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(54) **BATTERY COUPLED TO ADAPTER AND TIP**

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307/155; 429/9; 361/600, 707

See application file for complete search history.

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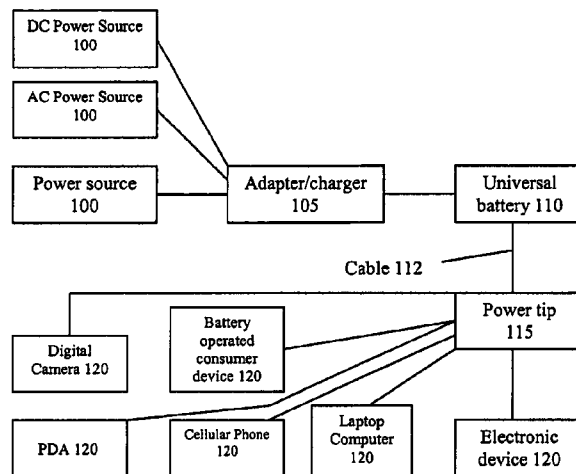
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system has an adapter/charger to receive power from a power source and output a first DC power signal. A universal battery receives the first DC power signal directly from the adapter/charger and to supplies a second DC power signal, and the universal battery includes at least one battery cell chargeable by the first DC power signal. A power tip receives the second DC power signal and outputs a third DC power signal useable by an electronic device. The power tip includes control circuitry to output a programming signal to program a magnitude of the first DC power signal.

