CONFIDENTIAL REPORT	
IQOS 3 Duo	Operating
Principles	
Reverse-Engineering by Seed-Up	
Author(s) : Rémi Guisse	
Date : 22/05/2020	Revision : #1
Device Illustration :	
Device Provenance Information : Date and place of purchase: 01/2020 at "Tabac de Rivoli", Paris	
Serial number :	
Firmware rev number: unknown	

## A. Packaging and Instructions Manual



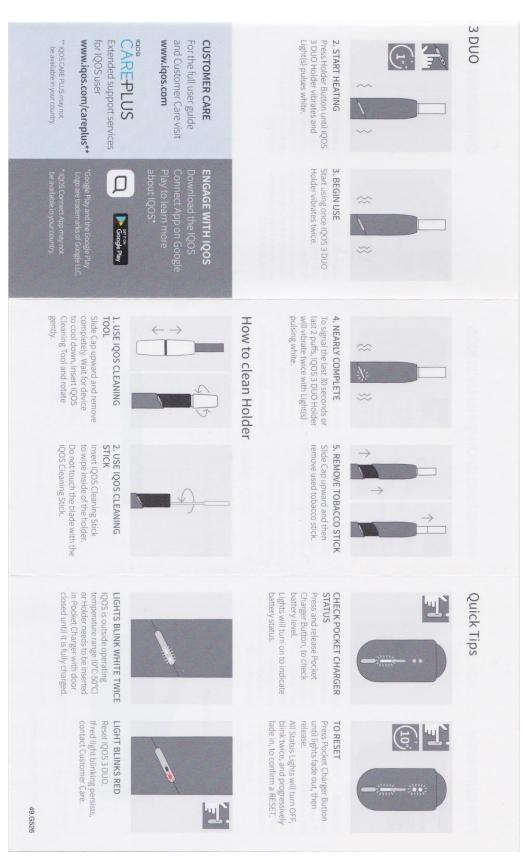
Packaging



Packaging



Instructions part 1



Instructions part 2

## B. Teardown

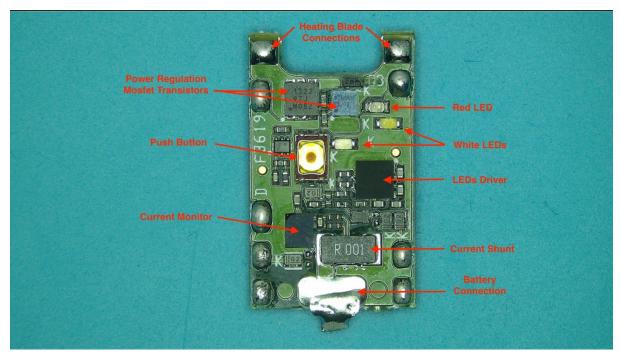
The IQOS 3 Duo is composed of two devices : the holder and the pocket charger.

