



# WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER – BASICS WE CUT THE CORD

**WPT TEAM** 

**WURTH ELEKTRONIK** MORE THAN YOU EXPECT

### OH SO 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.....



### ...YOU USE WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER EVERYDAY **ALREADY**















### **APPLICATION AREAS BESIDES CONSUMER PRODUCTS**



Industrial

Automotive



https://youtu.be/GlrcPrzuPMM



**Medical Technology** 

Furniture / Infrastructure



### **AGENDA**

Applications

Technologies & Standards

Coil Specific Considerations

Würth Elektronik Products & Advantages



### **WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER HISTORY**

**1893** first wireless powered lightbulb N. Tesla

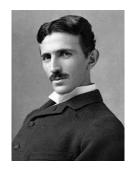
1980's electrical toothbrush

**2008** founding of Wireless Power Consortium (WPC) Qi Standard

first smart phones with integrated Qi receiver

**2017** Apple join WPC

**2018** Wireless charging of EV's







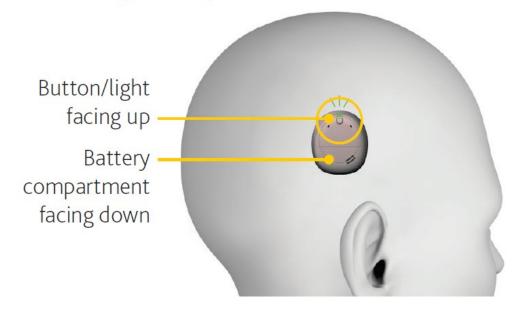


# **Applications**





# Attach your processor







Lower power medical devices: hearing aids, maternity healthcare







Power < 5W

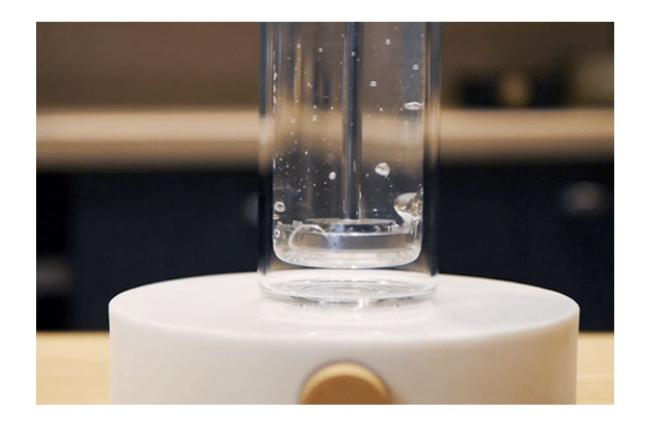
Heinrichs Weikamp gmbh Charge diving computer