33 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



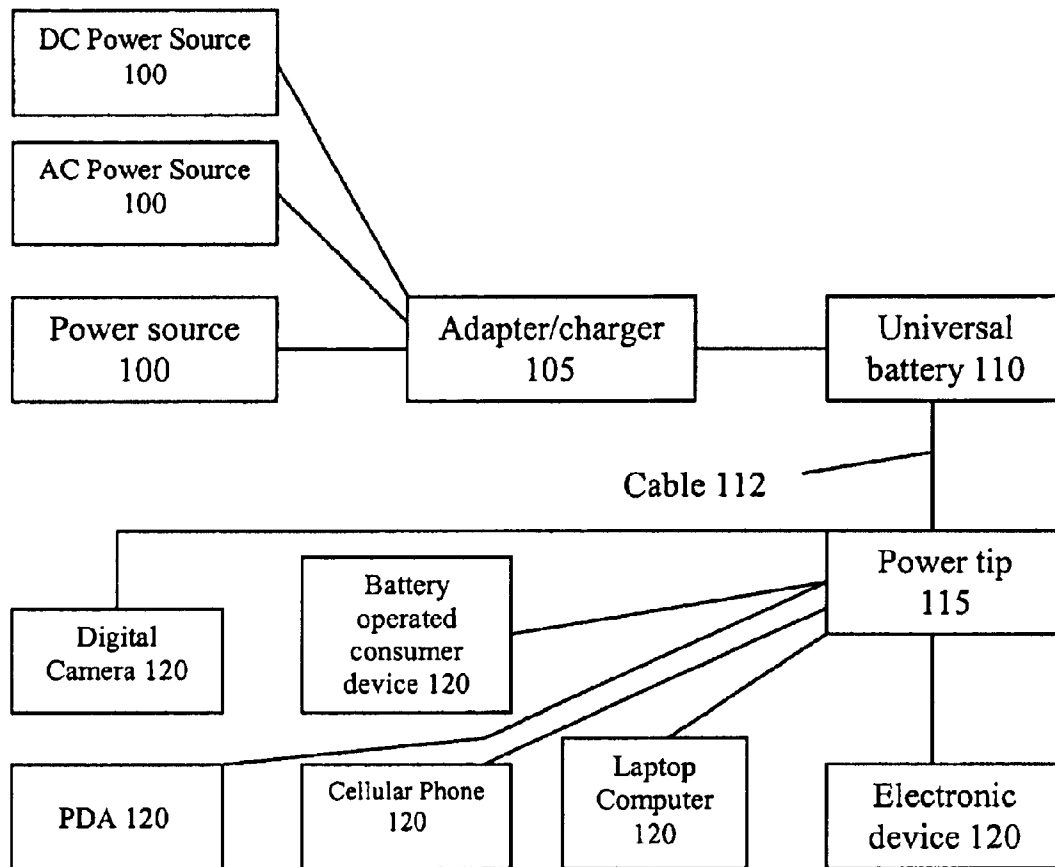


FIG. 1A

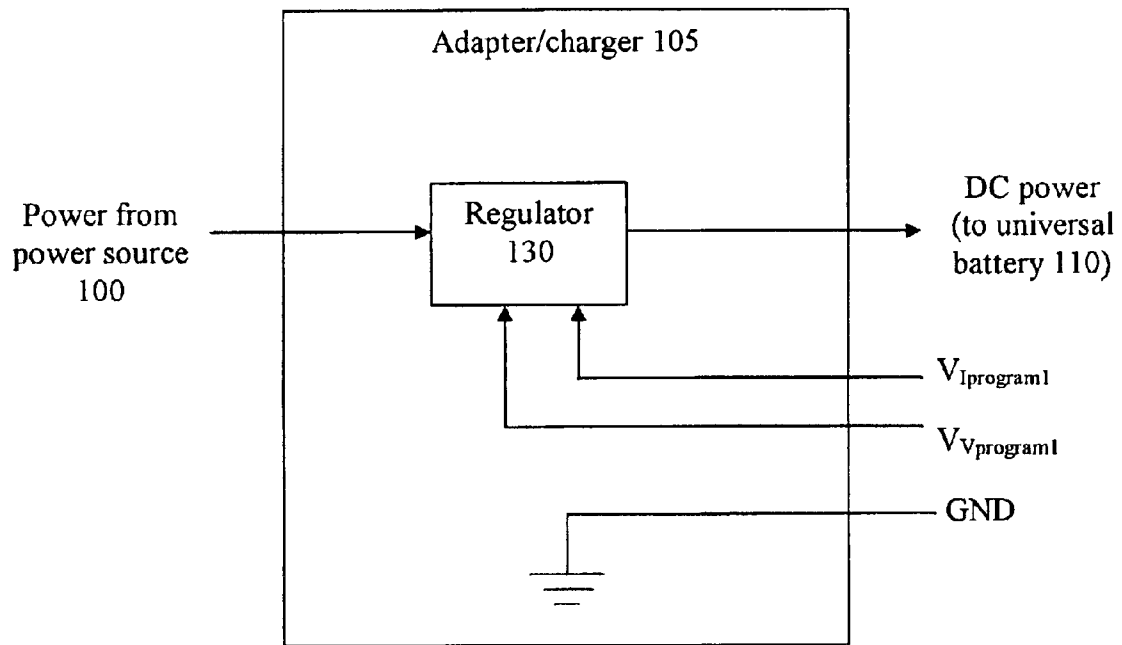


FIG. 1B

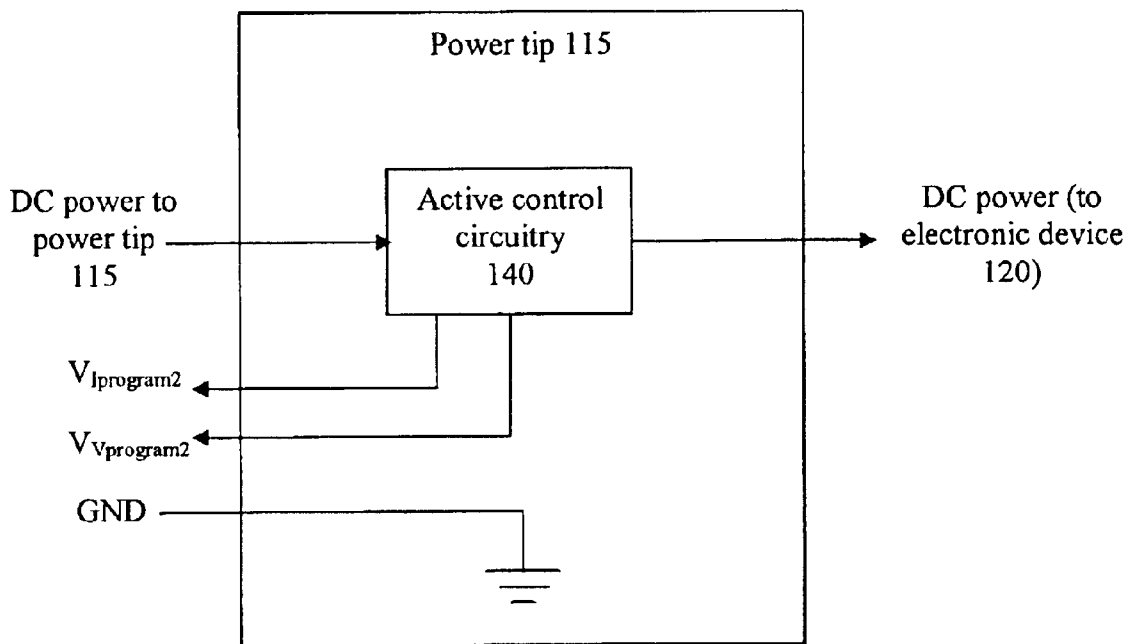


FIG. 1C

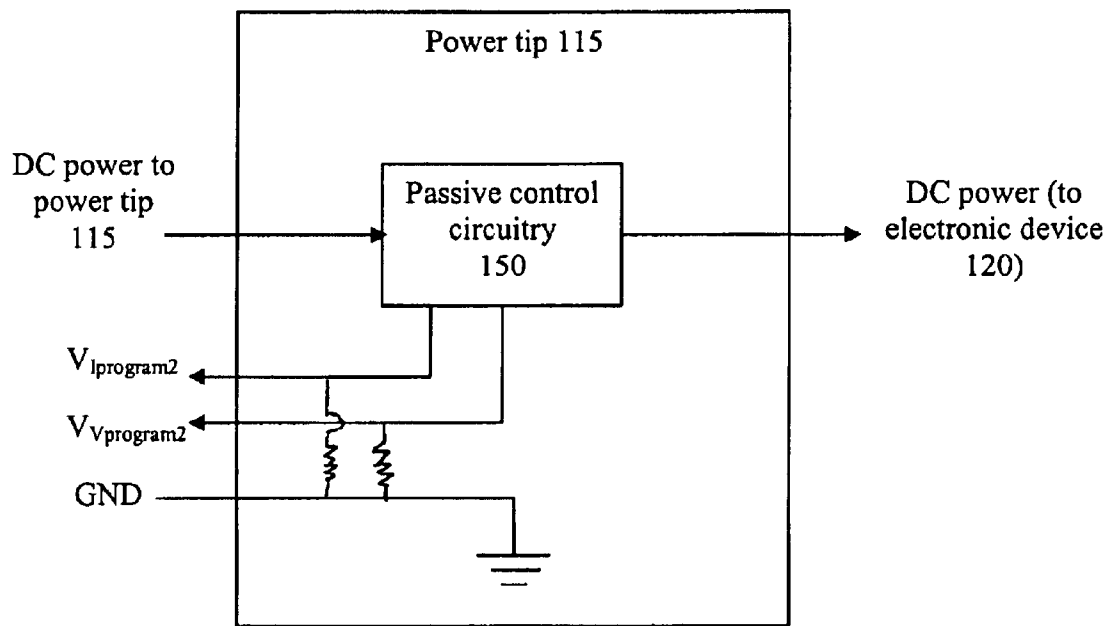


FIG. 1D

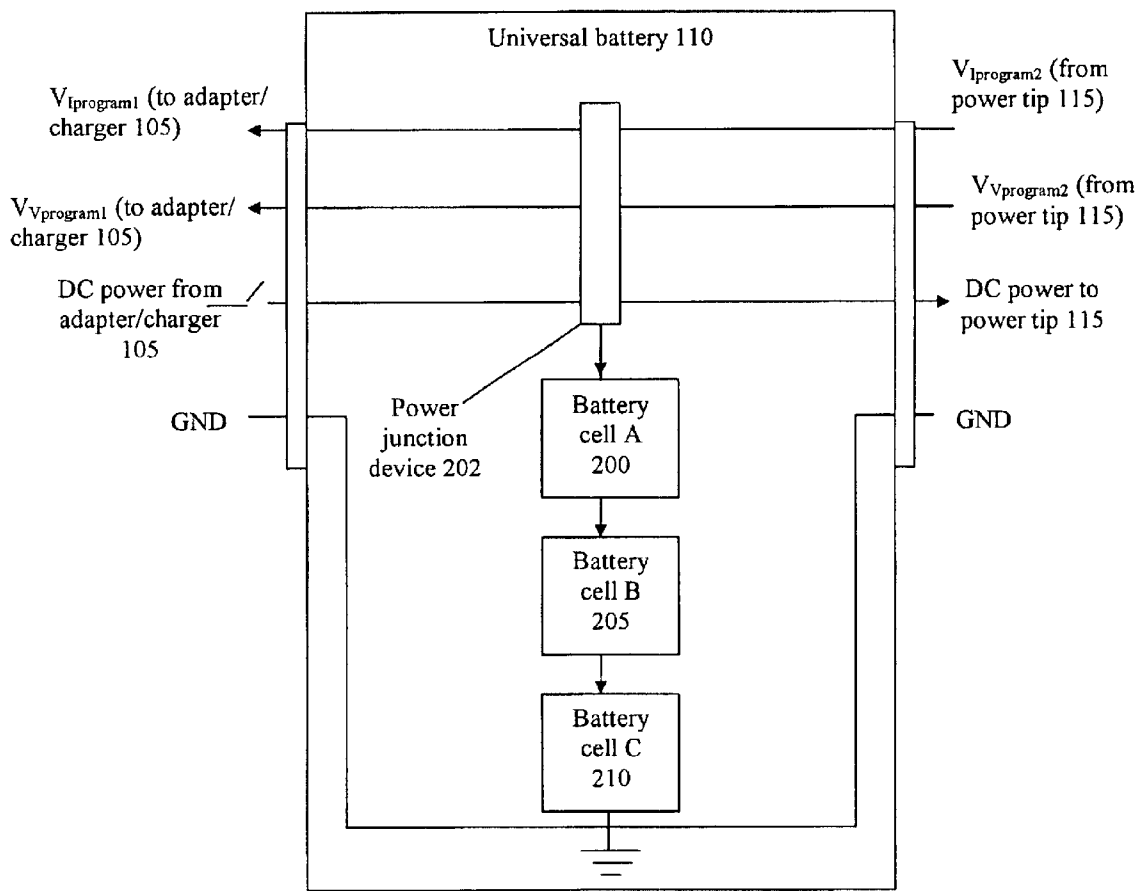


FIG. 2

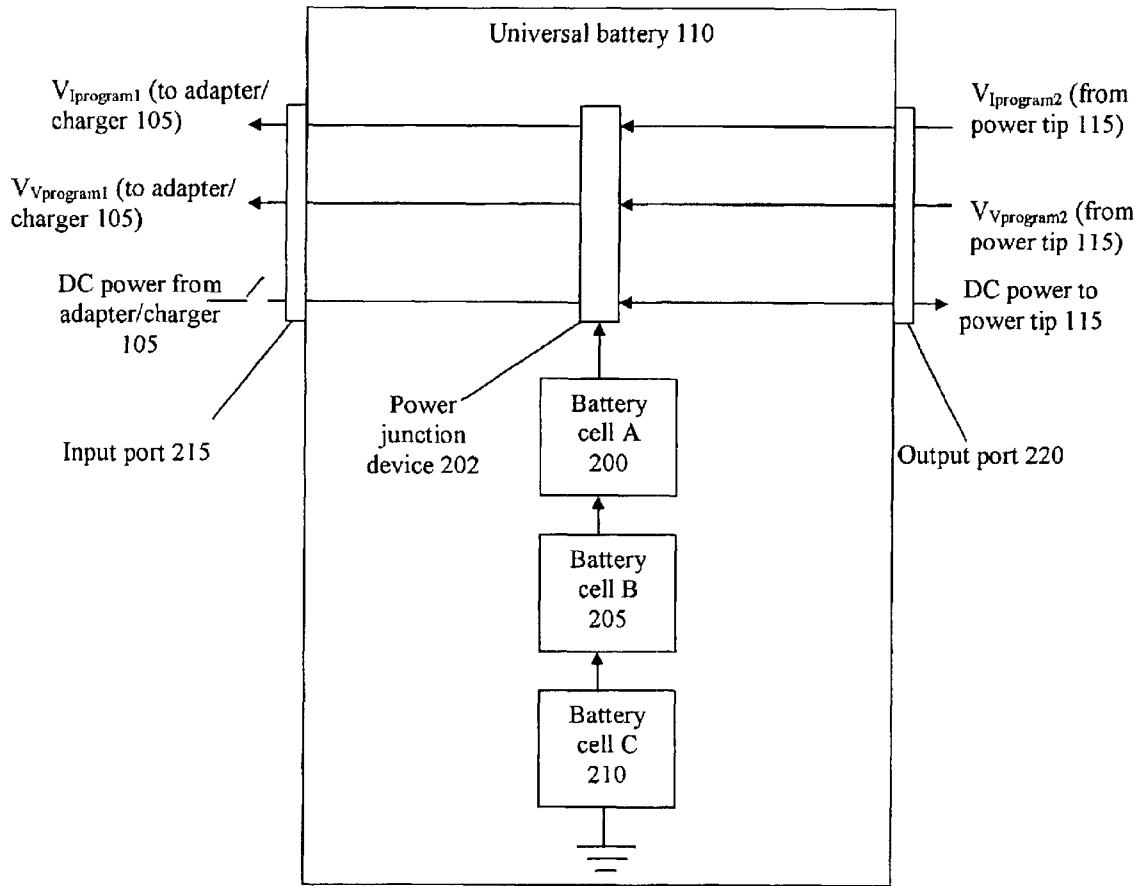


FIG. 3

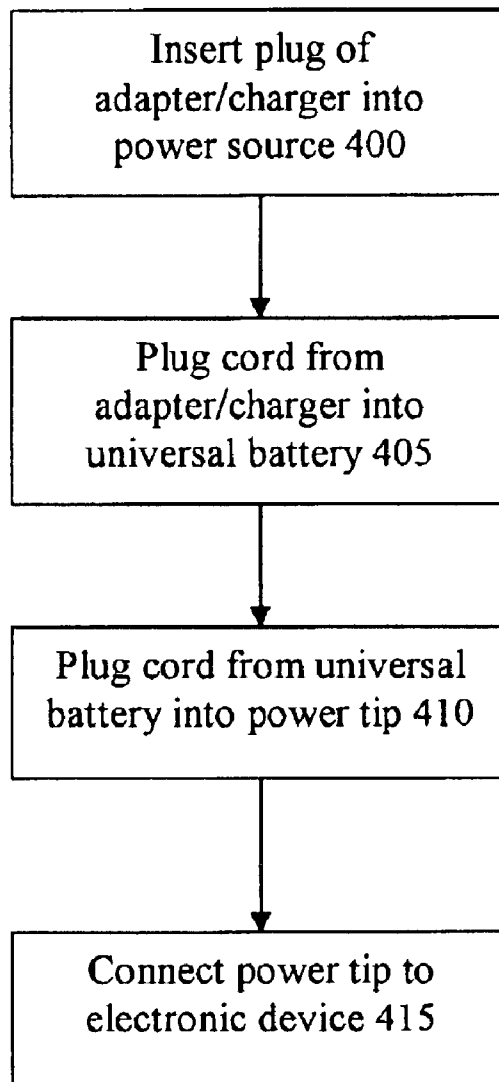


FIG. 4

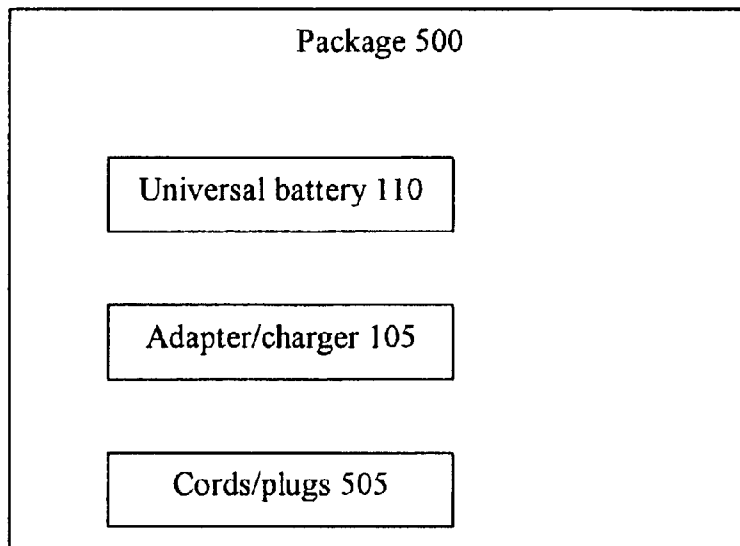


FIG. 5A

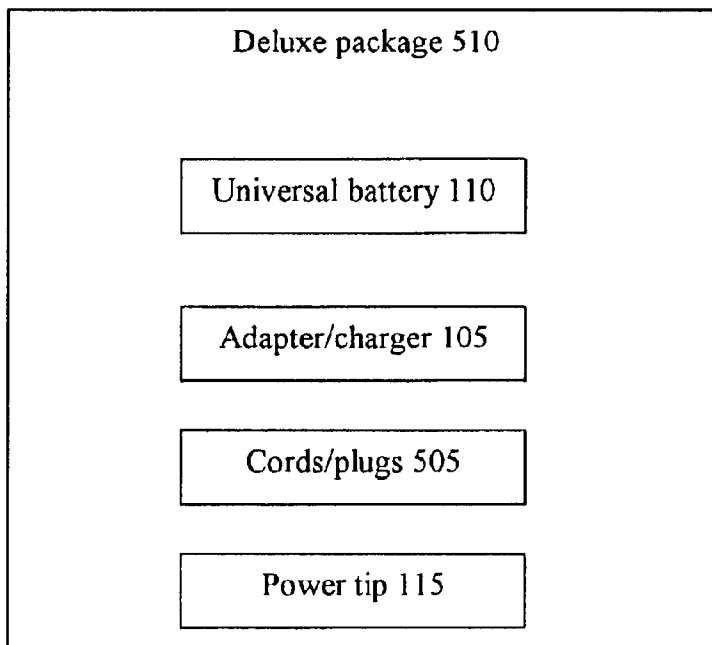


FIG. 5B

BATTERY COUPLED TO ADAPTER AND TIP**BACKGROUND**

1. Technical Field

An embodiment of this invention relates to the field of portable batteries, and more specifically, to a portable battery for use with a single adapter/charger and a set of electronic devices having differing power requirements.

2. Description of the Related Arts

Supplying continuous DC power when away from an AC power source for more than a few hours often becomes a problem for a portable electronic device such as a laptop computer or a personal digital assistant (PDA). Such portable devices typically have a