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# 低功耗蓝牙模块能耗特征分析

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扫码移动阅读

**摘要:**煤矿电气设备可通过集成低功耗蓝牙模块,实现低功耗蓝牙通信功能,但在集成设计过程中,需要根据低功耗蓝牙模块的能耗特征设计电源保护电路、计算电池容量。针对该问题,在不同供电电压和射频功率下,采用高端电流监测芯片 ZXCT1010 对低功耗蓝牙模块在复位、初始化、广播、连接等不同工作状态下的能耗特征进行了分析。结果表明:低功耗蓝牙模块在射频收发时的能耗较大,且射频收发持续时间短,在射频静态时的能耗小,且射频静态持续时间长;低功耗蓝牙模块能耗受射频功率变化影响小,但受供电电压变化影响较大,供电电压越高,低功耗蓝牙模块各运行状态下的工作电流越大、能耗越大。因此,低功耗蓝牙模块集成应用时,应提供合适的供电电压,但无需限制射频功率。

**关键词:**煤矿电气设备;低功耗蓝牙;能耗特征;高端电流监测;供电电压;射频功率

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## Analysis of energy consumption characteristics of bluetooth low energy module

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**Abstract:** Coal mine electrical equipments can realize bluetooth communication function of low power consumption by integrating bluetooth low energy module(BLE). However, in the process of integrated design, power protection circuit and battery capacity should be designed according to energy consumption characteristics of BLE module. For the problem, under different power supply voltage and radio frequency power, high-side current monitoring chip ZXCT1010 was adopted to analyze energy consumption characteristics of BLE module under different working states such as reset, initialization, broadcasting and connection. The results indicate that energy consumption of BLE module in radio frequency (RF) transceiving is high, and RF transceiving duration is short, while energy consumption of BLE module in RF static state is low, and RF static state duration is long. Energy consumption of BLE module is less affected by change of RF power, but is greatly affected by change of power supply voltage. The higher the power supply voltage is, the higher the working current and energy consumption of BLE module in each running state will be. Therefore, suitable power supply voltage should be provided and RF power should not be limited in integration application of BLE module.

**Key words:** coal mine electrical equipment; bluetooth low energy; energy consumption characteristics; high-side current monitoring; power supply voltage; radio frequency power

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## 0 引言

低功耗蓝牙 (Bluetooth Low Energy, BLE) 作为一种短距离无线数据传输技术,具有技术先进、标准开放、协议完备、功耗低等优点<sup>[1-3]</sup>,逐渐应用于煤矿通信领域,可为煤矿安全生产提供可靠数据保障<sup>[4]</sup>。

煤矿电气设备可通过集成 BLE 模块,实现 BLE 通信功能<sup>[5]</sup>。但在集成设计过程中,需要根据 BLE 模块的能耗特征设计电源保护电路、计算电池容量,因此研究 BLE 模块能耗特征至关重要<sup>[6-7]</sup>。供电电源输出电压恒定时,BLE 模块的工作电流可直接反映其能耗。因此,一般采用测量工作电流的方法获得 BLE 模块能耗特征。邹向阳等<sup>[8]</sup>使用直流电源分析仪测量基于 BLE 技术的无线传感器节点设备的工作电流,测量精度较高,但测量仪器成本高。在缺少专用测量仪器的条件下,通常采用回路电阻测试方法<sup>[9-11]</sup>,即在 BLE 模块的供电回路中串联采样电阻,利用示波器测量采样电阻两端的电压,并根据欧姆定律将电压换算为回路电流,即 BLE 模块工作电流。但该方法中若采样电阻过小,则电压峰值小,不利于测量;若采样电阻过大,对供电回路整体特性影响较大,且电压信号纹波较大,无法准确获得 BLE 模块能耗。因此,本文基于高端电流监测芯片 ZXCT1010 对 BLE 模块工作电流进行测量,所需采样电阻小,对供电回路影响程度低,测量较准确,可为 BLE 模块的集成应用提供有效的参考依据。

