

Delivering 200C Discharge for Instantaneous Energy Demands

Version 1.1– November 2025

1 Overview & Context

This white paper presents a breakthrough in electronic design: a **solid-state ceramic (SSC) power device** capable of delivering discharge rates up to **200C** — a level of power output that radically transforms what is possible in miniature electronic systems.

Historically, the miniaturization of electronic systems has outpaced the advancement of their energy storage counterparts. Supercapacitors have gained attention as efficient power sources capable of delivering rapid, high-current pulses. However, their relatively low energy density—typically one to two orders of magnitude lower than that of conventional batteries—remains a major limitation for compact or autonomous applications.

By rethinking the internal architecture of the component — from materials to electrochemical interfaces — ITEN technology supports **instantaneous discharge currents of up to 30 mA** from cells with capacities of just **150 μ Ah**, while achieving 10 to 100 times higher energy density compared to supercapacitors, bridging the long-standing gap between supercapacitors and batteries. This level of performance enables power profiles typically associated with macro-scale cells, now compressed into **millimeter-scale form factors**.

Applications such as **Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) tags**, **wireless sensor networks** and **healthcare systems** demand short bursts of high power without sacrificing footprint, safety, or cycle life. The solution detailed here offers all three — and does so without the need for bulky supercapacitors, external boosters, or thermal sinks.

2 Understanding 200C: What it Really Means

A C-rate indicates the speed at which an electronic component is charged or discharged relative to its nominal capacity.

$$C_{rate} = \frac{\text{Current}(A)}{\text{Capacity}(Ah)}$$

C-Rate	Rated Capacity	Formula	Current	Discharge / Charge Time
200C	150μAh	150μA x 200	30mA	18 s
100C	150μAh	150μA x 100	15mA	36 s
50C	150μAh	150μA x 50	7,5mA	1 min 12 s
10C	150μAh	150μA x 10	1,5mA	6 min
1C	150μAh	150μA x 1	150μA	1 h
C/2	150μAh	150μA / 2	75μA	2 h
C/5	150μAh	150μA / 5	30μA	5 h
C/10	150μAh	150μA / 10	15μA	10 h

Conventional Li-ion microbatteries are designed for energy delivery over time, not power delivery on demand (from 1 to 5C maximum). Their internal resistance and electrode design inherently limit their ability to supply high burst currents — leading to voltage collapse, slow response, or permanent degradation under stress. In contrast, POWENCY technology is optimized for high-current, short-duration loads — a power profile much closer to that of a supercapacitor, but with the voltage stability and energy density of a true rechargeable cell.

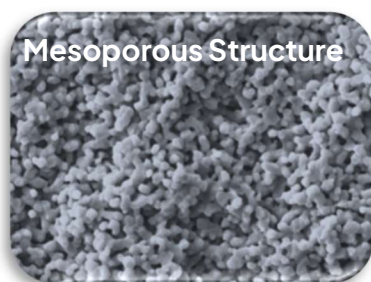
3 Architecture-Driven Performance: Why This Works

The core enabler of such extreme performance is the internal structure of ITEN Powency component. This design is not a derivative of traditional lithium-ion cells, but the outcome of years of research in nanomaterials science, which forms the core expertise of ITEN. Unlike many players who adapt off-the-shelf components, POWENCY's development stems from a deep understanding of ion transport, interfacial kinetics, and current collector optimization at the microscale.

🧠 Key Architectural Features:

1. Full-ceramic mesoporous structure

This structure simultaneously maximizes the active surface, hence the ionic/electronic transport while minimizing resistance, heat generation, and degradation mechanisms

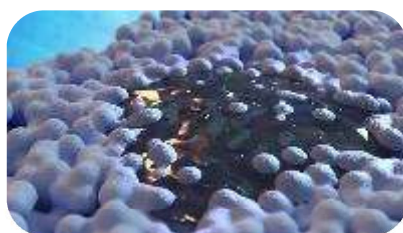


2. Nanostructured Electrodes

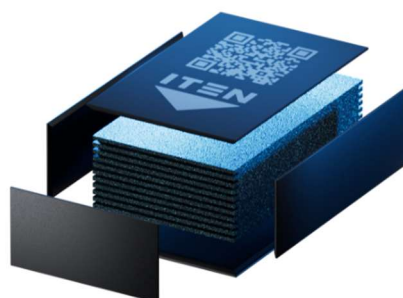
- **Cathode:** High-surface-area made of **LMO** for fast diffusion and conductivity
- **Anode:** Made of **LTO** for ultra-fast intercalation and thermal resilience

3. Solid Electrolyte

POWENCY "gel"/solid electrolyte conforms more intimately to the electrode surface topology, ensuring low interfacial resistance — crucial for short pulse currents and minimizing voltage drop under load, and offers higher ionic mobility.