built-in space to receive a rechargeable battery pack as a primary power source when the device is in portable use. The rechargeable battery pack typically lasts only a few hours. Once the rechargeable battery pack is exhausted, the electronic device has to be turned off. In order to continue its operation, a user can bring along a back-up battery pack, which is identical in shape and design with the pack installed in the battery pack. Once the first installed battery pack is discharged to a low level after few hours of operation, the backup battery pack can be installed to replace the first installed battery pack for continuous operation. However, before the battery replacement, the device often must be powered down properly. In the case of a laptop computer, before it is turned off, the files which the computer is executing must be properly closed and some files often must be saved in order to preserve the works performed on the computer, which may be lost either due to the total exhaustion of power supply or its improper powering down. The powering down process typically generates interference and interruption to a user that is not only annoying but also decreases the user's effectiveness and productivity.

Operation with a portable electronic device and a conventional AC/DC adapter has another difficulty. There is a restriction that the installed battery pack is generally not charged when the electronic device is in operation due to the fact that the input current is mostly used for supporting the operation of the electronic device. Thus, in order to charge a battery pack, the device usually has to be turned off. In the case of a slow charging, either by a built-in charging circuit or the adapter, in order to fully charge the battery, the electronic device has to be temporarily out of service in the charging period. Again, the limitation of not able to efficiently and rapidly charge the battery pack reduces the usefulness and productivity of the portable electronic device.

There are backup batteries in the art that are used to supply power to electronic devices. One such backup battery system includes an adapter, an input interface, a charging circuit, the backup battery, and an output interface that is directly coupled to the electronic device being powered. However, such a system is deficient because the original adapter of the electronic device must be used while the backup battery is being powered. As disclosed in the prior art, the original adapter of the electronic device is utilized while: (a) supplying DC power to the electronic device, and (b) powering the portable backup battery. The prior art discloses a universal adapter interface that hooks up to the original adapter of the electronic device.

However, it is inefficient to have to utilize the original adapter of the electronic device being powered. For example, if a user is powering the backup battery while it is

hooked up to a portable laptop computer, the user must utilize the original adapter of the portable laptop computer. If the user then decides to power a cellular phone, or other electronic device, the user must remove the adapter for the portable laptop computer, and replace it with the adapter for the cellular phone so that (a) the cellular phone, and (b) the backup battery, can be simultaneously powered.