### a. Holder

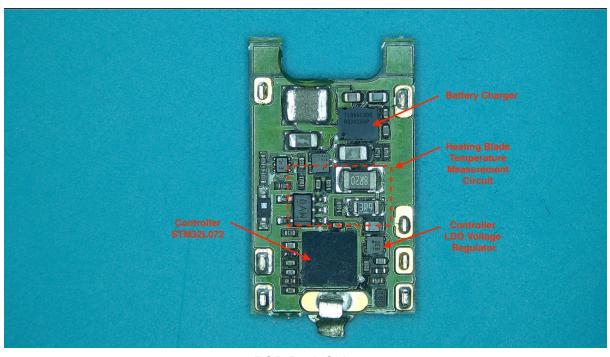


Exploded View

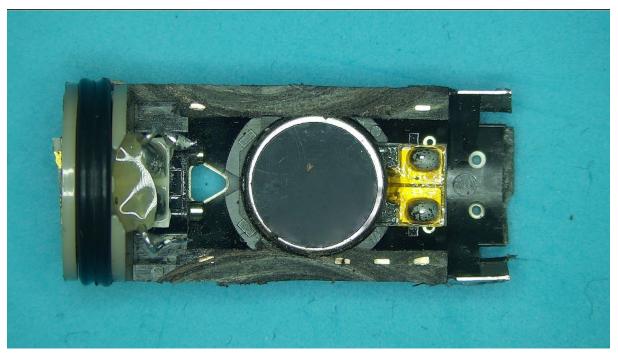
#### IQOS 3 Duo Operating Principles



PCB Front Side

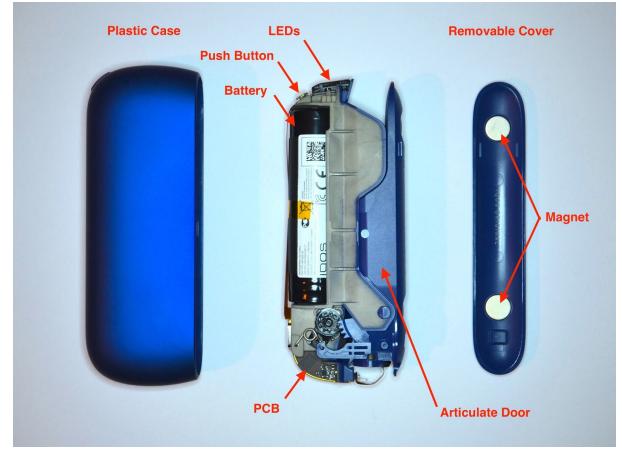


PCB Back Side

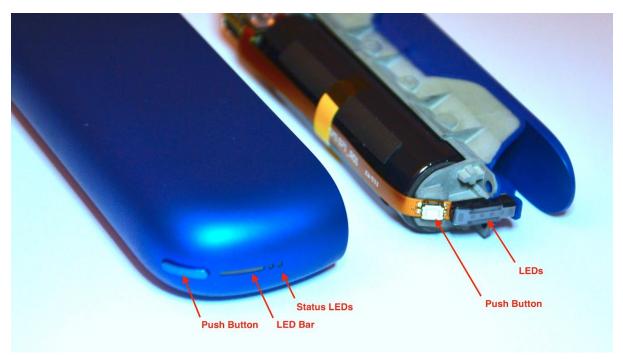


Vibrator

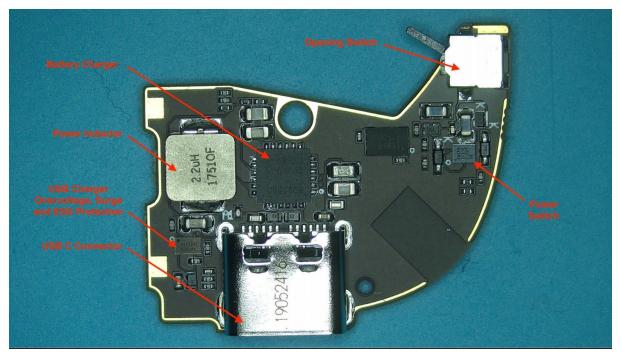
## b. Pocket Charger



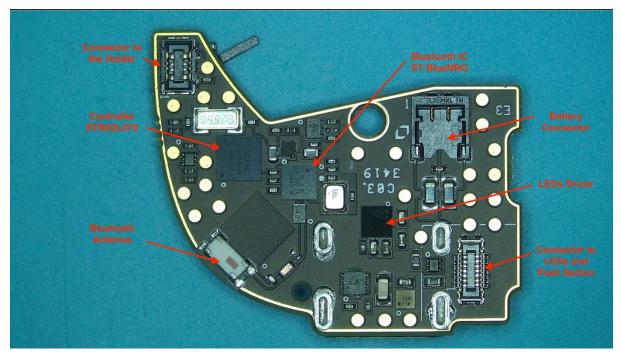
Exploded View Front



Side View (LEDs and Push Button)

