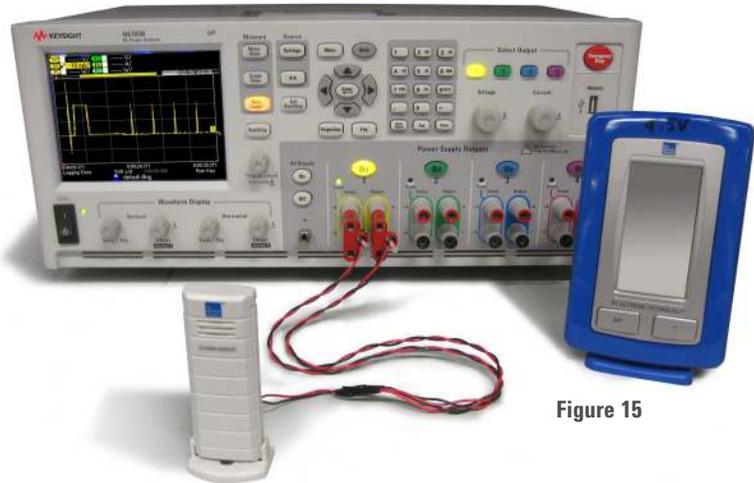


Figure 15

Application: BATTERY RUN-DOWN TESTING

Using a real battery will help reveal how a device behaves as a system—and if it operates as expected in terms of low-voltage conditions, battery life and more. In the figure, a battery powers the DUT and the N6781A is connected in series to make the current-drain measurement. This uses the ammeter emulation mode in which the N6781A serves as a measurement-only device.

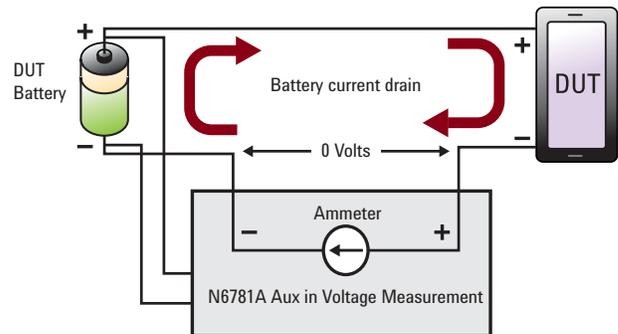


Figure 16

By automatically regulating a zero-volt drop across the module, this mode turns the N6781A into a zero-burden ammeter and eliminates the problems that typically occur with shunt resistors in traditional setups. The N6781A also offers an auxiliary DVM that can be connected across the battery to analyze voltage fluctuation.

As shown in the trace, you can place markers on the current drain profile. To help you achieve useful insights into DUT behavior, read-outs are presented as minimum, average and maximum volts, amps and watts. This example produced the following results:

- $I_{avg} = 233 \text{ mA}$
- $V_{avg} = 3.82 \text{ V}$
- Charge = 843 mA-h
- Energy = 3.19 W-h
- Run time = 3 hr 38 min
- $V_{shutdown} = 3.44 \text{ V}$



Figure 17

applications *continued*

Application: BATTERY DISCHARGE OPERATION

You can configure the N6781A SMU to operate as an advanced electronic load that ensures the DUT will draw a steady-state DC current. You can also set the current level to be drawn from a battery and the module will sink that current from the battery.

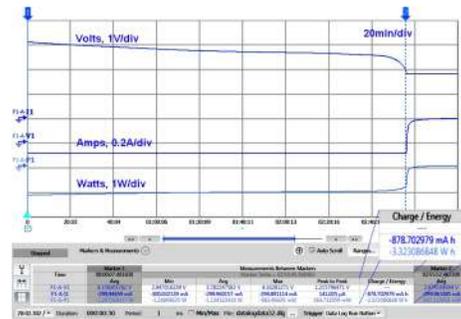


Figure 18 The 14585A software presents battery-discharge results in an easy-to-read format.

Application: BATTERY CHARGER CIRCUIT TESTING

This mode lets you specify the charge voltage and range as well as the positive current limit. Note: Because the charger can only source current, the voltage and current settings are limited to positive values.

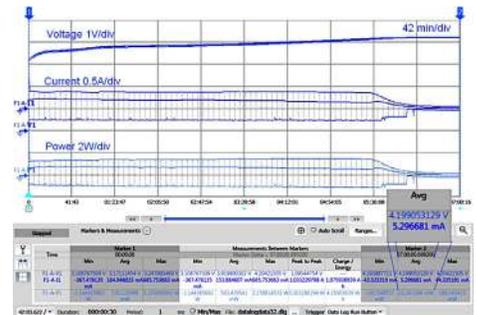


Figure 19 The 14585A software includes a variety of useful information with battery-charger test results.