Power < 5W





### **WIRELESS POWER**

#### CONSORTIUM

# More power

### 60 - 200 Watt









17 February 2017

### 200 - 2400 Watt



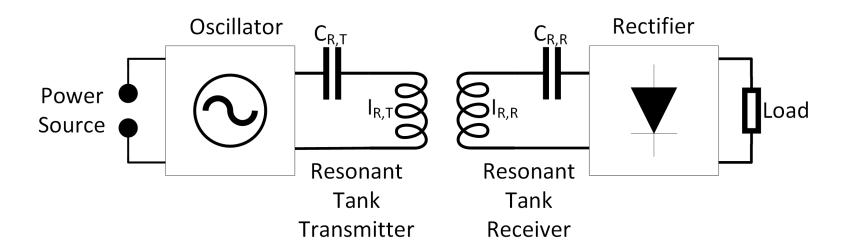




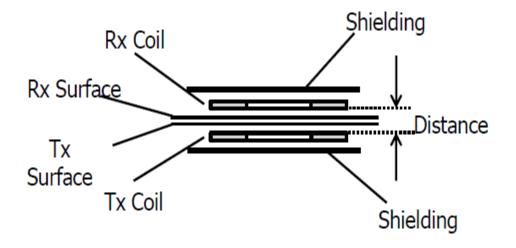
# Technologies and Standards



### **HOW DOES WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER WORK?**

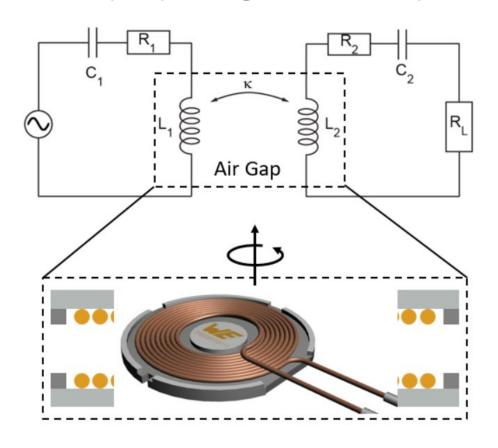


- Power transfers via inductive coupling at short distances (mm range)
- Transmitter (Tx) and Receiver (Rx) Coils are inductively coupled coils.
- Magnetic field concentrated in small volume between Tx / Rx



### **HOW DOES WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER WORK?**

Inductively coupled magnetic resonant system



- Frequency: kHz regime
- Distance: short range regime (e.g. 1-10mm)

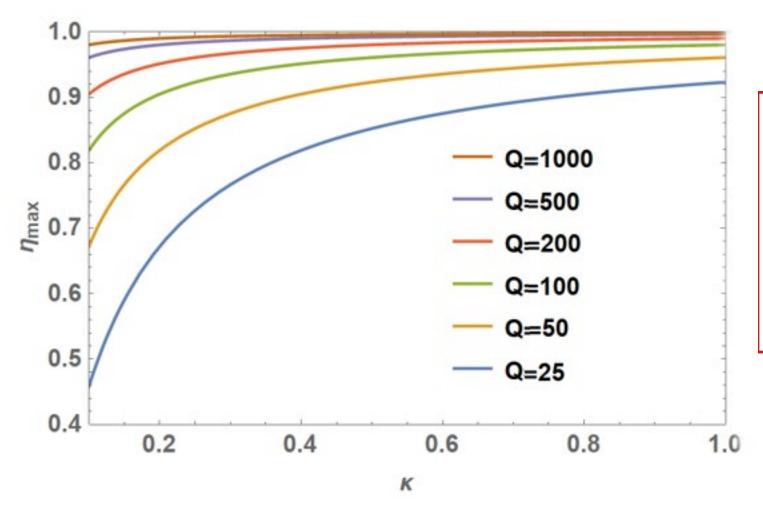
Maximum Transmission Efficiency

$$\eta_{\text{max}} = \frac{\kappa^2 Q^2}{\left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \kappa^2 Q^2}\right)^2} \underset{\text{high Q}}{\approx} 1 - \frac{2}{\kappa Q}$$

coupling factor

quality factor

### FIGURE OF MERIT FOR EFFICIENT POWER TRANSFER



coupling  $\kappa$  is often limited by boundary conditions of the application

High Q coils allow

- long transfer distance
- higher freedom of positioning

$$\eta_{\text{max}} = \frac{\kappa^2 Q^2}{\left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \kappa^2 Q^2}\right)^2} \approx 1 - \frac{2}{\kappa Q^2}$$

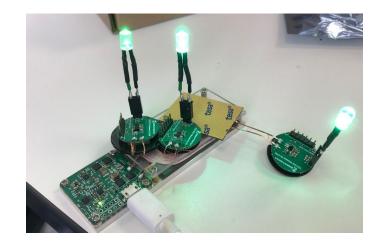
### **CLOSE-COUPLED INDUCTANCE**







resonant power transfer





### WIRELESS POWER STANDARDS



#### Loosely coupled

- AirFuel Alliance (formed from Alliance for Wireless Power (A4WP) and the Power Matters Alliance (PMA)
  - Power transfer based on resonant tank at very high frequency over longer distances (40mm)
  - Ability to charge multiple devices at same time
  - Resonant tank at 6.78MHz. (ISM Band)
  - Capability up to \*30W systems
  - Under 50 products certified



### **SUCCESS FACTORS OF WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER**

- No metal contacts
- Completely sealed devices
- Standard
- Interoperability
- Safety
- Convenience
- Integration in IoT



