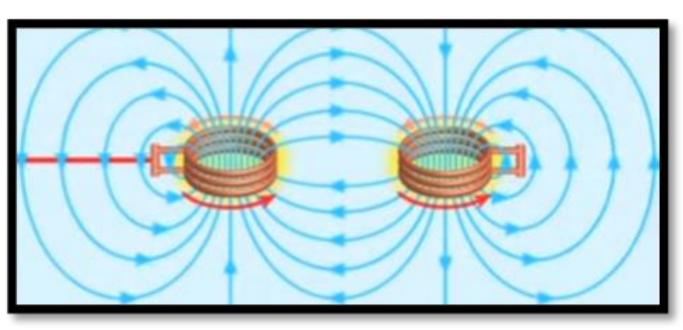


Modeling Wireless Power Transfer of Two Planar Coils in Resonance

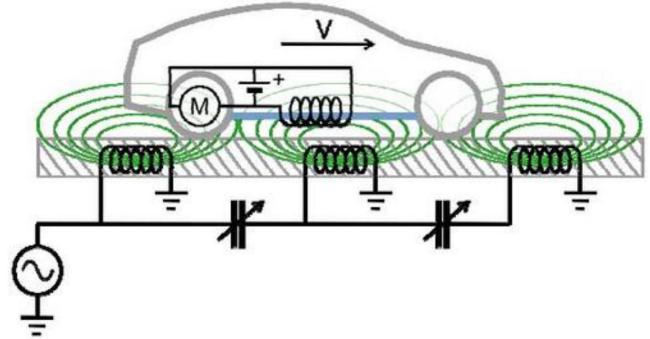
Rafael Camarillo Dr. Daniel Costinett The University of Tennessee, Knoxville



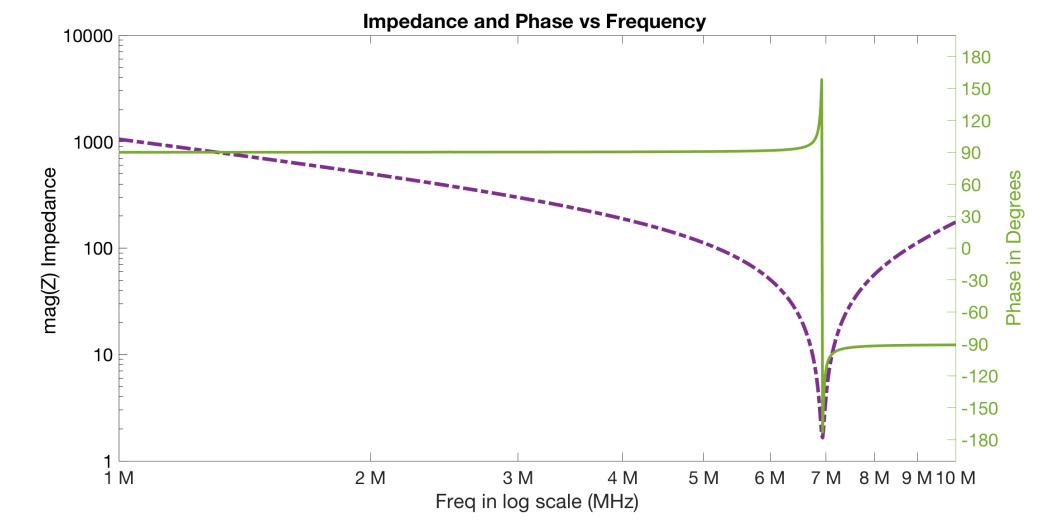
Wireless Power Transfer

Applications for wireless power transfer:

- Device charging
- Ventricular assist devices, pacemaker

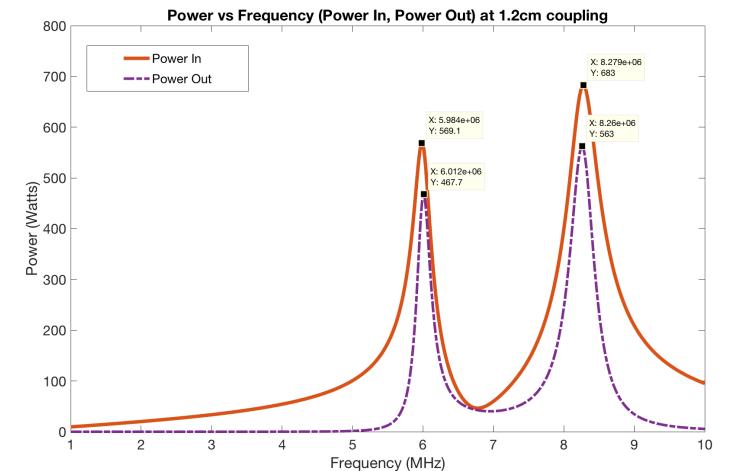






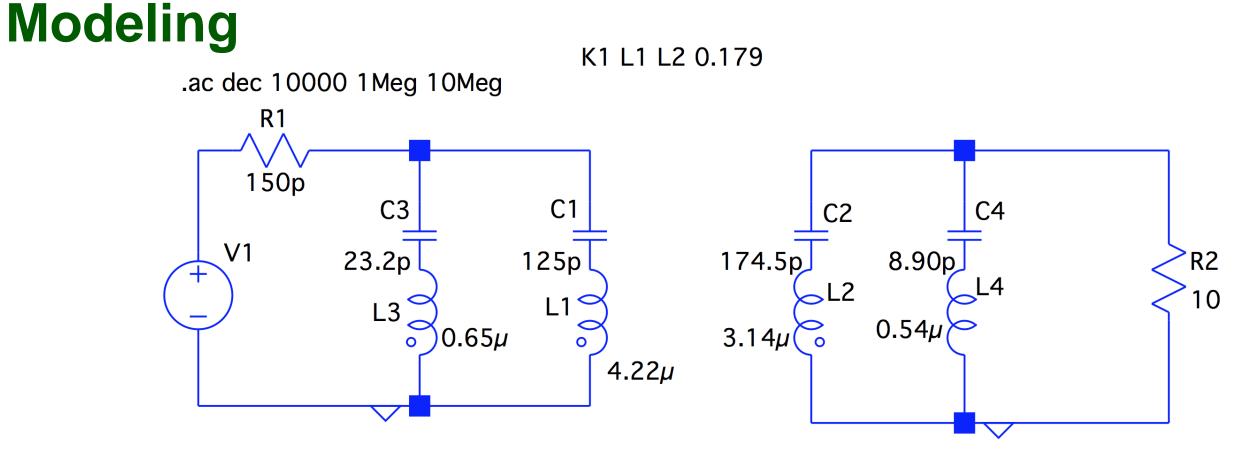
- Current passing through a wire will generate a magnetic field.
- Magnetic field will induce a voltage in coil of wire.
 Using resonance, a lower impedance allows for more power transfer.
- Coupling varies with orientation. Modeling helps to design a more efficient power converter.

Validity of the system can be determined by comparing the experimental and simulated data



Things to take into account when modeling:

• Parasitic capacitances of the traces. Impedance of the traces.



LTSpice model for two coils. L3 and L4 and C3 and C4 are used to model second harmonic behaviors.

Power Out/Power Ir

100

90

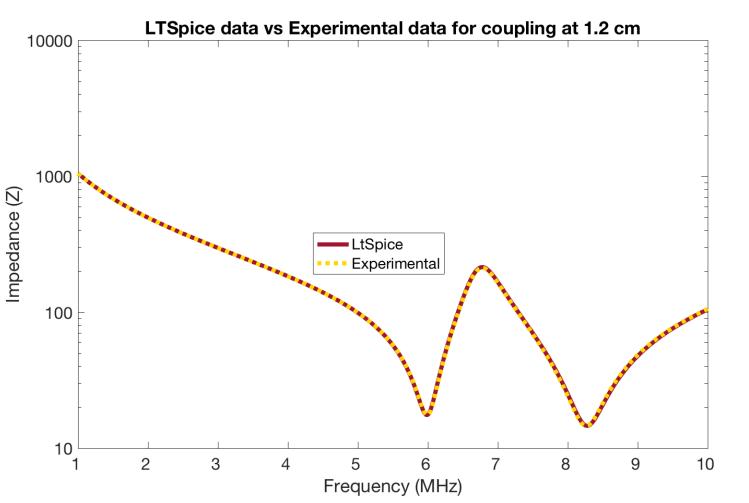
80

70

60

50

40

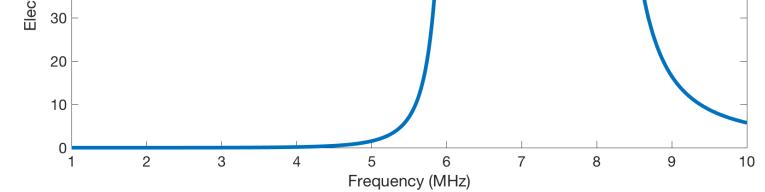


- Obstructions for achieving resonance i.e. Impedance, Shielding, Magnetics
- Direct interaction with traces change Impedance.
- Changes in the magnetic field affect Resonance and Impedance.

Future work:

Determine an accurate simulation system for multiple receiver coils.

Using multidimensional interpolation to obtain an analytical model for the coupling of multiple coils.



Power Efficiency vs. Frequency at 1.2 cm

X: 6.026e+06

Y: 85.03

X: 6.761e+06

X: 8.222e+06 Y: 82.81

X: 7.586e+0

Y: 43.82

