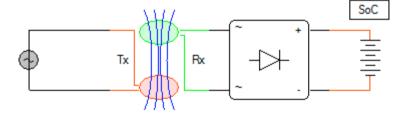


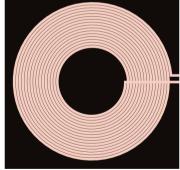
Wireless Power Transfer for Battery Charging

Electric & Hybrid Marine World Expo 2021
January 19,20,21, 2021
dr. ir. P.J. van Duijsen
info@caspoc.com

Learning by Simulation

THUAS DELFT Simulation Research The Netherlands



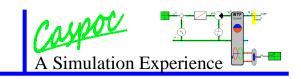








Content



- System Overview
- Principle of Wireless Power Transfer
- Transmitter en Receiver Coil Design
- Inverter Design
- Control
- Communication
- Regulation
- Applications

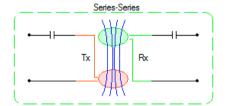


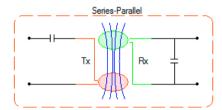


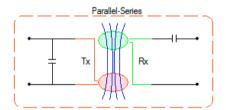


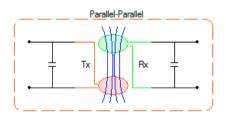
System Overview

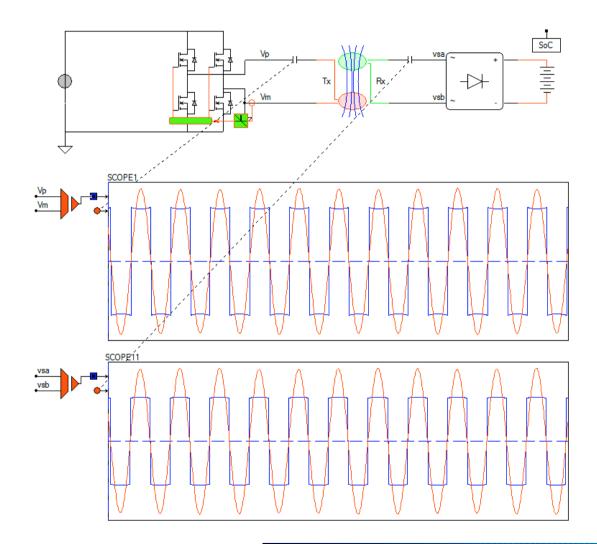












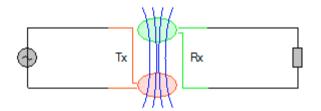






Magnetic coupling





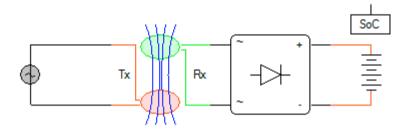






Battery charging





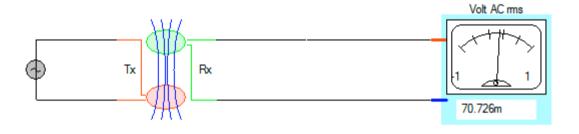






Voltage transfer depending on k





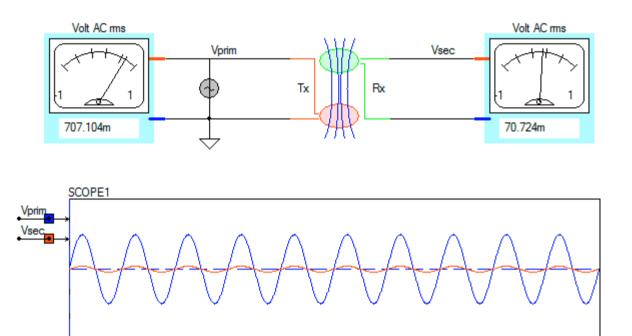






Small k gives nearly no secondary voltage





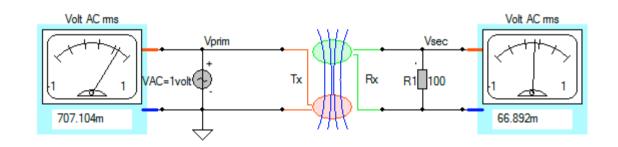


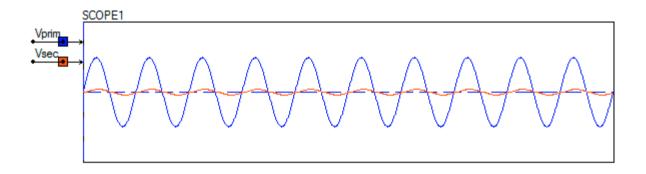




Secondary load







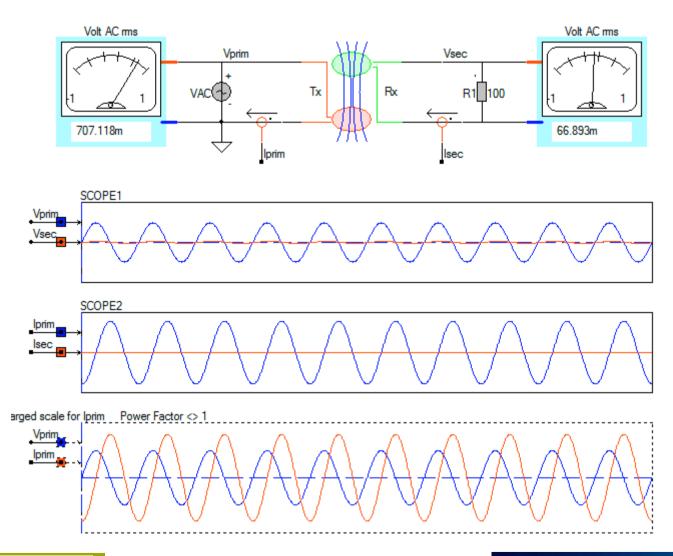