## 1 测量方案

### 1.1 BLE 模块

本文测量的 BLE 模块是采用 Kinetis KW31Z 无线 MCU 设计的 BLE4.2 制式的从机节点模块,其间歇工作模式中的广播周期设定为 100 ms、连接周期设定为 50 ms。KW31Z 是集成 2.4 GHz 射频 (Radio Frequency, RF) 收发器、支持 FSK/GFSK 和 O-QPSK 调制的 ARM Cortex-M0+ 处理器。BLE 模块引出输入电源、UART 和 I/O 等信号接口,易于集成到电气设备中<sup>[12-13]</sup>,如图 1 所示。电气设备的 MCU 通过 UART 接口与 BLE 模块通信,使用 AT 指令控制 BLE 模块复位、初始化、广播和收发无线数据,实现 BLE 从机节点功能。智能手机等蓝牙主机设备扫描 BLE 从机节点,发起连接,配对成功后可与其进行无线数据交互。

### 1.2 测量原理

ZXCT1010 是低成本、高精度高端电流监测芯片,工作电压为 2.5~20 V,最小工作电流为 4 μA。基于 ZXCT1010 的测量电路结构如图 2 所示。

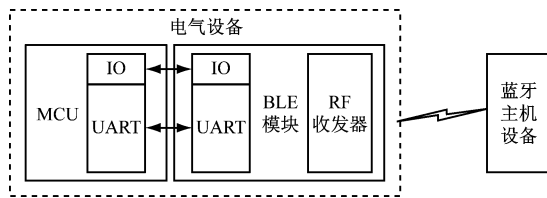


图 1 BLE 模块集成原理

Fig. 1 Principle of BLE module integration

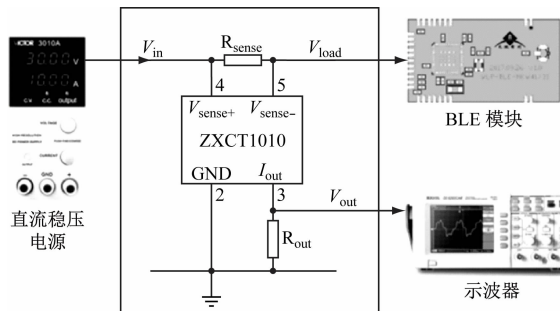


图 2 基于 ZXCT1010 的测量电路结构

Fig. 2 Measurement circuit structure based on ZXCT1010

通过直流稳压电源获得可调的供电电压  $V_{in}$ , 采样电阻  $R_{sense}$  上通过的电流为 BLE 模块工作电流  $I$ ,  $R_{sense}$  上形成的压差经 ZXCT1010 放大后由输出电阻  $R_{out}$  转换为示波器检测电压:

$$V_{out} = 0.01IR_{sense}R_{out} \quad (1)$$

由式(1)可知,  $V_{out}$  与  $I$  呈线性关系, 当供电电压恒定时,  $V_{out}$  波形可反映 BLE 模块工作电流的变化。

选择较大的  $R_{sense}$  可获得更高的小电流测量精度, 但  $R_{sense}$  过大会引起供电电压降低<sup>[14-15]</sup>。为减少电压损耗并保持较高测量精度,  $R_{sense}$  取值为 0.5 Ω,  $R_{out}$  取值为 10 kΩ, 并代入式(1), 可得

$$I = \frac{V_{out}}{50} \quad (2)$$

## 2 结果分析

利用示波器采集 BLE 模块工作在复位、初始化、广播、连接等状态时的  $V_{out}$  波形, 如图 3 所示。从图 3 可看出, BLE 模块进入广播状态后, 每 100 ms 出现 1 组尖峰, 与 BLE4.2 协议规定的 BLE 模块间歇工作模式和设定的广播周期相符。因此,

