

# **SA-110**

# AAA batteries supply: +5V / +3,3V output voltages





# **Description**

The SA-110 module is a ready-to-use power supply that generates +5V and +3,3V regulated output voltages thanks to 2 AAA batteries.

Its outputs on  $\mbox{HE10}$  connector, screw terminal or wire soldering allow great flexibility.

This power supply is designed to be quickly added to any mobile and portable equipment.

It is specifically developed for use with digital boards and, in particular, embedded boards based on CPU / MCU or programmable logic (FPGA).

The power can be controlled by a pulse (push-button type) or a stable voltage level (switch type)

A model is also available without control; the output voltages are present at the connection of the batteries.

#### **General features**

Dimensions	55mm x 50mm
Weight	30g
MTBF at 25°C	336.000 h
MTBF at 40°C	271.000 h

# **Batteries**

Туре	AAA / LR03
Number of elements	2
Minimum voltage	+2 V (+1 V per element)
Polarity inversion	Electronic protection

# **Power outputs**

. onc. outputs	
Load regulation (full load)	4 %
+5V output (I <sub>5V</sub> )	200mA max
Efficiency	80 %
Tolerance (no load)	± 3 % (± 150mV)
+3,3V output (I <sub>3V3</sub> )	100mA max
Efficiency	80 %
Tolerance (no load)	± 3 % (± 100mV)

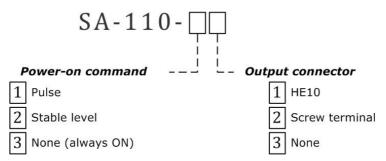
## **Climatic conditions**

Storage temperature	-20°C to +70°C
Operating temperature	-20°C to +50°C



#### **Available references**

The product reference is constructed as follows:



Available references are the following:

SA-110-11	SA-110-21	SA-110-31
SA-110-12	SA-110-22	SA-110-32
SA-110-13	SA-110-23	SA-110-33

#### **Overview**

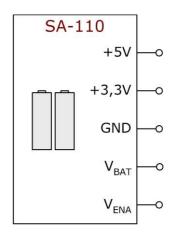
The SA-110 board provides +5V and +3.3V regulated voltages. The DC / DC converters allow to overcome the voltage fluctuations of the battery linked to aging or to a significant current use.

The  $V_{\text{BAT}}$  output voltage provides permanently the batteries voltage once they are mounted on the board.

 $V_{\mbox{\tiny ENA}}$  is an input that control the power on / power off of the module. Various types of commands are detailed thereafter.

The user has access to 5 output signals on the card :

+5V	+5V regulated supply
+3,3V	+3,3V regulated supply
GND	Ground
$V_{\text{BAT}}$	Battery voltage
$V_{\scriptscriptstyle ENA}$	SA-110 Enable





# **Maximum characteristics**

$V_{\text{BAT\_MIN}}$ – Minimum voltage $V_{\text{BAT}}$	+2,0 V
condition : $I_{5V} + I_{3V3} < 10$ mA	
$V_{BAT\_MAX}$ – Maximum voltage $V_{BAT}$	+3,3 V
$V_{\text{ENA\_MIN}}$ – Minimum voltage $V_{\text{ENA}}$	$V_{BAT\_MIN}$
$V_{\text{ENA\_MAX}}$ – Maximum voltage $V_{\text{ENA}}$	$V_{BAT\_MAX}$
$I_{\text{ENA\_MAX}}$ – Maximum input current	< 0,1mA
condition : $V_{ENA} < V_{ENA\_MAX}$	

#### **Batteries**

Maximum voltage +3,3 V +1,65 V per element

# **Operating characteristics**

#### Ripple

The ripple is given in the following table as a function of the load connected to the power supply.

Maximum load for the +5V supply : 200mA Maximum load for the +3,3V supply : 100mA

For each power supply, the ripple is indicated by peak to peak voltage and RMS voltage

Load :	0 %	100 %
+5V	$60\;mV_{\text{P-P}}$	$40\ mV_{\text{P-P}}$
	$13\;mV_{\text{RMS}}$	$9\;mV_{\text{RMS}}$
+3,3V	$40\;mV_{\text{P-P}}$	$40\;mV_{\text{P-P}}$
	$10\; mV_{\text{RMS}}$	$9 \text{ mV}_{\text{RMS}}$

Conditions :  $V_{BAT} = 2.8V$ 

#### Load regulation

The quality of the regulation according to the connected load is given in the following table.

The deviation of the load regulation is observed as a percentage of the no-load voltage.

Maximum load for the +5V supply : 200mA Maximum load for the +3,3V supply : 100mA

Load :	0 % to 100 %
+5V	< 1,5 %
+3,3V	< 2,0 %

With the maximum load on both +5V supply and +3.3V supply, the following regulation is obtained:

on the +5V output, a maximum deviation of 2.0% with respect to the no-load regulation voltage.

on the  $\pm 3.3 \text{V}$  output, a maximum deviation of 4.0% from the no-load regulation voltage.