4. Optimized Layer Stacking

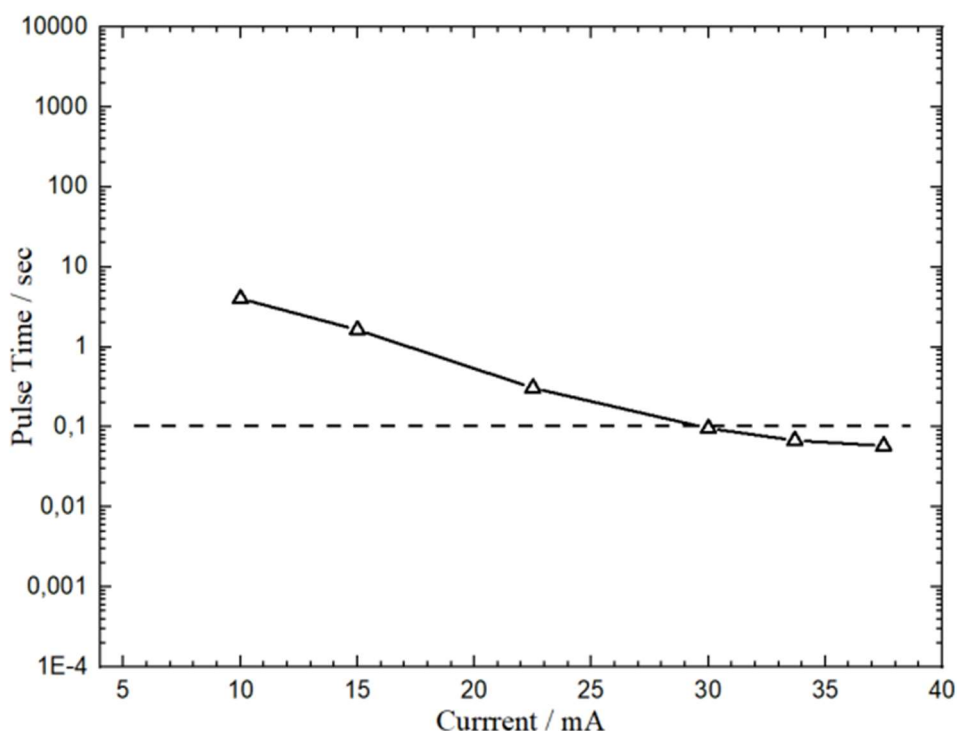


- Fine-tuned interfacial contact between layers to reduce ESR
- Packaging compatible with SMT integration

This architecture allows **ultra-rapid charge transfer**, **minimal voltage sag**, and **reliable high-rate cycling**, all within a structurally stable microcell.

4 Power Delivery Performance – ITEN PWY0150S

To characterize the true high-rate potential of the PWY0150S, we measured its ability to sustain increasing current levels over short-duration pulses. The resulting Current vs Pulse Duration curve reveals the dynamic range of the component under burst conditions

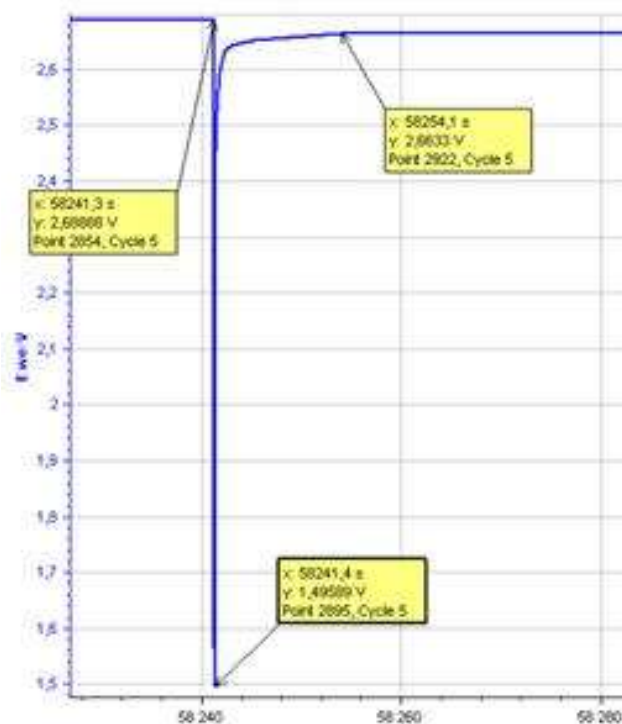


PWY0150S can deliver currents **far exceeding 200C** (e.g. >30 mA) for **sub-100 ms pulses** without triggering voltage collapse or thermal limits.