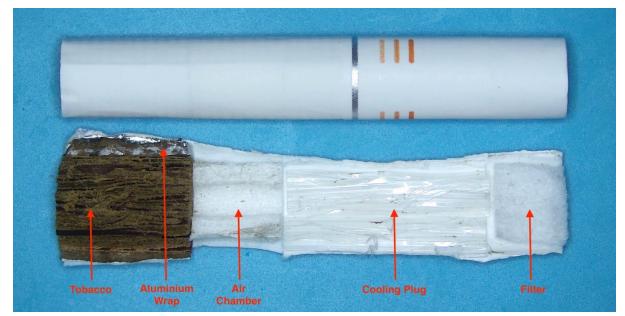


PCB Front Side



PCB Back Side

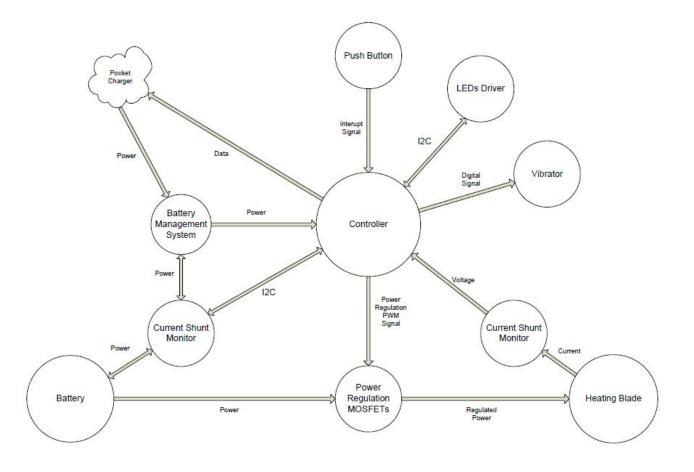
## c. Tobacco Stick



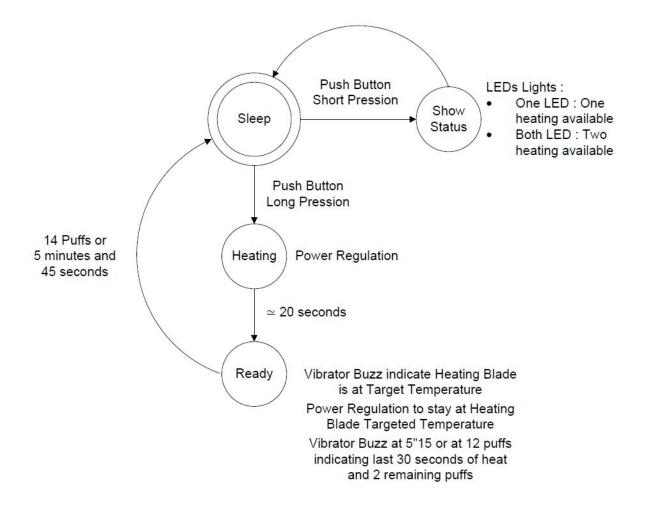
HEETS Sectional View

Reference for HEETS components labeling : <u>https://uk.iqos.com/products/what-are-heets</u>.