#### **Connectors and card connection**

#### **HE10** or similar IDC connector.

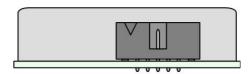
References SA-110-x1

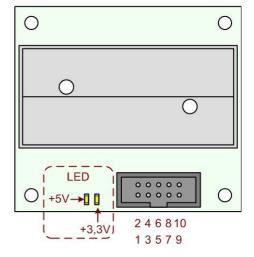
This 10-points connector is used with a 1,27mm pitch flat cable. The connector pitch is 2,54mm.

The male-female connector facilitates multiples connections  $\slash\hspace{-0.4em}$  disconnections.

Signal	Pin
+5V output	1 et 2
Ground	3 et 4
+3,3V output	5 et 6
$V_{\text{BAT}}$ output	7 et 8
$V_{\text{ENA}}$ Enable input	9 et 10

Two LEDs are used to visualize the presence of the output voltages.





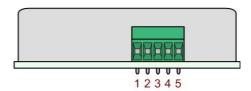
#### Screw terminal.

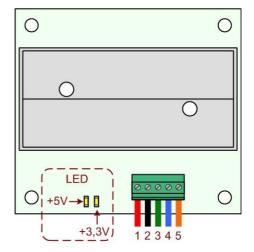
References SA-110-x2

This connector allows a quick connection by wires.

Signal	Pin
+5V output	1
Ground	2
+3,3V output	3
V <sub>BAT</sub> output	4
V <sub>ENA</sub> Enable input	5

Two LEDs are used to visualize the presence of the output voltages.







# Bare outputs.

References SA-110-x3

This output allows the user to solder his own connector or directly bare wires .

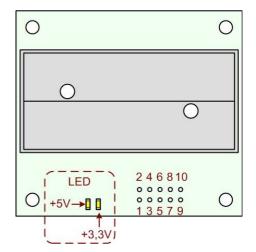
The spacing between each hole is 2.54mm

Signal	Pin
+5V output	1 et 2
Ground	3 et 4
+3,3V output	5 et 6
V <sub>BAT</sub> output	7 et 8
V <sub>ENA</sub> Enable input	9 et 10

Signal outputs are doubled but only one connection to each of them is sufficient.

For example, use of pins 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9.

Two LEDs are used to visualize the presence of the output voltages.  $\,$ 





#### Power-on

#### Pulse command.

#### References SA-110-1x

This product reference includes the board steering with a pulse command such as a push-button.

The permanent voltage  $V_{\text{BAT}}$  must be connected to  $V_{\text{ENA}}$  to allow power output +5V and +3,3V (item 1). When  $V_{\text{ENA}}$  is released, the SA-110 card remains active.

Similarly, connecting again  $V_{\text{BAT}}$  to  $V_{\text{ENA}}$  causes the cut of the power supplies +5V and +3,3V (item 2).

A debouncing circuitry is mounted on the SA-110, which allows the direct plug of an external equipment such as a push button.

This pulse command may also be performed based on semiconductors.

The pulse width should be under 300ms.

# 

SA-110-1x

#### Level command.

#### References SA-110-2x

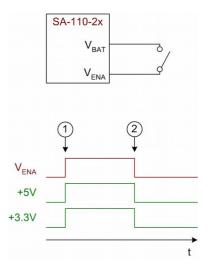
This board reference is controlled by imposing stable states on  $V_{\text{\tiny ENA}}.$ 

The simplest control is the switch. A semiconductor-based control is also possible with respect to the input characteristics of  $V_{\text{ENA}}$ .

The permanent voltage  $V_{\text{BAT}}$  must be connected to  $V_{\text{ENA}}$  to allow power output +5V and +3.3V (item 1).  $V_{\text{ENA}}$  must be maintained during the operation of the SA-110.

The cut of the power supplies +5V and +3.3V (item 2) is caused by the opening of the switch.

A debouncing circuitry is mounted on the SA-110, which allows the direct plug of an external equipment such as a switch.



#### No command.

References SA-110-3x

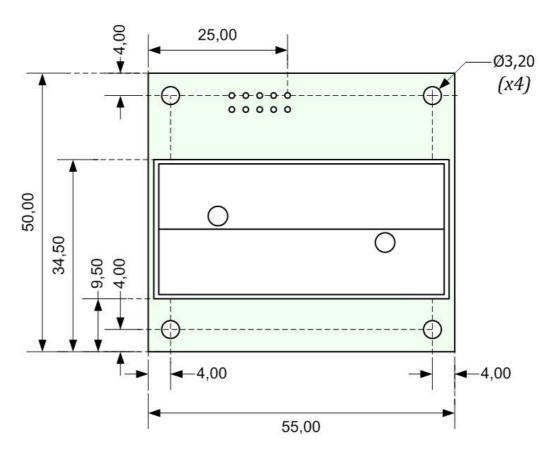
The power supplies + 5V and + 3.3V are set consistently since the connection of the batteries.



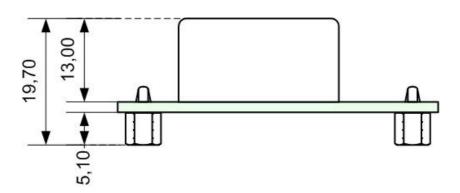
## **Dimensions**

All dimensions in mm.

Top view:



Side view:



The default mounted feet can be easily removed.

If necessary, the user can quickly assemble its application-specific feet.