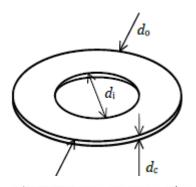
# Coil specific considerations



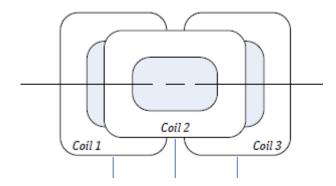
### **OPTIMIZING THE COIL – POINTS TO CONSIDER**

- Use the largest possible coil
- Keep the distance in the range of maximum efficiency
- Keep the misalignment minimal
- Choose the best matching coil combination
- Be aware of parameters which influence performance or cost (FoM, wire,..)

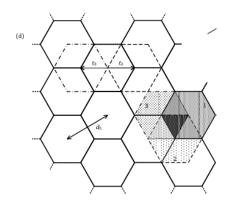
## **COIL TYPES - FREEDOM OF POSITIONING**

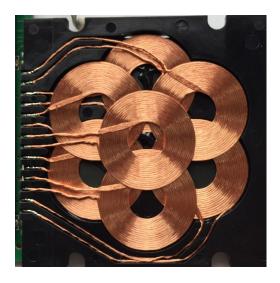




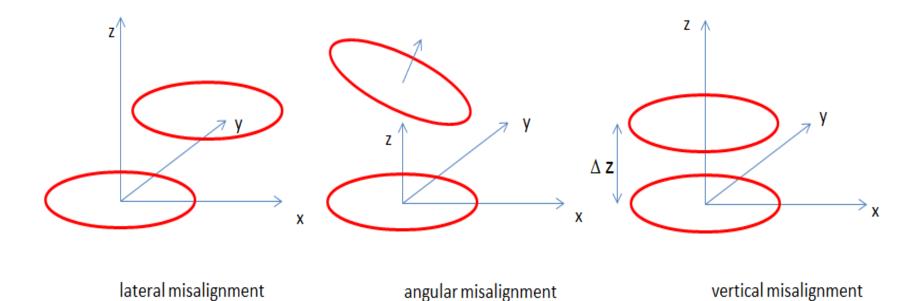








### **COUPLING FACTOR / ALIGNMENT TOLERANCES**



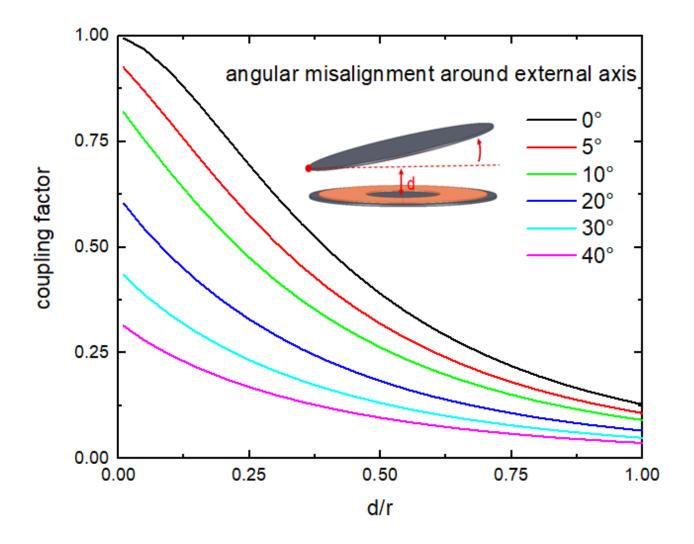
Good coupling and maximum energy transmission depends on

- size of the effective area of the receiver coil in the magnetic field
- the distance in the z direction.