Parameter	Value
Capacity	150μAh
Discharge Rate	150μAh
Current Load	150μAh
Nominal Voltage	2,3V
Average power delivered	~90mW over 40ms
Max surface temperature rise	<1°C

This curve illustrates the ability of the PWY0150S component to maintain **high instantaneous power** output **without collapse**, even under extreme C-rates. Importantly, the component sustains the **full functional power envelope** required by BLE radios, microcontrollers, and wireless transmitters operating in short-duty-cycle modes.

If we look how the voltage of the PWY0150S behave after such 200C peak current for 40ms:



Interpreting the Curve:

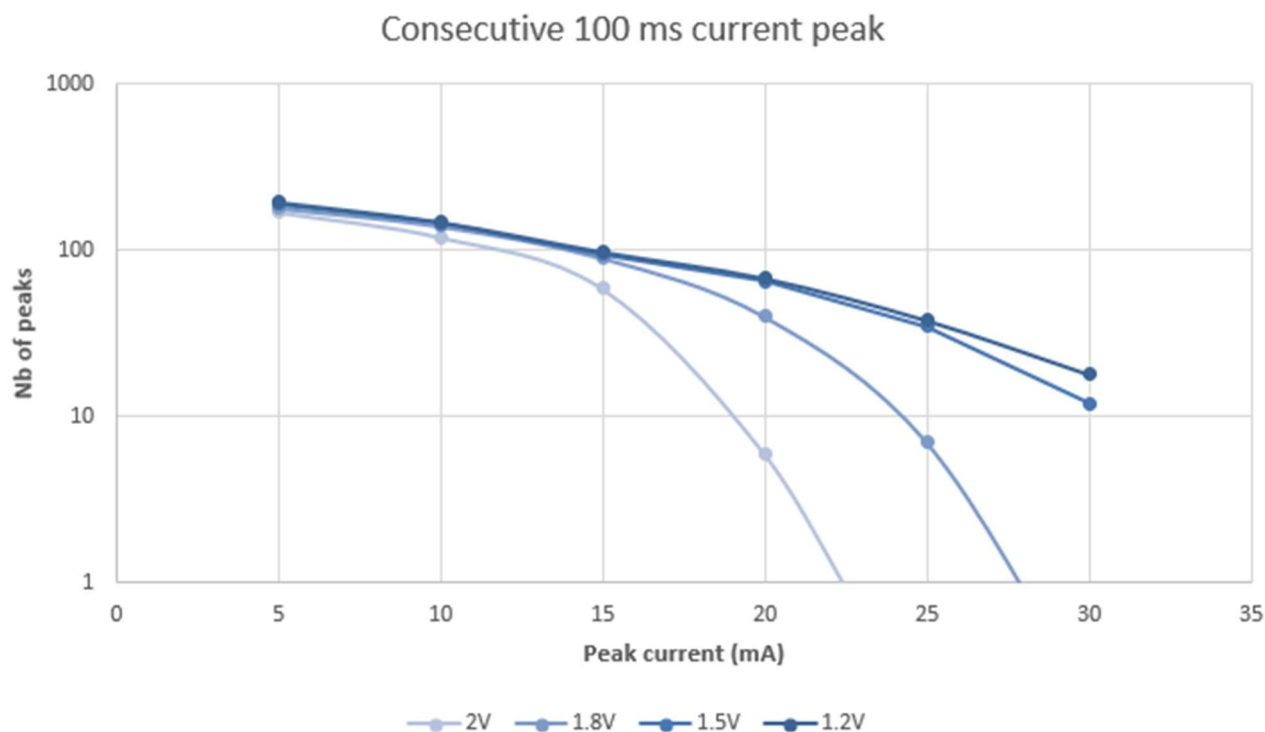
- At $t = 58241s$, a 30 mA current pulse is triggered, representing a 200C discharge rate.
- The voltage shows an instantaneous drop to transfer the power of the PWY0150S down to 1,5V approximatively
- At the end of the pulse, the component enters a relaxation phase.
- At $t = 58254s$, ie 13s after the 200C peak current, The voltage recovers smoothly, with only a net voltage loss of 50 mV over the entire event, demonstrating:
 - Low internal impedance
 - High-rate ion transport
 - Excellent electrode/electrolyte interface integrity

Why It's Significant

Maintaining a stable voltage under a 200C load is unprecedented for batteries. In conventional Li-ion systems, such loads would typically cause:

- Severe **voltage sag** (>0.5 V)
- Risk of **triggering undervoltage protection**
- **Permanent capacity loss** due to electrode stress

Now, let's examine how POWENCY behaves under successive current peaks: a 10-second pattern with 100 ms current pulses, corresponding to a 1% duty cycle with different cut-off voltages



The graphs above illustrate that PWY0150S can sustain multiple successive current peaks, confirming its ability to deliver high power consistently. Even under repeated stress, the component's performance remains stable, and its power capabilities can be leveraged multiple times consecutively without the necessity for immediate recharge. This behavior is particularly advantageous for applications requiring frequent, short bursts of high current while maintaining operational continuity

