

A Fully Integrated Low Input Voltage Self Starting Charge Pump Circuit for Boost Regulator Bootstrap Startup

Zachary Nosker, Yasunori Kobori, Haruo Kobayashi, Kiichi Niitsu, Nobukazu Takai, Takahiro Odaguchi¹⁾, Isao Nakanishi¹⁾, Kenji Nemoto²⁾, Jun-ichi Matsuda³⁾

Department of Electronic Engineering, Gunma University 1-5-1 Tenjin-cho, Kiryu 376-8515 Japan
t11802471@gunma-u.ac.jp, k.haruo@gunma-u.ac.jp

¹⁾AKM Technology Corporation, 13-45, Senzui 3-chome, Asaka, Saitama, 351-0024 Japan

²⁾AKM, Atsugi AXT Maintower 20F, 3050 Okada, Atsugi, Kanagawa, 243-0021 Japan

³⁾Asahi-kasei Power Devices Corporation, 5-4960, Nakagawara-machi, Nobeoka, Miyazaki, 882-0031 Japan

In the area of energy harvesting power electronics, recently published papers have shown that energy can be effectively scavenged from very low power input sources¹⁻⁸. Unfortunately, due to the characteristics of their input sources, these power supply circuits must startup from a very low input voltage. While modern CMOS processes contain low- and zero-threshold voltage transistors that can address this requirement, these devices have large leakage currents. In order to maximize the total efficiency of the system, nominal threshold voltage transistors are required for the core of the regulator circuit. By using a startup circuit along with the core regulator using nominal devices, the converter is able to start up below the threshold of the nominal devices.

This paper introduces a circuit that can startup from a voltage of 240mV and produce a voltage level sufficient to commutate the nominal threshold power switches and bootstrap the regulator. Using a low power diode-type charge pump architecture and a built-in free running oscillator, our circuit can create an output voltage of 950mV under a realistic loading condition, while requiring no external components. The feasibility of our approach is shown with both lab bench and Spectre simulation results.

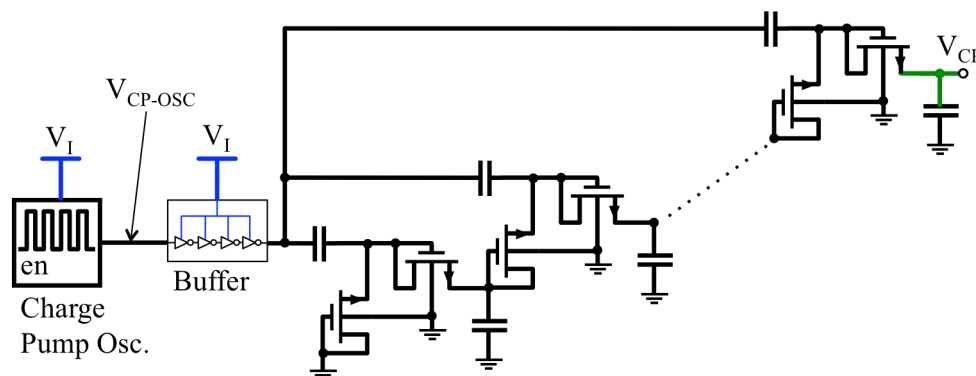


Fig. 1 Charge pump block diagram

¹⁾D. Kwon and G. Rincon-Mora, "A single-inductor ac-dc piezoelectric energy-harvester/battery-charger ic converting $\pm(0.35$ to $1.2\text{v})$ to $(2.7$ to $4.5\text{v})$," in IEEE ISSCC Dig. Tech. Papers, feb. 2010, pp. 494-495. ²⁾Y. Ramadass and A. Chandrakasan, "An efficient piezoelectric energy-harvesting interface circuit using a bias-flip rectifier and shared inductor," in IEEE ISSCC Dig. Tech. Papers, feb. 2009, pp. 296-297,297a. ³⁾E. Carlson, K. Strunz, and B. Otis, "A 20 mv input boost converter with efficient digital control for thermoelectric energy harvesting," IEEE J. Solid-State Circuits, vol. 45, no. 4, pp. 741-750, april 2010. ⁴⁾Y. Ramadass and A. Chandrakasan, "A batteryless thermoelectric energy-harvesting interface circuit with 35mv startup voltage," in IEEE ISSCC Dig. Tech. Papers, feb. 2010, pp. 486-487. ⁵⁾I.Doms,P.Merkenetal., "Integrated capacitive power-management circuit for thermal harvesters with output power 10 to $1000\mu\text{w}$," in IEEE ISSCC Dig. Tech. Papers, feb. 2009, pp. 300-301,301a. ⁶⁾R. Dayal and L. Parsa, "Low power implementation of maximum energy harvesting scheme for vibration-based electromagnetic microgenerators," in Proc. 26th IEEE APEC, march 2011, pp. 1949-1953. ⁷⁾P.-H. Chen, K. Ishida et al., "0.18-v input charge pump with forward body biasing in startup circuit using 65nm cmos," in Proc. IEEE Custom Integrated Circuits Conf., sept. 2010, pp. 1-4. ⁸⁾Y. Rao and D. Arnold, "Input-powered energy harvesting interface circuits with zero standby power," in Proc. 26th IEEE APEC, march 2011, pp. 1992-1999.