$$k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L1 \cdot L2}}$$

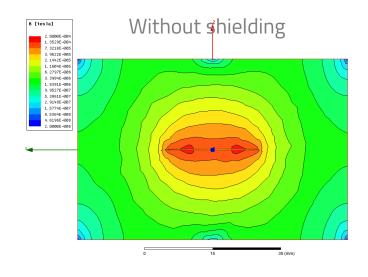
A coupling factor of 1 is ideal

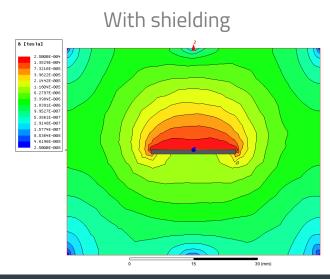
### 3D FEMM ANALYSIS OF WPT MODEL-ANGULAR MISALIGNMENT

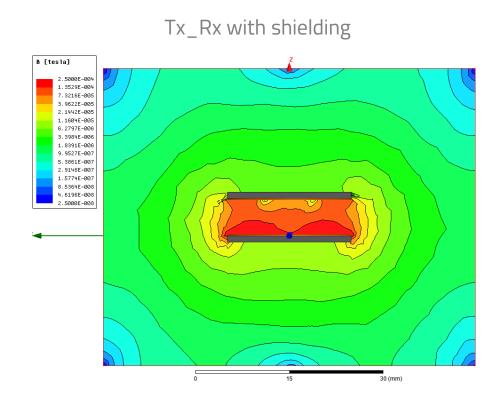




### **IMPROVEMENT USING FERROMAGNETIC SHIELDING**







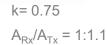
### **COUPLING FACTOR K DEPENDING ON COIL SIZE RATIO**

Tx/Rx coil size impacts coupling factor k



k = 0.81 $A_{Rx}/A_{Tx} = 1:1$ 



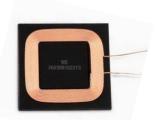


$$k = \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_{21}}$$

$$\Phi_{21} = B_1 A_2 = \left(\frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2R_1}\right) \pi R_2^2 = \frac{\mu_0 \pi I_1 R_2^2}{2R_1}$$

$$k = 0.61$$
  
 $A_{Rx}/A_{Tx} = 1:2$ 





Examples from **WE** Mix&Match and RedExpert



### **TX/RX SIZE RATIO IMPACT**

760 308 100 111 (A11)



k = 0.29

$$A_{Rx}/A_{Tx} = 1:6$$



760 308 101 214

760 308 101 104



k = 0.60

$$A_{Rx}/A_{Tx} = 1:1$$

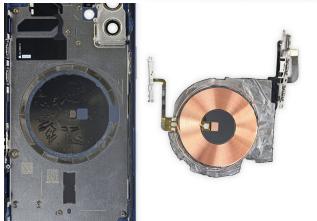


760 308 101 214

### **RECEIVER COILS SIZE IS A KEY FOR SUCCESS**

### **Applications**









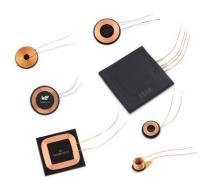
https://de.ifixit.com/Teardown/iPhone+12+und+12+Pro+Teardown/137669

# WE Products

### **WE WIRELESS POWER COILS**

Broadest portfolio of wireless power coils: in total 65

Receiver coils



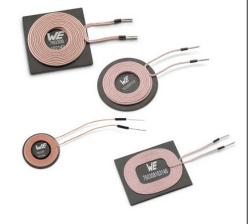
24 coils

Size: 6 – 48 mm

Power: 5 – 80 W

Magnet wire

Transmitter coils



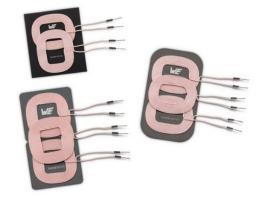
28 coils

Size: 20 – 75 mm

Power: 40 - 400 W

Litz wire

Array coils



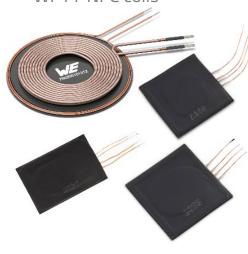
8 coils

Size: 71 – 130 mm

Power: 150 W

Litz wire

WPT / NFC coils



5 coils

Size: 40 – 65 mm

Power: 20 – 100 W

Magnet / Litz wire

### **CUSTOMER SPECIFIC COILS**







Use template on WPT website:

**Wireless Power Coil Inquiry Sheet** 

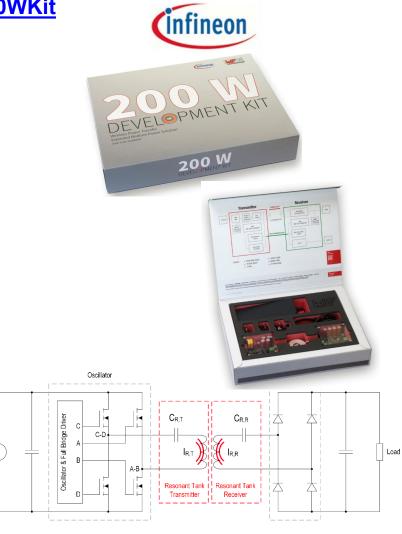
MOQ: 5.000

#### **NEW 200W WPT solution with data transfer**

#### www.we-online.com/wirelesspower/200WKit

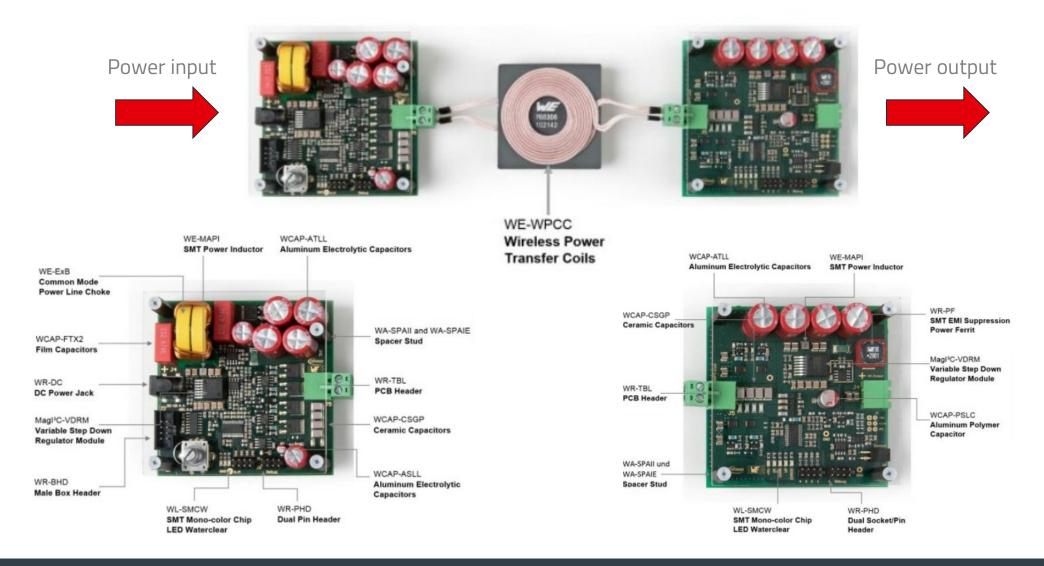
- The current profile is almost sinusoidal
- By changing the resonance frequency the output voltage can be regulated
- It is scalable from low to high power (10 W 10kW)
- The MOSFETs switch close to the zero crossover point (ZVS)
  - → efficiency > 90%
- It is scalable for many different voltages/currents
- Data transfer from receiver to transmitter possible

www.we-online.de/ANP070



### **NEW 200W WPT solution with data transfer**

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#### **NEW 200W WPT solution with data transfer**

www.we-online.com/wirelesspower/200WKit

Input power 200 W:

- Input voltage 19...24 V

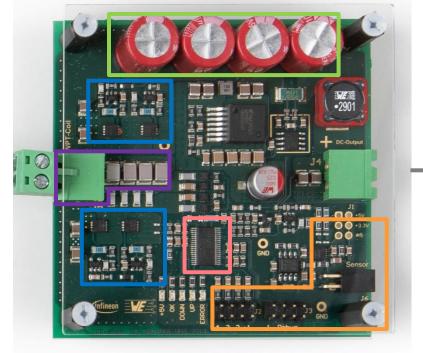
- Input current 10 A max.