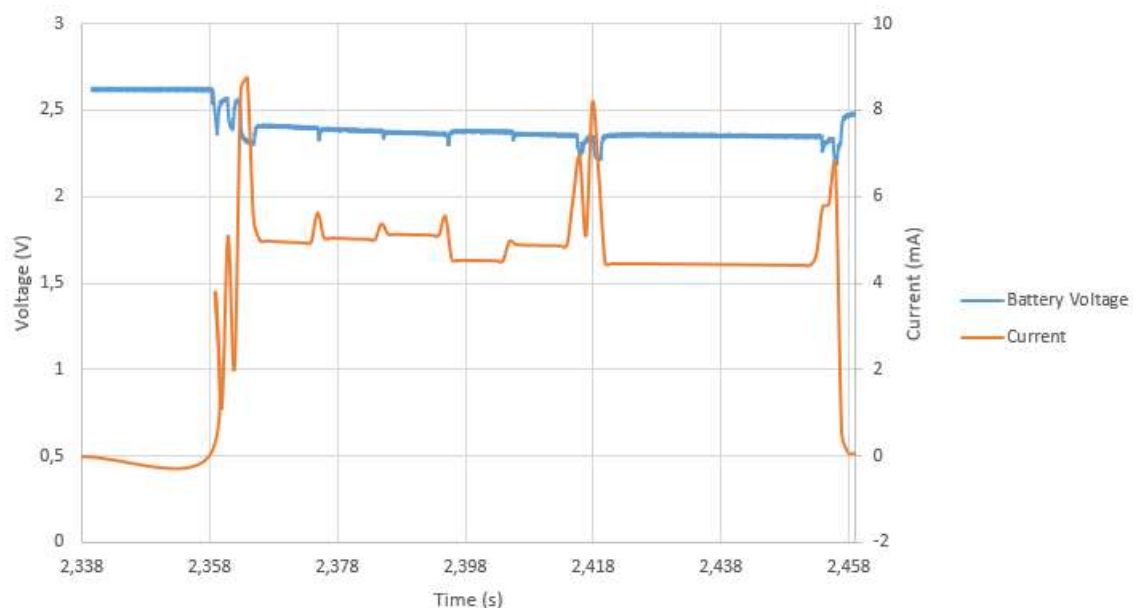
5 Application Domains & Opportunities

The unique power profile of the POWENCY component — combining **high pulse current**, **low voltage drop**, and **fast response time** — unlocks a range of applications that were previously inaccessible to conventional micro-scale energy sources.

Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) Systems

Enables fast handshake and encrypted communication in wearables, smart tags, and asset tracking

Below is a typical behavior of a BLE current transmission and the associated POWENCY voltage curve



Despite the current peaks associated with radio transmission, POWENCY exhibits only minimal instantaneous voltage drop and maintains stable output. This ensures the system can support hundreds of transmission events before requiring a recharge.

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN)

- Perfect for **event-driven transmission** and **energy harvesting topologies**
- Ideal for Bluetooth, ZigBee with pulsed RF

Healthcare Electronics

- Can support **biostimulation**, **pressure sensing**, or **telemetry** bursts in regulated power envelopes

Security & Edge Compute Devices

- Cryptographic operations and local AI inference require short high-current bursts—this component delivers

6 Conclusion

POWENCY redefine what is possible in high-rate, miniature power delivery for electronic system. By combining a patented mesoporous ceramic architecture, solid-state electrolyte, and deep electrochemical expertise, they deliver:

- Pulse currents above 200C
- Minimal voltage sag, even under extreme loads
- Fast response times compatible with real-time and RF applications
- Safe, compact integration without external passives

This new performance regime enables a wide range of use cases — from Bluetooth Low Energy bursts, to secure authentication modules, to event-driven sensors in wearables, industrial nodes, and medical devices. As demand grows for instant-on power in ever smaller form factors, POWENCY platform offers a scalable, application-ready solution. The next generation of connected, autonomous, and intelligent devices will no longer be limited by their power source

7 Revision History

Date	Version	Comment
November 2025	1,1	A few rewording. Data stays unchanged
April 2025	1,0	Initial version

8 Contact

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About Us

I-TEN SA is a French industrial gem, leader in the development and production of solid-state technologies with unrivalled power density. It is one of the few global players with the capacity for industrial production of this technology, mastering the entire design and production chain. These revolutionary components meet the power and miniaturization needs of electronic systems used in connected objects, autonomous sensors and wearables.

At the heart of the French DeepTech ecosystem, ITEN holds over 200 patents. ITEN is the two-time winner of the global innovation competition in 2015 and 2017, the French Tech 120 winner in 2023 and 2024 and won the CES 2024 Best of Innovation Awards in Las Vegas for its Powency 250µAh component (the second French company to be honoured since CES was founded in 1967).