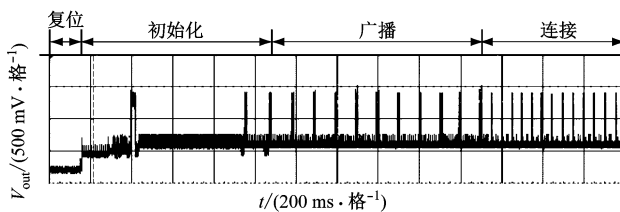


图 3 不同状态下  $V_{out}$  波形

Fig. 3  $V_{out}$  waveform under different states

尖峰波形可对应 BLE 模块在 RF 收发时产生的工作电流,尖峰之间的波形可对应 BLE 模块在 RF 静态时产生的工作电流。

BLE 模块的复位状态和初始化状态仅在启动时出现 1 次,BLE 模块启动后仅工作在广播和连接 2 种状态,因此本文重点分析 BLE 模块在广播和连接状态下的能耗特征。

BLE 模块初始化完成后定时向外广播,每次广播时会在 3 个独立的广播信道上发送相同的报文,以待被蓝牙主机设备扫描发现。广播状态下  $V_{out}$  波形如图 4 所示,按广播周期出现的 3 个尖峰反映了 BLE 模块的 1 个广播事件所对应的工作电流变化。

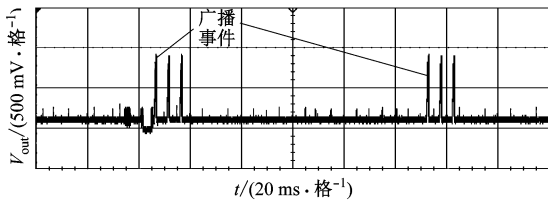


图 4 广播状态下  $V_{out}$  波形

Fig. 4  $V_{out}$  waveform under broadcasting state

将 3 个广播信道的广播过程放大,如图 5 所示,每个广播信道上的广播过程也反映了工作电流存在变化,这是由 BLE 模块的 RF 收发器从 RF 发送状态(发送广播信号)切换到 RF 接收状态(等待连接信号)造成的。根据图 5 可得每个广播事件的  $V_{out}$  峰值和在每个信道上的持续时间(约 1 ms)。

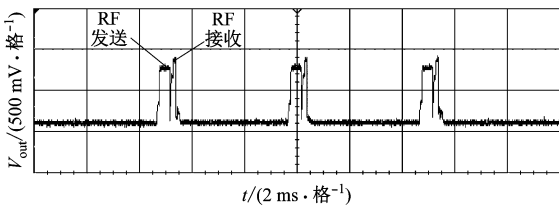


图 5 单个广播事件的  $V_{out}$  波形

Fig. 5  $V_{out}$  waveform of single broadcasting event

蓝牙主机设备连接 BLE 模块成功后,BLE 模块由广播状态进入连接状态,对应的  $V_{out}$  变化如图 6 所示。可看出 BLE 模块在广播状态和连接状态下的  $V_{out}$  信号峰值无显著变化,而间歇工作周期由 100 ms 变为 50 ms,与设定的连接周期相符。