Transmitter coil

- Structures for EMC protection, signal filtering
- Resonant tank: series resonant circuit for better magnetic coupling between the two coils better efficiency, wider transmission range
- XMC controller to control all signals (PWM, LEDs, RS232, Debug, Encoder, operating mode and other internal signals)
- Full Bridge circuit and bridge control: transformation of DC current to AC current
- Interfaces: RS232 (e.g. display board), debug, operating mode (man./auto.), incremental encoder





Output power 200 W:

- Output voltage 19 V
- Output current 10 A max.

- Smooting capacitors for a stable output voltage
- Resonant tank: series resonant circuit for better magnetic coupling between the two coils better efficiency, wider transmission range
- XMC controller to control all signals (PWM, LEDs, I<sup>2</sup>C, Debug and other internal signals)
- Active rectifier: transformation of AC current to DC current
- Interfaces: I<sup>2</sup>C (e.g. temperature sensor), debug, interface to define

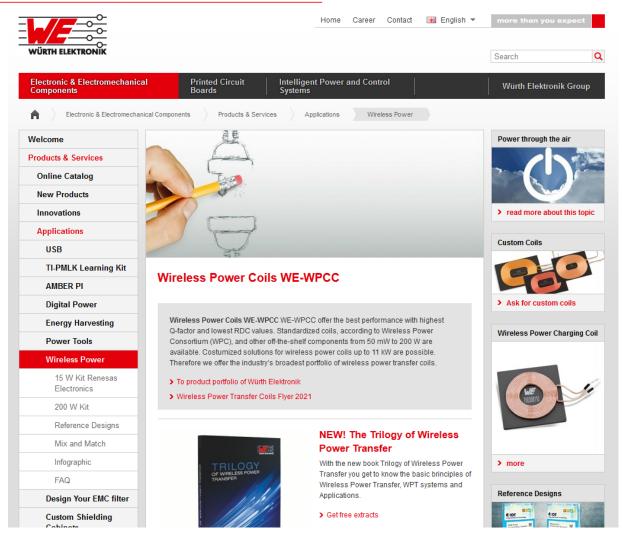
Receiver coil

# Information Material



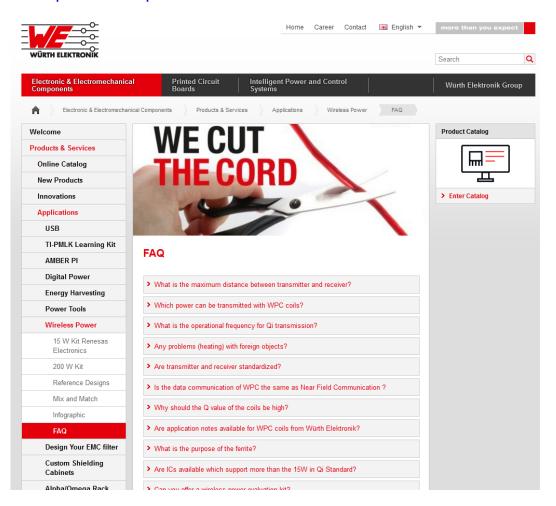
### WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER WEBSITE