Accordingly, systems in the prior art are deficient because a user must change adapters when the user decides to power different electronic devices while the backup battery charges. Also, due to the bulkiness of the adapters, it is awkward for a user to have to have since multiple adapters to power different electronic devices.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A illustrates a system diagram of the universal battery according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 1B illustrates an adapter/charger according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 1C illustrates a power tip according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 1D illustrates an alternative power tip according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates a cut-away view of the universal battery according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 3 illustrates a cut-away view of the universal battery supplying power to an electronic device according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 4 illustrates a method of hooking up the universal battery according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 5A illustrates a package in which the universal battery may be stored according to an embodiment of the invention; and

FIG. 5B illustrates a deluxe package in which the universal battery may be stored according to an embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

An embodiment of the invention is directed to a portable backup battery pack which may be directly coupled to an adapter/charger and a power tip in order to charge while an electronic device is receiving power. The adapter/charger may be coupled to a power source. The power source may be an A/C power source such as a common household electric outlet. Alternatively, the power source may be a DC power source such as an automobile (e.g., powered through a cigarette lighter) or an electrical outlet on an airplane. The adapter/charger may be directly coupled to the portable backup battery pack. The portable backup battery pack may be charged while an electronic device is also powered. The "power tip" may provide an interface between the portable backup battery pack and the electronic device. The power tip may receive power, and then convert the power into an amount necessary to power the electronic device. Electronic devices requiring different amounts of power may utilize different power tips. However, the power tip is the only element which needs to be changed when electronic devices having different power requirements are utilized which the portable backup battery charges. In other words, a common adapter/charger is used, regardless of the electronic device receiving the power. The power tips may each be physically small. Accordingly, it is not problematic for a user to carry power tips for multiple electronic devices.

FIG. 1A illustrates a system diagram of the universal battery 110 according to an embodiment of the invention. As

shown, a power source **100** is directly coupled to an adapter/charger **105**. As discussed above, the power source may be an A/C source such as that of an ordinary household electric outlet (e.g., 110 V RMS, 60 Hz). The power source may also be from an electric outlet in a foreign country which utilizes a different voltage and/or A/C frequency. Alternatively, the power source **100** may be a DC source such as an automobile or an electric outlet on an airplane.

The adapter/charger **105** may convert an A/C input signal into a suitable DC signal. Alternatively, if the power source provides a DC input signal, the adapter/charger **105** may output a DC signal having a different magnitude than that of the power source **100**. The adapter/charger **105** may be directly connected to the universal battery **110** via a cable. In other words, no additional interfacing circuitry is necessary between the universal battery **110** and the adapter/charger **105**. The universal battery **110** may be coupled to a power tip **115** via a cable **112**. The power tip **115** may be connected to an electronic device **120** being powered, such as a cellular phone, a PDA, a portable laptop computer, a digital camera, a digital camcorder, or any other portable electronic device **120**, for example. The power tip **115** may contain circuitry to supply power to the electronic device **120**. Different power tips **115** may be utilized for electronic devices **120** having different power requirements. For example, a different power tip **115** would be used for an electronic device **120** requiring 6 Volts, than would be used for an electronic device **120** requiring 12 Volts. However, regardless of the electronic device **120** being powered, the same adapter/charger **105** and universal battery **110** may be utilized. A user may carry a set of different power tips **115** when transporting the universal battery **110**. Each of the power tips **115** may have a different physical size. For example, a power tip **115** for a laptop computer may be larger or smaller than a power tip **115** for a PDA. Each of the power tips **115** may be physically small. Accordingly, because they are not bulky, it is not inconvenient for a user to transport multiple power tips to use with the universal battery **110**.

FIG. 1B illustrates an adapter/charger **105** according to an embodiment of the invention. As shown, the adapter/charger **105** may include a regulator **130**. The regulator **130** may have a function of receiving power (e.g., A/C or DC power) from the power source **100**, and outputting a DC power signal to the universal battery **110**. The adapter/charger **105** may be utilized with different electronic devices **120** having different power requirements. The DC power signal output from the adapter/charger **105** may be programmed (i.e., the voltage of the DC power signal may be set) based on the power requirements of the electronic device **120**. For example, if the electronic device **120** requires 9 volts DC, the adapter/charger **105** may be programmed to provide 9 volts DC. However, if the electronic device **120** only requires 6 volts DC, the adapter/charger may be programmed to provide 6 volts DC.

The regulator **130** may receive a voltage programming voltage (i.e., $V_{Vprogram1}$) and a current programming voltage (i.e., $V_{Iprogram1}$) from the universal battery **110** ($V_{Vprogram1}$ and $V_{Iprogram1}$ are set by a power junction device **202**, as discussed below with respect to FIG. 2), and may share a ground reference (i.e., GND) with the universal battery **110** and the power tip **115**. $V_{Vprogram1}$ may be utilized to set the magnitude of the voltage of the DC power signal output by the adapter/charger **105**, and $V_{Iprogram1}$ may be utilized to limit the magnitude of the current. In an embodiment, the regulator **130** may receive $V_{Vprogram1}$ and output a DC power signal having a voltage that is a predetermined

multiple of $V_{Vprogram1}$. For example, if the predetermined multiple is 3.2, the magnitude of the voltage of the DC power signal output is equal to 3.2 times $V_{Vprogram1}$. The magnitude of the current output by the regulator **130** may also be limited in a similar manner based on the magnitude of $V_{Iprogram1}$.