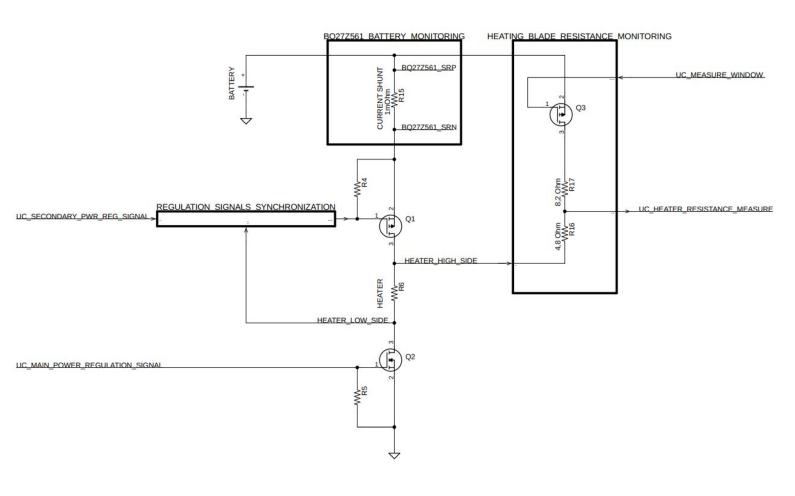
# C. Holder Block Diagram



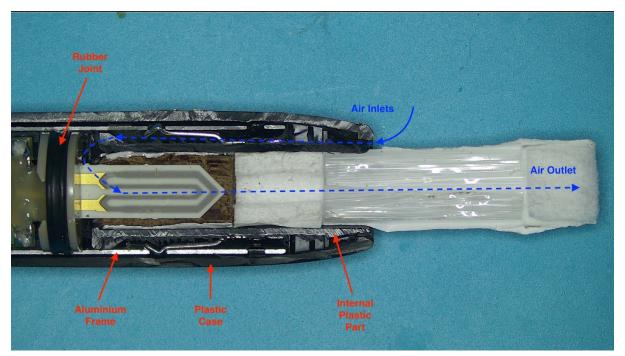
## D. Holder Control Diagram



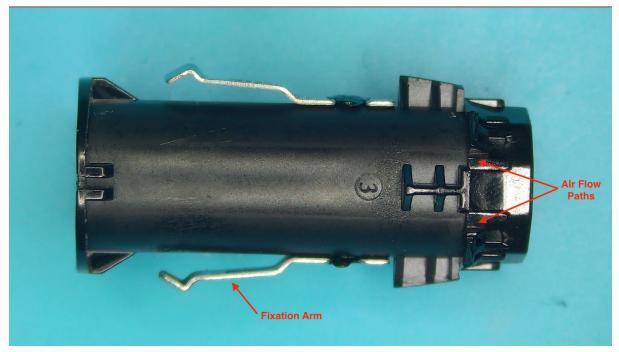
# E. Heating Blade Power Control Simplified Electronic Schematic



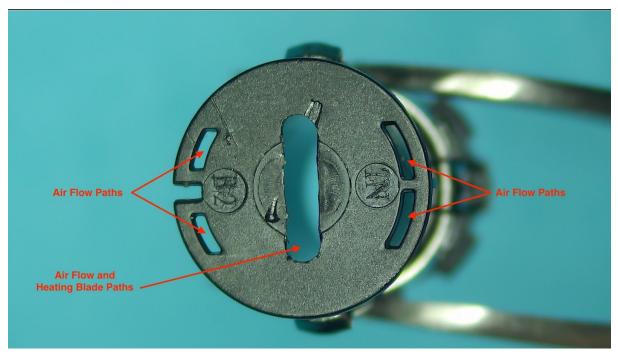
# F. Air Flow Diagram



Air Flow Diagram



Internal Plastic Part



Internal Plastic Part (pic 2)

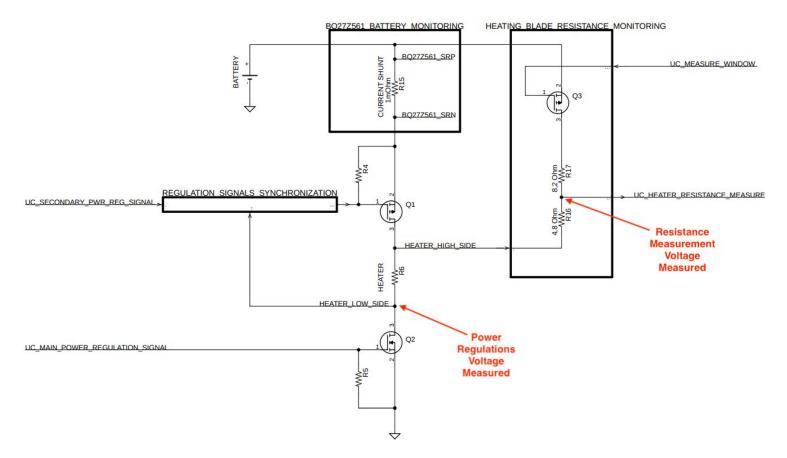
# G. How Does It Work? (Power Control Analysis)