#### HTTP://WWW.WE-ONLINE.COM/WIRELESSPOWER



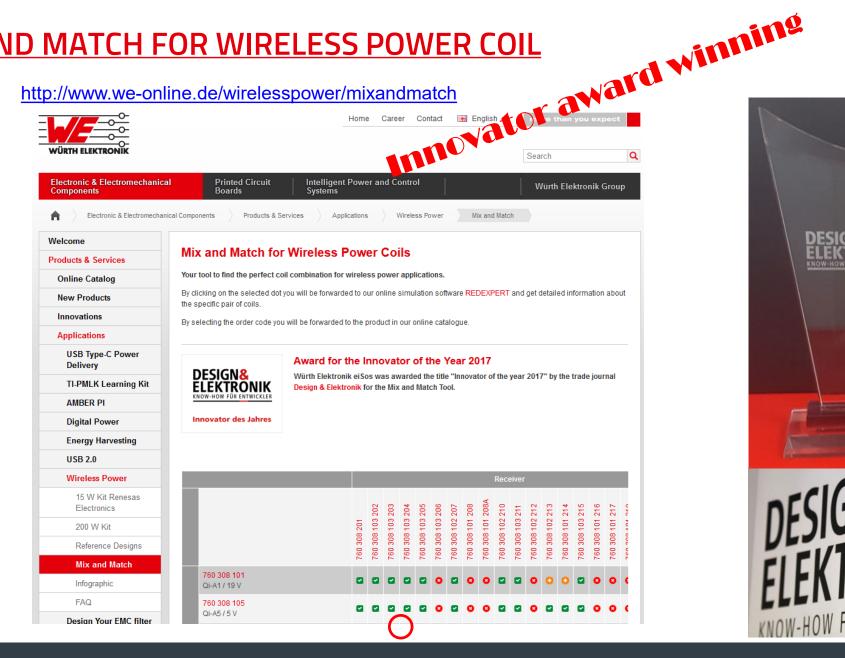
### **FAQ - HOTLINE**

http://www.we-online.com/wirelesspower/faq



Other requests to wirelesspower@we-online.com

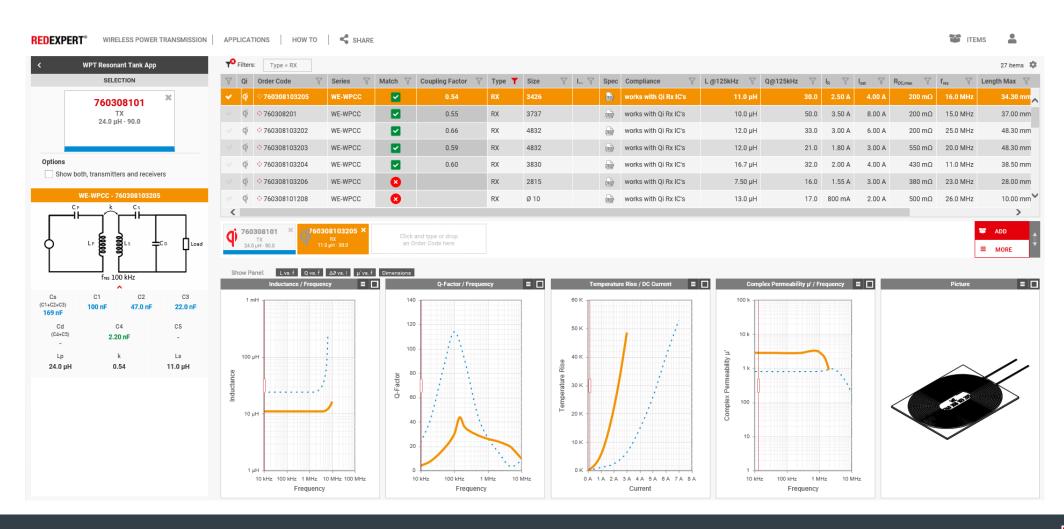
### **MIX AND MATCH FOR WIRELESS POWER COIL**



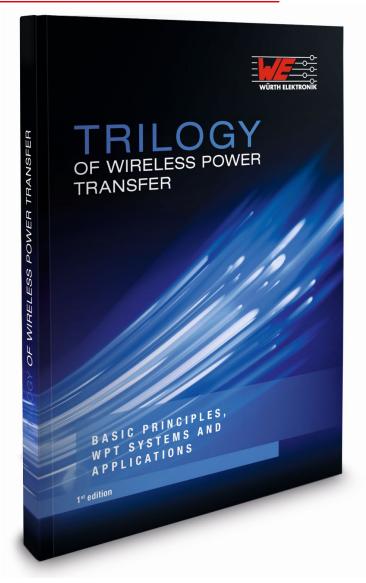


### REDEXPERT FOR WIRELESS POWER COIL

https://www.we-online.com/redexpert/wirelesspower



### **NEW! TRILOGY OF WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER**



744018



### **ARGUMENTS TO USE WPT**

- WE have the broadest publicly available portfolio of wireless power coils
- WE do customer specific coils
- WE have a high performance / quality product line
- WE have a high volume product line
- WE have supporting tools (Mix&Match, Red Expert, Trilogy)