Input power factor <>1, no power transfer





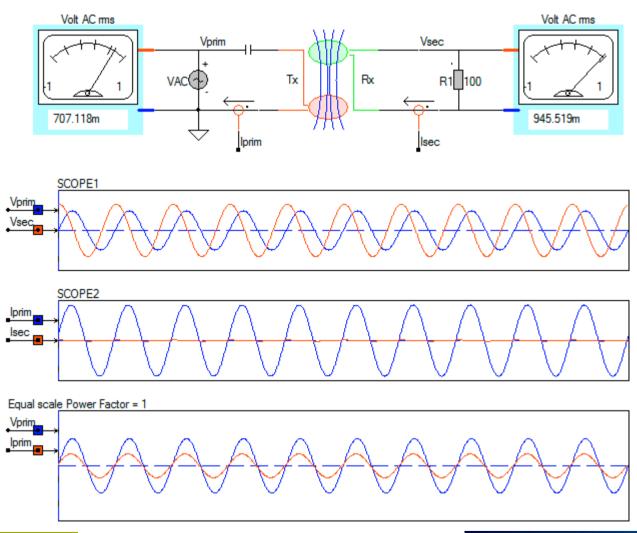






Input power factor=1, power transfer





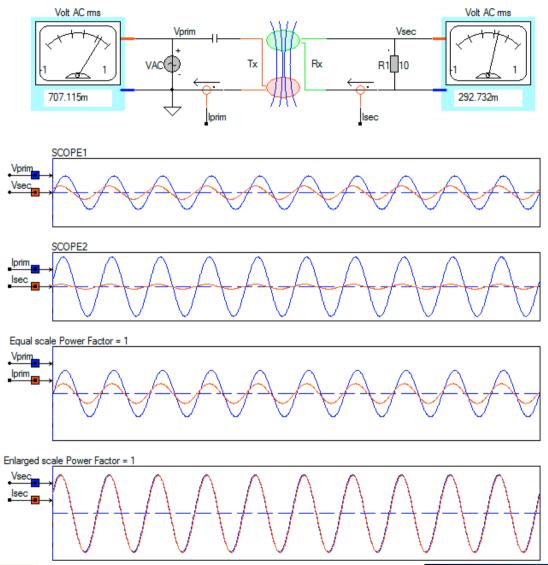






Power factor secondary = 1 Load=R





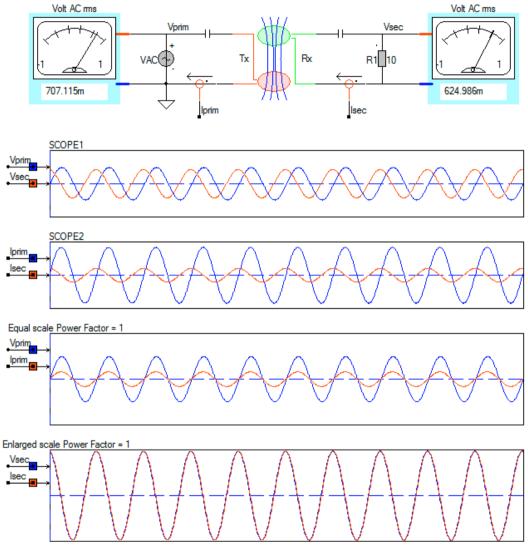






Compensation on secondary side





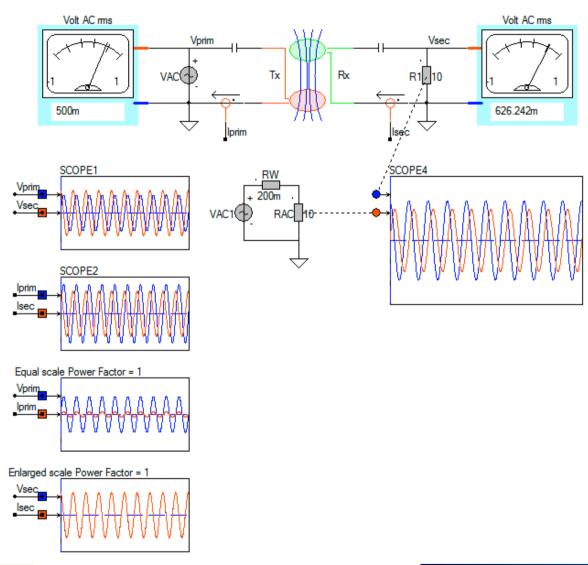






Output current even higher????





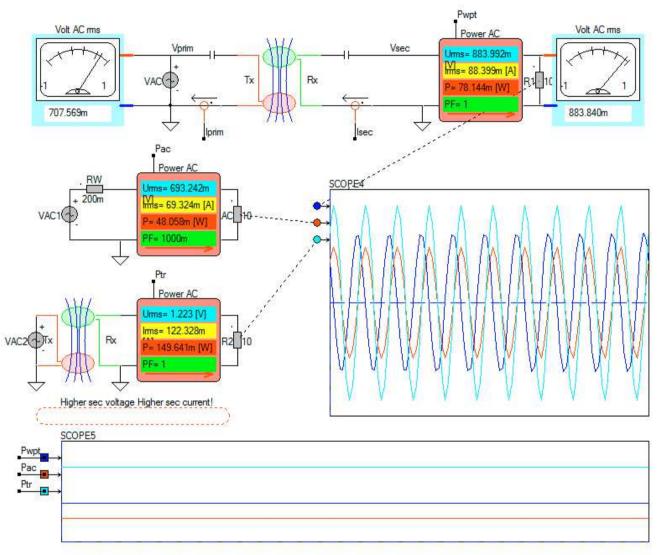






Do not forget about ratio Lprim: Lsec





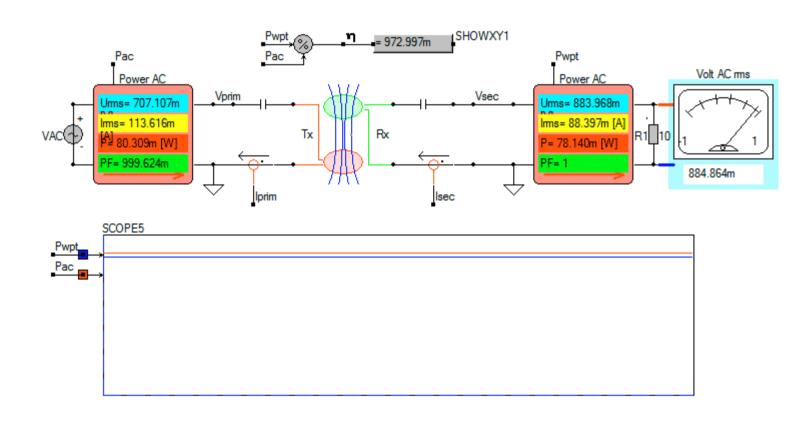






Efficiency k=0.25





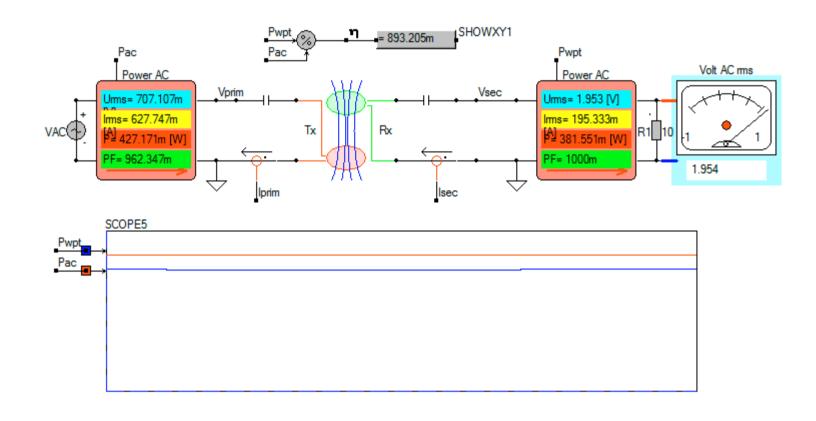






Efficiency k=0.1











Where are the losses?