FIG. 1C illustrates a power tip **115** according to an embodiment of the invention. The power tip **115** may have active control circuitry **140** to receive the DC power signal from the adapter/charger **105** (via the universal battery **110**), and output the DC power signal to the electronic device **120**. The active control circuitry **140** may include a voltage regulator, for example, to set $V_{Vprogram2}$ and $V_{Iprogram2}$. $V_{Vprogram2}$ may be utilized to set the magnitude of the voltage output by the universal battery **110**, and $V_{Iprogram2}$ may be utilized to limit the magnitude of current output by the universal battery. A single power tip **115** may be utilized to provide the DC power to an electronic device **120** having predetermined power requirements (e.g., 9 volts DC). If an electronic device **120** having different power requirements is to be utilized with the system, then a different power tip **115** may be utilized. Each power tip **115** may include active circuitry **140** having different characteristics. For example, in an embodiment where an electronic device **120** requires 9 volts DC, and a regulator in the power junction device **202** provides a DC output signal that is 3 times the size of $V_{Vprogram2}$, the active control circuitry **140** may be utilized to set $V_{Vprogram2}$ to 3 volts, so that 9 volts DC may be output. The power tip **115** may share a common GND with the universal battery **110** and the adapter/charger **105**.

FIG. 1D illustrates an alternative power tip **115** according to an embodiment of the invention. The power tip **115** of the embodiment shown in FIG. 1D may include passive control circuitry **150** to receive the DC power from the adapter/charger **105** (via the universal battery **110**) and output the DC power to the electronic device **120**. The passive control circuitry **150** may include a set of resistors, for example. The passive control circuitry **150** may receive DC power and generate $V_{Vprogram2}$ and $V_{Iprogram2}$, which are output to the universal battery **110** to set the magnitude of the DC power signal output by the universal battery **110**.

FIG. 2 illustrates a cut-away view of the universal battery according to an embodiment of the invention. As shown, the universal battery **110** may receive DC power from the adapter/charger **105** and may allow the DC power to charge battery cells (e.g., battery cell A **200**, battery cell B **205**, and battery cell C **210**). An input port **215** may receive the DC power. The universal battery **110** may also allow the DC power from the adapter/charger **105** to flow out of an output port **220** and directly to the power tip **115**. In an embodiment, the universal battery **110** may give priority to the electronic device **120**. In other words, the universal battery **110** may allow the DC power required by the electronic device **120** to flow directly through to the power tip **115**, which supplies a voltage to the electronic device **120**. Any of the DC power from the adapter/charger **105** that is not utilized by the electronic device **120** may be utilized to charge the battery cells (e.g., battery cell A **200**, battery cell B **205**, and battery cell C **210**). Therefore, if the electronic device **120** requires use of 80% of the power supplied by the adapter/charger **105**, then the remaining 20% is available to charge the battery cells (battery cell A **200**, battery cell B **205**, and battery cell C **210**). However, if the electronic device **120** requires 90% of the power from the adapter/charger **105**, then only the remaining 10% of the power may be available to charge the battery cells (battery cell A **200**, battery cell B **205**, and battery cell C **210**). Also,

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if the electronic device **120** requires 100% of the DC power from the adapter/charger **105**, then no power is available to charge the battery cells (battery cell **A 200**, battery cell **B 205**, and battery cell **C 210**).

A power junction device **202** may serve to make some of the power available to the electronic device **120**, and the remainder to the battery cells. The power junction device **202** may include a regulation device to receive $V_{V_{program2}}$ and $V_{I_{program2}}$ from the power tip **115** to set the DC voltage output and limit the current output. The power junction device **202** may also determine and transmit $V_{V_{program1}}$ and $V_{I_{program1}}$ to the adapter/charger **105** to set the DC voltage output therefrom and limit the output current.

FIG. 3 illustrates a cut-away view of the universal battery supplying power to an electronic device **120** according to an embodiment of the invention. When the power source **100** is removed (e.g., by unplugging a cord plugged into an outlet), the universal battery **110** may provide power to the power tip **115**, which may in turn provide power to the electronic device **120**, as if still plugged into an A/C or DC power source **100**.

As shown, power may flow from battery cells **A 200**, **B 205**, and **C 210** out of the universal battery **120**. Each of the battery cells **A 200**, **B 205**, and **C 210** may provide a voltage of 1.5 Volts, for example. The voltage between the top battery cell (i.e., **A 200**) and ground may therefore be 4.5 V. Additional battery cells may be utilized, and each of the battery cells may provide voltages of greater or less than 1.5 V, depending on the application of the universal battery **110**.

FIG. 4 illustrates a method of hooking up the universal battery **110** according to an embodiment of the invention. First, a user may insert **400** a plug of the adapter/charger **105** into a power source **100**, such as an electric outlet, or a cigarette lighter of an automobile, for example. Next, the user may plug **405** a cord from the adapter/charger **105** into the universal battery **110**. The user may then plug **410** a cord from the universal battery **110** into the power tip **115**. Finally, the user may connect **415** the power tip **115** to the electronic device **120**.