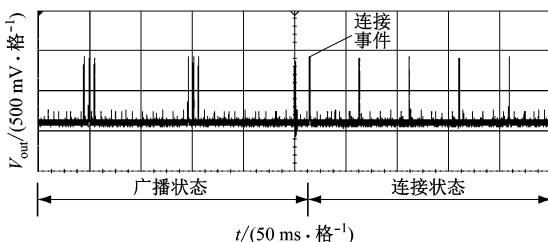


图 6 从广播状态到连接状态时  $V_{out}$  波形

Fig. 6  $V_{out}$  waveform from broadcasting state to connection state

BLE 模块在连接状态下,所有数据交互均通过定时的连接事件完成。连接状态下,BLE 模块有/无数据传输时  $V_{out}$  波形如图 7 所示。从图 7 可看出:每个连接周期内都会发生 1 次连接事件,这是由于即使 BLE 模块与蓝牙主机设备之间无数据传输,主从机之间也需要进行 1 次通信,以确保连接有效;无数据传输时,单个连接事件的 RF 收发持续时间大约需 1 ms;有数据传输时,按照 BLE4.2 协议规定,BLE 模块每帧最多发送 251 字节,发送速率为 1 Mbit/s,单个连接事件的 RF 收发持续时间约增加 2 ms;在连接事件之间的 RF 静态时间段内, $V_{out}$  信号纹波增大,这是由 BLE 模块的 UART 通信、I/O 输出高电平信号造成的,信号纹波增大的持续时间由 UART 通信数据长度、I/O 输出持续时间决定。

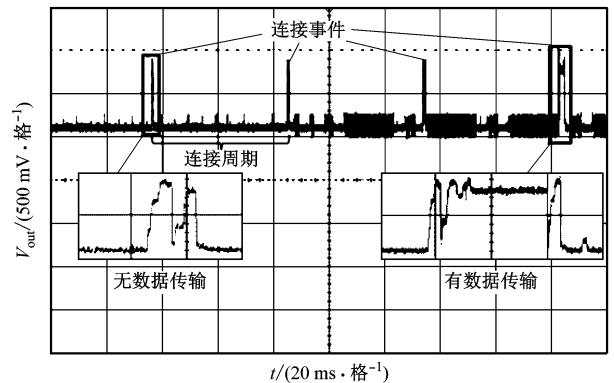


图 7 连接状态下  $V_{out}$  波形

Fig. 7  $V_{out}$  waveform under connection state

通过测量 RF 收发和 RF 静态时的  $V_{out}$  信号峰值,按式(2)计算可得 BLE 模块工作电流,见表 1。从表 1 可看出:RF 收发时工作电流较大,RF 静态时工作电流较小;RF 收发时工作电流和 RF 静态时工作电流受 RF 功率变化影响小,但受供电电压变化影响较大,即供电电压越高,工作电流越大。

### 3 结论

(1) BLE 模块在 RF 收发时的能耗较大,且 RF 收发持续时间短,在 RF 静态时的能耗小,且 RF 静态持续时间长;BLE 模块能耗受 RF 功率变化影响小;供电电压越高,BLE 模块各运行状态下的工作电流越大、能耗越大。因此,BLE 模块集成应用时,应提供合适的供电电压,但无需限制 RF 功率。

(2) 根据 BLE 模块能耗特征,可从以下方面进一步优化 BLE 模块能耗:① 通过增大 BLE 模块的广播周期和连接周期,可减少广播事件和连接事件的发生频次,从而降低 BLE 模块能耗。② 通过使无线 MCU 的 ARM 内核休眠,关闭无线 MCU 的 UART 和 I/O 等外设,可大幅降低 BLE 模块能耗。

表 1 BLE 模块工作电流  
Table 1 Working current of BLE module

状态	RF 功率/ (dB · m)	峰值电流/mA					
		供电电压为 2.5 V		供电电压为 3.3 V		供电电压为 3.5 V	
		RF 收发	RF 静态	RF 收发	RF 静态	RF 收发	RF 静态
复位	—	—	3.88	—	4.80	—	4.86
初始化	—	—	14.01	—	14.40	—	14.62
广播	-30.0	26.24	11.86	27.50	12.36	27.74	12.36
	-5.3	27.00	11.86	27.62	12.50	28.12	12.36
	0.3	26.74	11.86	27.62	12.50	27.74	12.36
	1.1	26.36	12.00	27.62	12.50	27.62	12.50
	3.5	26.60	12.00	27.80	12.62	27.86	12.50
连接	-30.0	26.24	11.86	27.50	12.74	28.36	12.50
	-5.3	26.86	11.86	27.60	12.50	28.20	12.50
	0.3	26.50	11.86	28.00	12.50	27.74	12.50
	1.1	26.24	11.86	27.50	12.36	27.62	12.50
	3.5	27.12	12.00	27.00	12.50	27.74	12.50

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