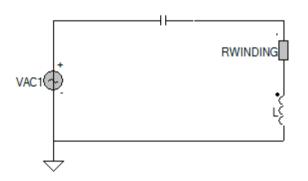






Still only winding resistance losses





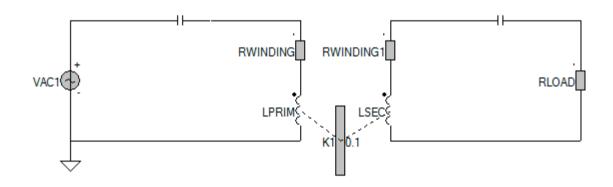






Again only winding resistance losses







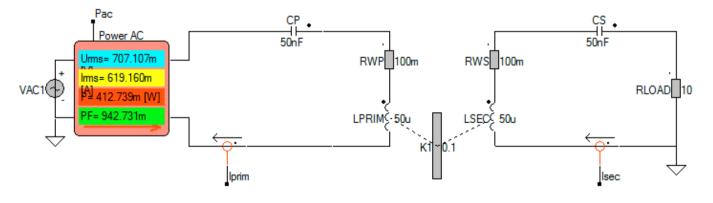


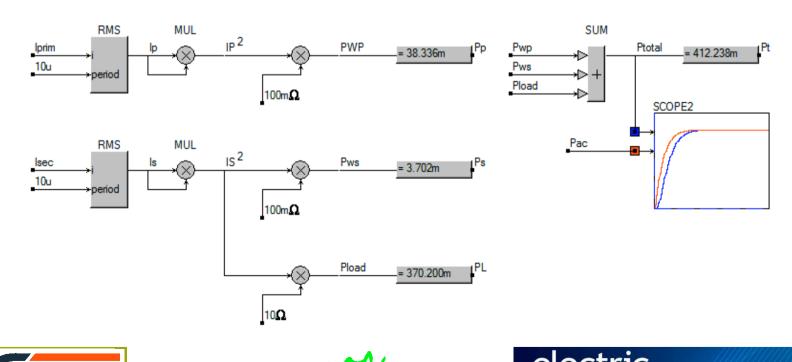


Apart from Ferrite losses, only winding







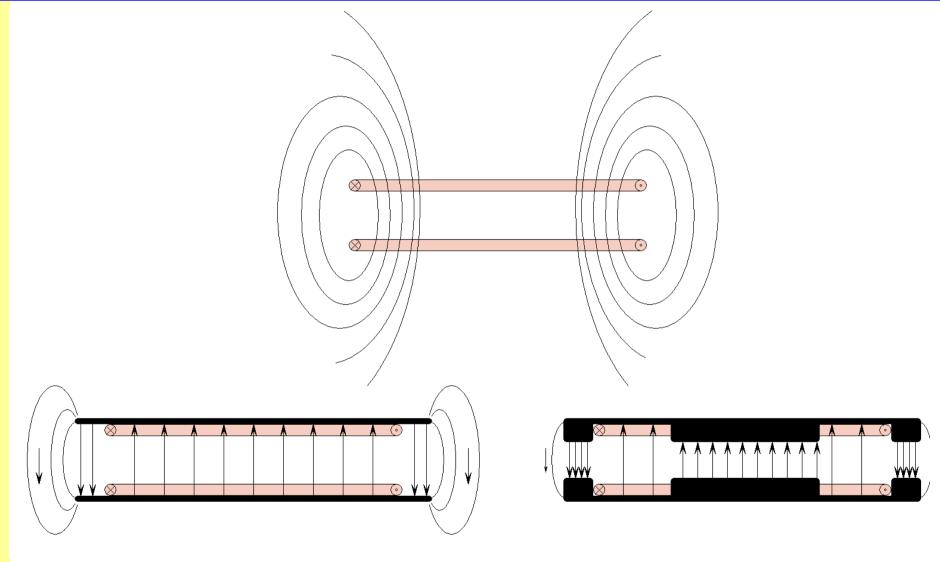












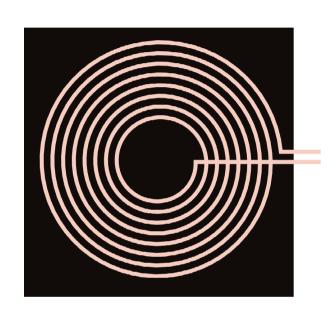


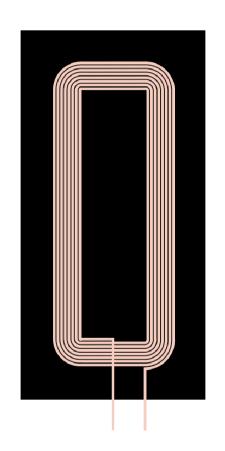




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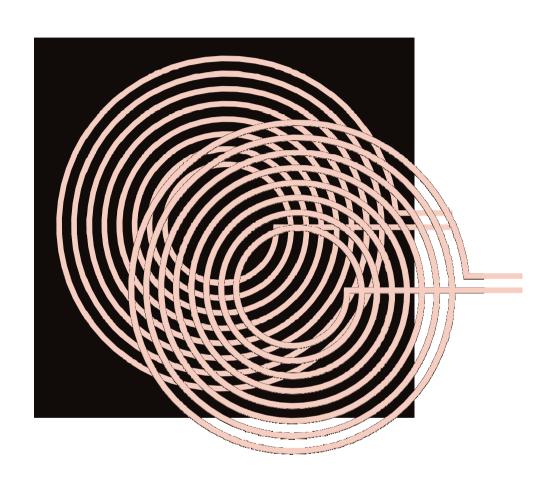