Application: PULSED CURRENT LOADING

With the built-in AWG capability, you can generate pulse-load patterns to simulate real-world pulses that would be drawn from a battery. For example, you could use a specific pulsed current pattern to ensure consistent testing during qualification of batteries from different vendors. The example here shows a continuous -30 mA to -300 mA pulse with a 5 percent duty cycle.

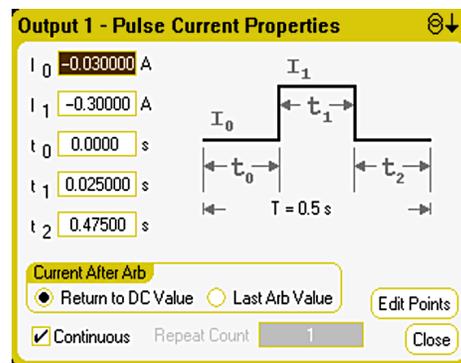


Figure 20 The N6705B makes it easy to enter pulse-load properties.

Application: RECORD AND PLAYBACK

The N6781A SMU module can record and play back load waveforms. Scope mode is used to capture a waveform that can then be exported to the AWG mode for playback. As an example, you can use the N6781A as a programmable electronic load by activating both the AWG and the CC load-emulation mode: in this configuration the N6781A will emulate the current-draw characteristics recorded from a DUT. The configurations shown here are used to record (top) and play back (bottom) current-drain waveforms.

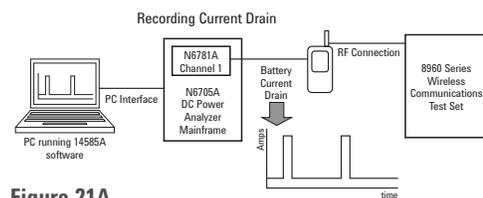


Figure 21A

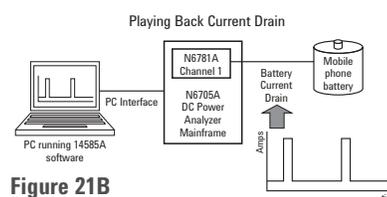


Figure 21B

Figure 21 The configurations shown here are used to record (21A) and play back (21B) current-drain waveforms.

applications continued

Application: MEASURING SUBCIRCUIT CURRENT DRAIN

A typical wireless device has several subcircuits that may be powered by a power-management integrated circuit (PMIC) or power-management unit (PMU). In this example, a PMU provided bias voltages— independent and regulated—to each subcircuit. This made it possible to adjust the power to each subcircuit, and turn each one on or off, as needed.

As shown in the diagram, the test configuration used two N6781A SMU modules within an N6705B mainframe. Channel 1 was the battery emulator, which also measured total current drain. Channel 2 was configured in “current measure only” mode and recorded the subcircuit current drain.

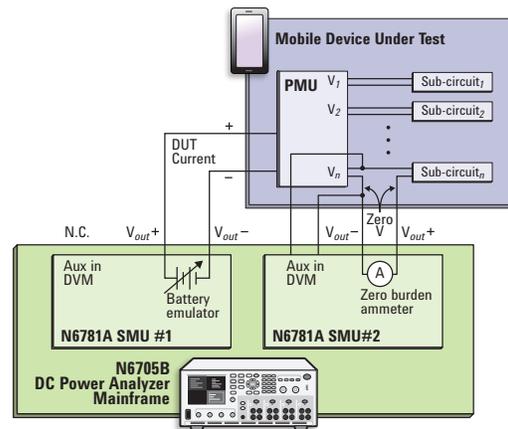


Figure 22
This test configuration can be used to measure current drain from multiple subcircuits within a single DUT.

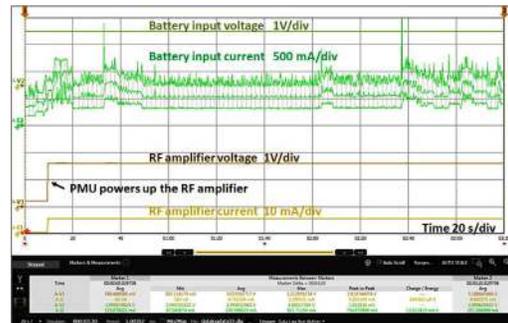


Figure 23
This trace from the 14585A software shows the types of measurement results that are possible with the example configuration.

More information

N6781A specifications
www.keysight.com/find/n6781

N6782A specifications
www.keysight.com/find/n6782

N6705B Users guide
www.keysight.com/find/n6705

14585A Control and Analysis sw
www.keysight.com/find/14585

N6700 - Keysight N6700 Modular Power System Family Specifications Guide link:
<http://literature.cdn.keysight.com/N6700-90001.pdf>

10 Tips to Optimize a Mobile Device’s Battery Life
www.keysight.com/find/powerlibrary

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N6700 Family Brochure
<http://literature.cdn.keysight.com/5990-9555EN.pdf>



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