#### 1) Preheat

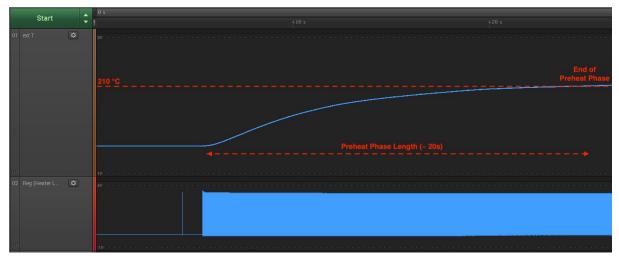
After a long press on the holder button, the system enter in a preheat phase.

During the preheat phase the controller send regulations signals to both power mosfets Q1 and Q2.

The controller is monitoring the heating blade resistance during measurement windows during which Q1 is OFF, Q2 is ON and current flowing from Q3 in the heating blade via the resistors R16 and R17 as voltage divider. The output of the voltage divider goes into the controller which can calculate the heating blade resistance (image of its temperature).



Simplified Electronic Schema With the Tests Point of the Graphs Below



Preheat Heating Profile

During the preheat phase the controller is targeting the operating temperature. This temperature measured with a thermocouple is approximately  $210^{\circ}C$  (+/-  $5^{\circ}C$ ).

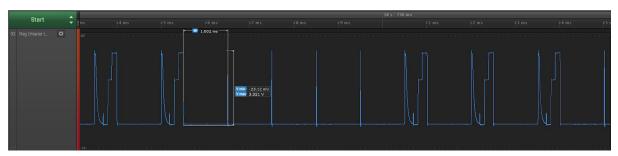
The preheat phase takes approximately 20 seconds. During this phase the holder LED is blinking. When the operating temperature is reached the device vibrate and the LED become steady.

Below a zoom on the regulation at the beginning of the preheat phase. As the measured point is the low side, the current flow in the heating blade when the signal is low.

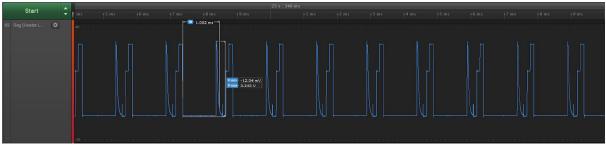


Zoom on Power Regulation

The regulation is divided by part of 1 ms. Every 5 ms a heating blade resistance sensing window occur. As the heating blade is getting hotter the measurement windows occur more often and thus less power is delivered to the heater.

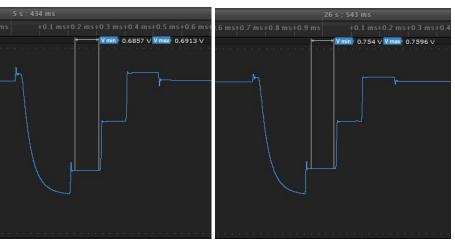


Zoom on Power Regulation 2



Zoom on Power Regulation 3

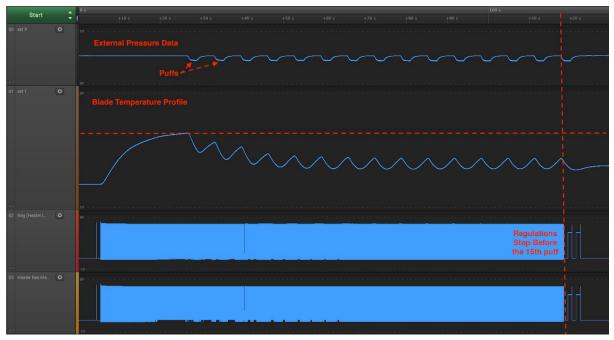
Below a zoom on the output of the voltage divider at the beginning of the preheat phase and at the end.