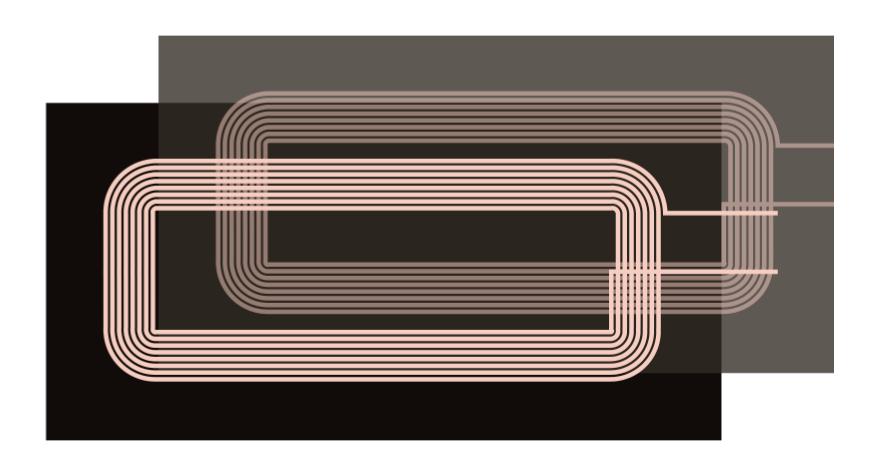










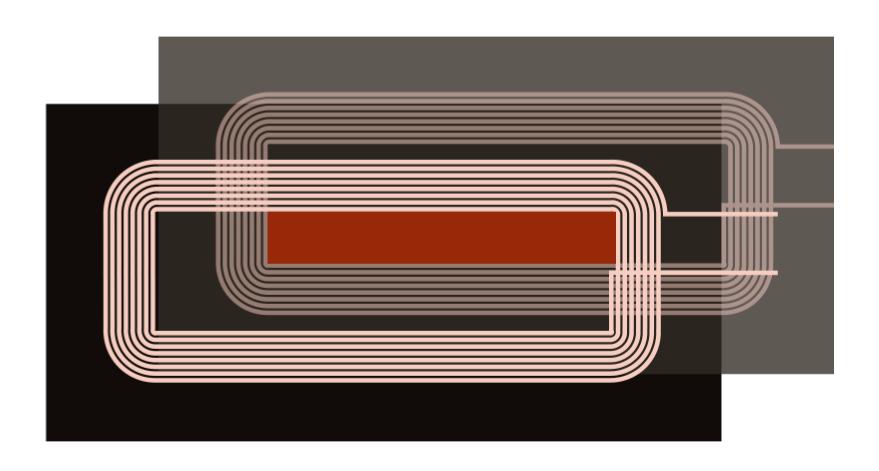












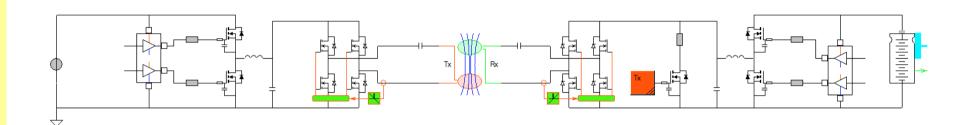






Inverter Design