FIG. 5A illustrates a package **500** in which the universal battery **110** may be stored according to an embodiment of the invention. As illustrated, the package **500** may include the universal battery **110**, the adapter/charger **105**, as well as any cords/plugs **505** necessary to couple the adapter/charger **105** to a power source **100**, and to couple the adapter/charger **105** to the universal battery **110**.

FIG. 5B illustrates an deluxe package **510** in which the universal battery **110** may be stored according to an embodiment of the invention. As illustrated, the deluxe package **510** may include the universal battery **110**, the adapter/charger **105**, as well as any cords/plugs **505** necessary to couple the adapter/charger to a power source **100**, and to couple the adapter/charger **105** to the universal battery **110**. The deluxe package **510** may also include a power tip **115** to interface between the universal battery **110** and an electronic device **120**. Alternatively, the deluxe package **510** may include multiple power tips **115** to supply power to electronic devices **120** having differing power requirements.

While the description above refers to particular embodiments of the present invention, it will be understood that many modifications may be made without departing from the spirit thereof. The accompanying claims are intended to cover such modifications as would fall within the true scope and spirit of an embodiment of the present invention. The presently disclosed embodiments are therefore to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, the

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scope of an embodiment of the invention being indicated by the appended claims, rather than the foregoing description, and all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are therefore intended to be embraced therein.

What is claimed is:

1. A system, comprising:

an adapter to receive power from a power source and output a first DC power signal;

a battery to receive the first DC power signal from the adapter and to supply a second DC power signal in response to the first DC power signal, wherein the battery includes at least one battery cell chargeable by the first DC power signal; and

a power tip to receive the second DC power signal from the battery and output a third DC power signal useable by an electronic device, wherein the power tip includes control circuitry to output a programming signal, wherein a power junction device in the battery receives the programming signal from the power tip and sets the second DC power signal in response to the programming signal.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the power source provides A/C power.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein the power source provides DC power.

4. The system of claim 1, wherein the electronic device is a laptop computer.

5. The system of claim 1, wherein the electronic device is a cellular phone.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein the electronic device is a personal digital assistant (PDA).

7. The system of claim 1, wherein the electronic device is a digital camera.

8. The system of claim 1, wherein the electronic device is a digital camcorder.

9. The system of claim 1, wherein the electronic device is a battery operated consumer device.

10. The system of claim 1, wherein the control circuitry includes active circuitry and the active circuitry includes a voltage regulator.

11. The system of claim 1, wherein the control circuitry includes passive circuitry, the passive circuitry including at least one resistor.

12. The system of claim 1, further including a cable to couple the battery to the power tip.

13. A rechargeable battery, comprising:

an input port to receive a first DC power signal from an adapter, and output a programming signal to the adapter;

at least one battery cell chargeable by the first DC power signal;

an output port to receive the programming signal from a power tip and supply a second DC power signal to an electronic device via the power tip; and

a power junction device to receive the programming signal from the output port and to set the second DC power signal in response to the programming signal.

14. The rechargeable battery of claim 13, wherein the electronic device is a laptop computer.

15. The rechargeable battery of claim 13, wherein the electronic device is a cellular phone.

16. The rechargeable battery of claim 13, wherein the electronic device is a personal digital assistant (PDA).

17. The rechargeable battery of claim 13, wherein the electronic device is a digital camera.

18. The rechargeable battery of claim 13, wherein the electronic device is a digital camcorder.

19. The rechargeable battery of claim 13, wherein the electronic device is a battery operated consumer device.

20. A method of using a battery, comprising:

coupling an adapter to a power source, wherein the adapter outputs a first DC power signal;

coupling the adapter to the battery, wherein the battery includes at least one battery cell chargeable by the first DC power signal, and the battery supplies a second DC power signal;

coupling the battery to a power tip, wherein the power tip includes control circuitry to output a programming signal and

coupling the power tip to an electronic device, wherein the battery receives the programming signal and sets the second DC power signal based on the programming signal.

21. The method of claim 20, further including coupling the battery to the power tip via a cable.

22. The method of claim 20, wherein the power source provides A/C power.

23. The method of claim 20, wherein the power source provides DC power.

24. The method of claim 20, wherein the electronic device is a laptop computer.

25. The method of claim 20, wherein the electronic device is a cellular phone.

26. The method of claim 20, wherein the electronic device is a personal digital assistant (PDA).

27. The method of claim 20, wherein the electronic device is a digital camera.

28. The method of claim 20, wherein the electronic device is a digital camcorder.

29. The method of claim 20, wherein the electronic device is a battery operated consumer device.

30. The method of claim 20, wherein the control circuitry includes active circuitry, and the active circuitry includes a voltage regulator.

31. The method of claim 20, wherein the control circuitry includes passive circuitry, and the passive circuitry includes at least one resistor.

32. The system of claim 1, wherein the battery has an input port that receives the first DC power signal from the adapter and also sends the programming signal to the adapter.

33. The method of claim 20, wherein the battery also sends the programming signal to the adapter.

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