Zoom on resistance measurements

#### 2) Blade Temperature Monitoring and Puffs Counting

The smoke session is limited to 6 minutes or 14 puffs. To achieve this feature the controller count the puffs with the heating blade resistance measurement.



Complete Heating Profile with 15 puffs

Before the last two puffs the device vibrate and the LED start blinking.

3) Charging : Connexions Between the Holder and the Pocket Charger

During the charge an Asynchronous serial communication is set between the holder and the pocket charger, exchanging puffs data informations and battery state of charge informations.



Data Transfer To The Pocket Charger During Holder Charge

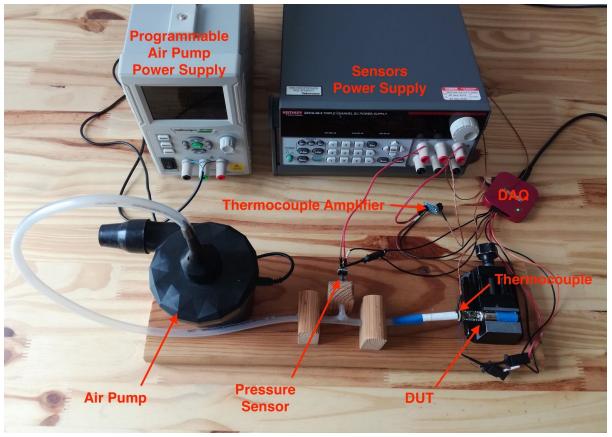
## H. Test Scenario

The description of how the system work can be validate by a third party according to the following test scenario :

#### Goals :

- Getting the IQOS heating profile.
- Validate the influence of temperature on puff count.

#### Experiment Setup :



Test Bench

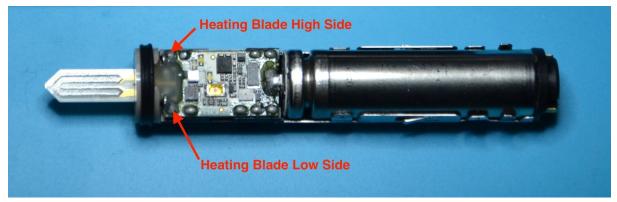
- MSO Oscilloscope with large memory depth or logic analyser with mixed signals (Saleae Logic)
- Generic 12V air pump
- Programmable power supply (Multicomp Pro MP710086)
- Pressure sensor (Honeywell SSCSANN001BGAA5)

- Thermocouple (Type K)
- Thermocouple amplifier (Adafruit AD8496)
- DC power supply for the sensors (Keithley 2231A)

#### Step by Step Guide :

Step 1 : Open the IQOS.

Step 2 : Solder sensing wires to the heating blade terminal



Localization of the Heating Blade Low Side and High Side

Step 3 : Solder sensing wires to the circuit ground.



Localization of ground references points (Battery Negative Terminal)

Step 4 : Place the thermocouple on the blade while inserting a HEETS on the blade.

Step 5 : Start your measurement and launch the system preheat.

Step 5 : When the preheat phase is complete (device has vibrated and LED is become steady), launch the automated puffs. As an example, this python script set ON and OFF the power supply pump for 15 puffs :

```
# IQOS Test Bench Air Pump Control Script
# Reverse-Engineering by Seed-Up
# Author : Rémi Guisse
import pyvisa
import time
rm = pyvisa.ResourceManager()
psu = rm.open resource('USB0::0x5345::0X1235::2001043::INSTR') #change to your instrument id
print (psu)
psu.read termination = ' \ n'
psu.write termination = '\n'
print(psu.query('*IDN?')) #verify the connection with your instrument
delay = 0.1
#100 puffs loop :
for i in range(15):
  psu.write('OUTP ON') #Turn PSU output ON
                        #Stay On for 2.5 seconds
) #Turn PSU output OFF
  time.sleep(2.5)
  psu.write('OUTP OFF')
print(i)
  print(i)
                              #Print puff number
   time.sleep(4)
                               #4 seconds pause before the next puff
```

print('15 puffs DONE !')