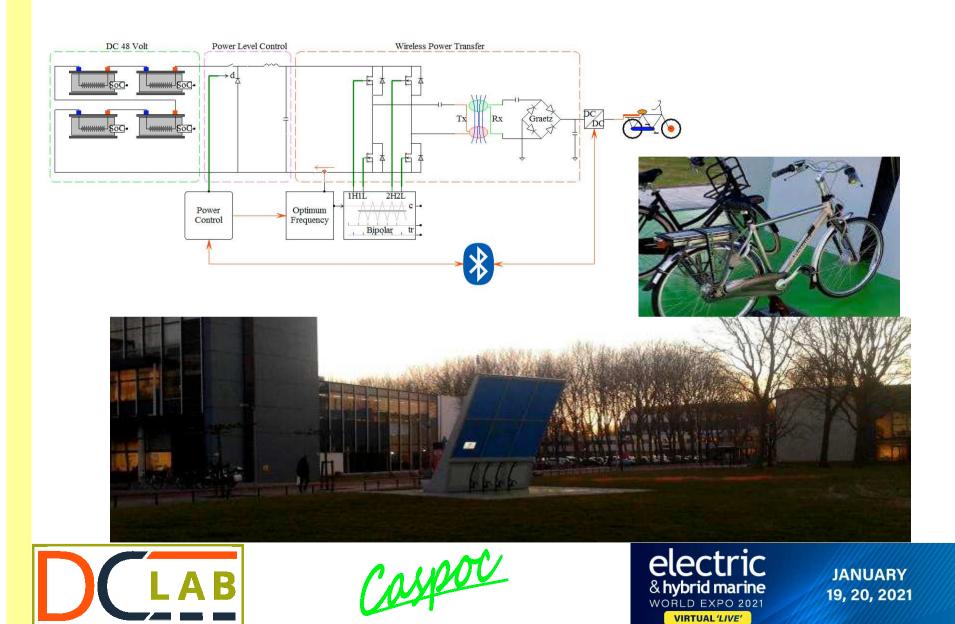


Control

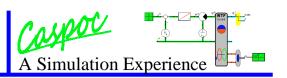


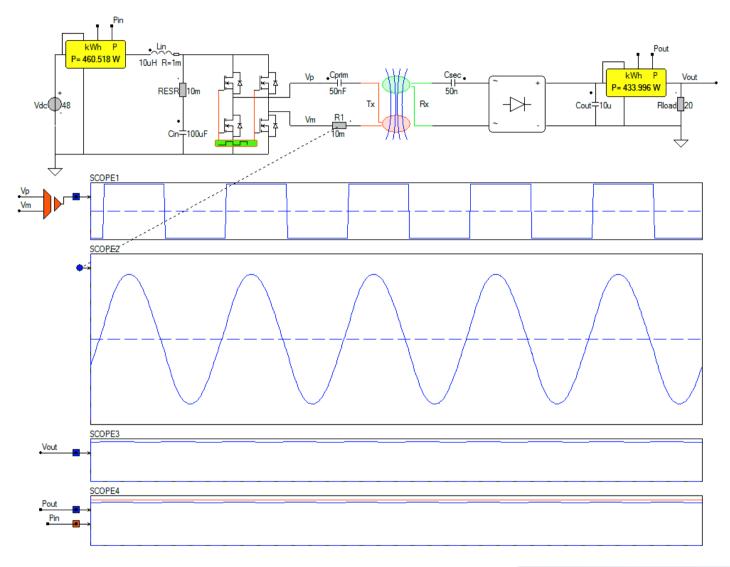
19, 20, 2021

VIRTUAL'LIVE'



Control Fixed Frequency 100kHz





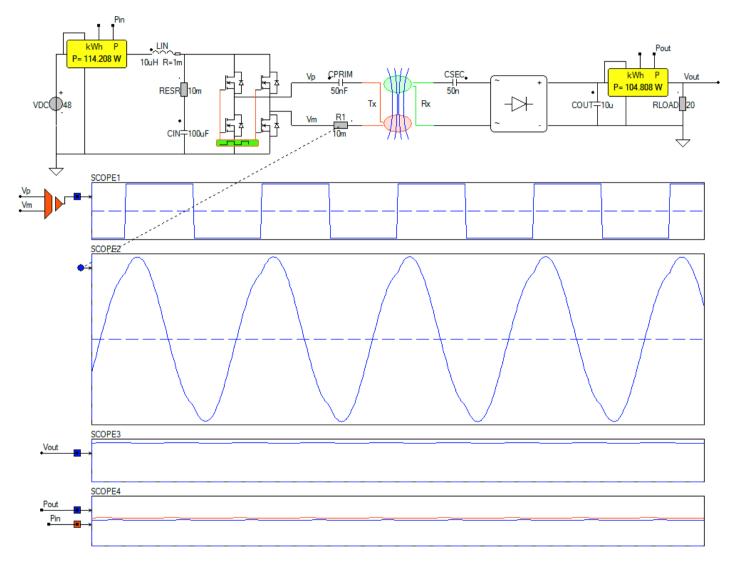






Control Fixed Frequency 90kHz





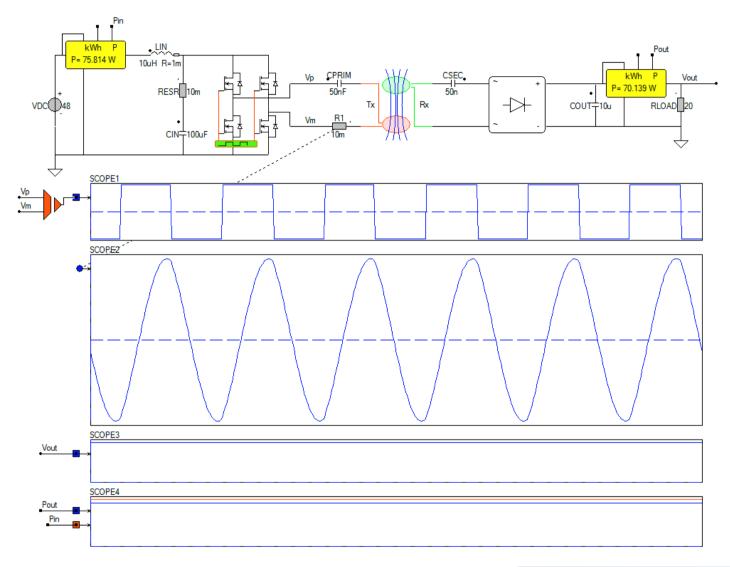






Control Fixed Frequency 120kHz





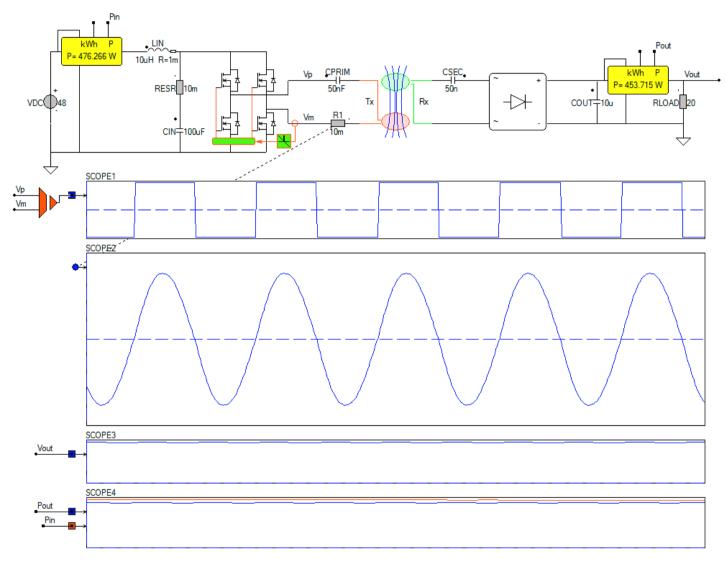






Control AutoResonant





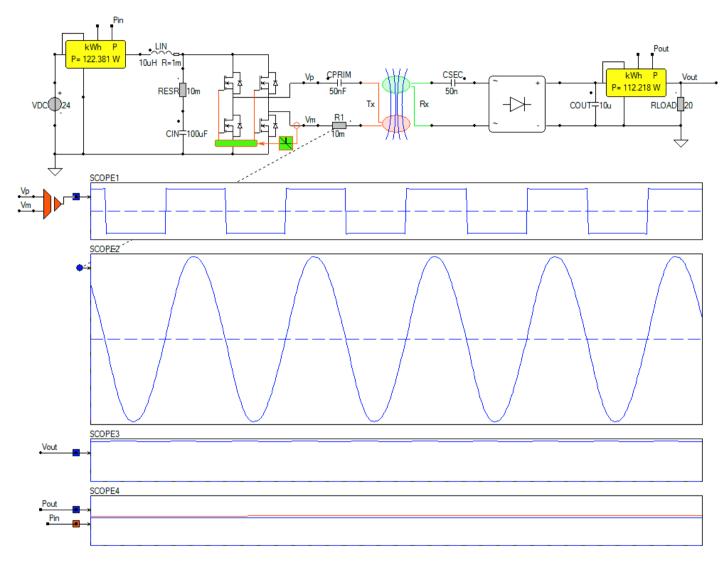






Control via Vdc





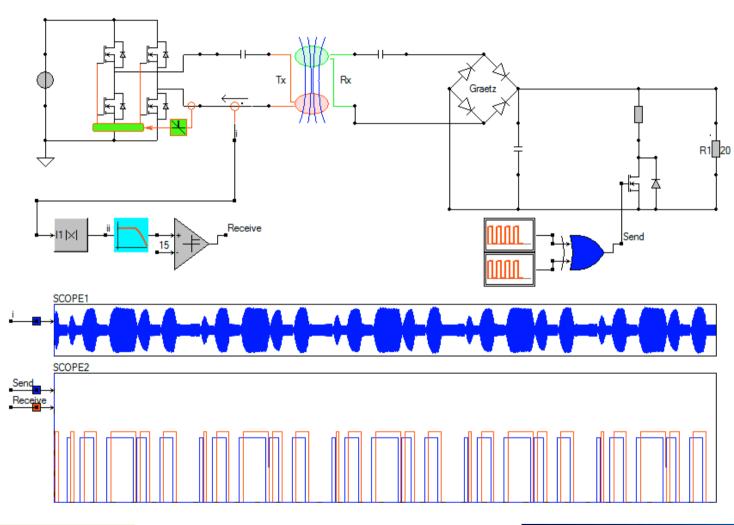






Communication











Regulation



- Several standards:
 - IEC 61980-1
 - Electric vehicle wireless power transfer (WPT) systems
 - Part 1: General requirements
 - SAE J2954 RP
 - Electrically propelled road vehicles
 - Magnetic field wireless power transfer
 - Safety and interoperability requirements
 - ISO/PAS 19363:2017
 - (R) Wireless Power Transfer for Light-Duty Plug-In/ Electric Vehicles and Alignment Methodology
- More info: DOI:10.23919/EETA.2019.8804573







SAE exception for 85kHz range



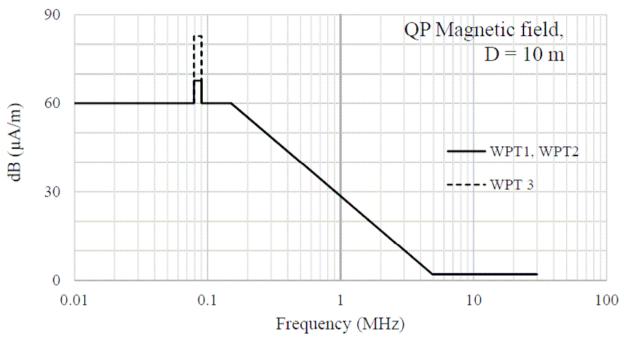


Fig. 4. SAE J2954/1 proposed limits for the radiated disturbances in residential environments below 30 MHz, for WPT1, WPT2 and WPT3.

• From:

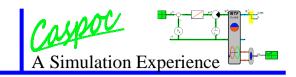
• F. Grazian, W. Shi, J. Dong, P. van Duijsen, T. B. Soeiro and P. Bauer, "Survey on Standards and Regulations for Wireless Charging of Electric Vehicles," 2019 AEIT International Conference of Electrical and Electronic Technologies for Automotive (AEIT AUTOMOTIVE), Torino, Italy, 2019, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.23919/EETA.2019.8804573.

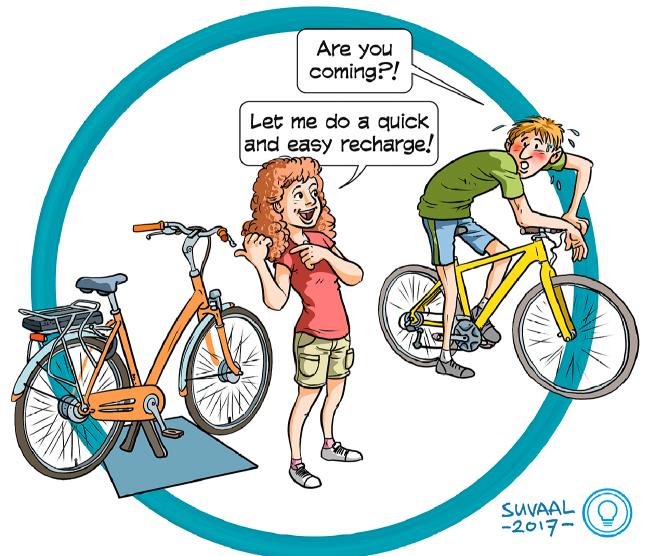






Applications











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Canal Cruiser



- Inductive charging for Amsterdam Canal Cruisers
- https://www.est-floattech.com/inductive-charging-system/
- 100kW / 30kHz
- Airgap = 5cm
- Area = 1.5 m2









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Ferry



- https://ipt-technology.com/ships-ferries/
- 2kWh charge energy per stop, 145 charge stops per day, 112 seconds charging time









Wartsila



https://www.wartsila.com/marine/build/power-systems/shoreconnections/wireless-charging





























Conclusion



- Is it Possible?
- Is it Feasable?
- Satisfied about Efficiency?
- Questions?
 - Info@caspoc.com

