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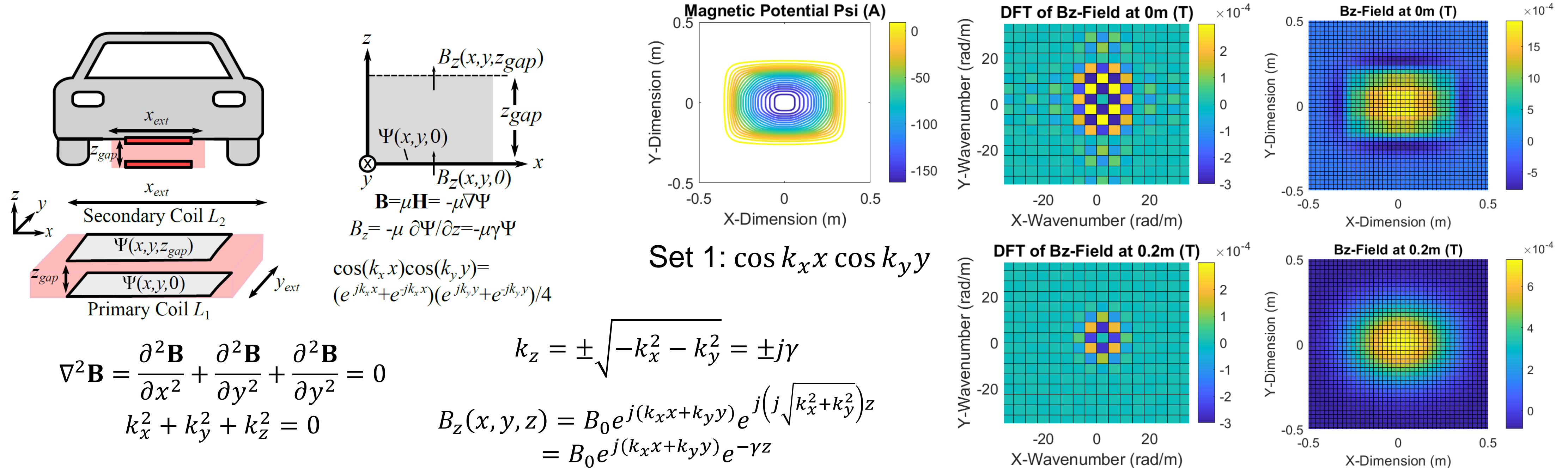
## MOTIVATION

- Improve the power level and performance of wireless power transfer (WPT) for electric vehicles
- High power levels (120kW+) with high eff. and low stray field (<15μT for pacemakers) needed to compare with DC Fast charging

## CHALLENGES

- Coil geometry has significant impact on system efficiency and stray field
- Difficult or time-consuming to parameterize coil geometries in FEA

## APPROACH: FOURIER REPRESENTATION OF COIL SHAPES



### Inputs

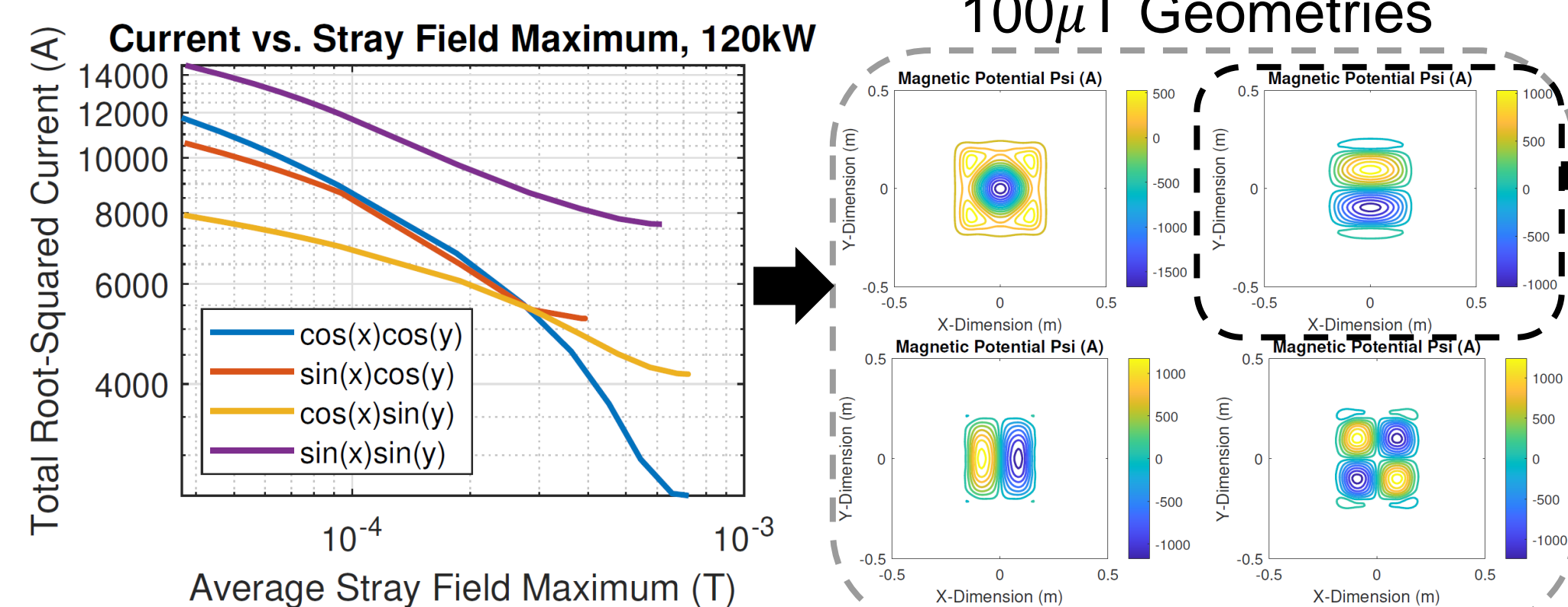
Coil Dimensions: 40cm x 50cm  
 Airgap: 210cm; Power Level: 120kW  
 Stray Field Limit: 5μT to 1mT @ 60cm x 60cm



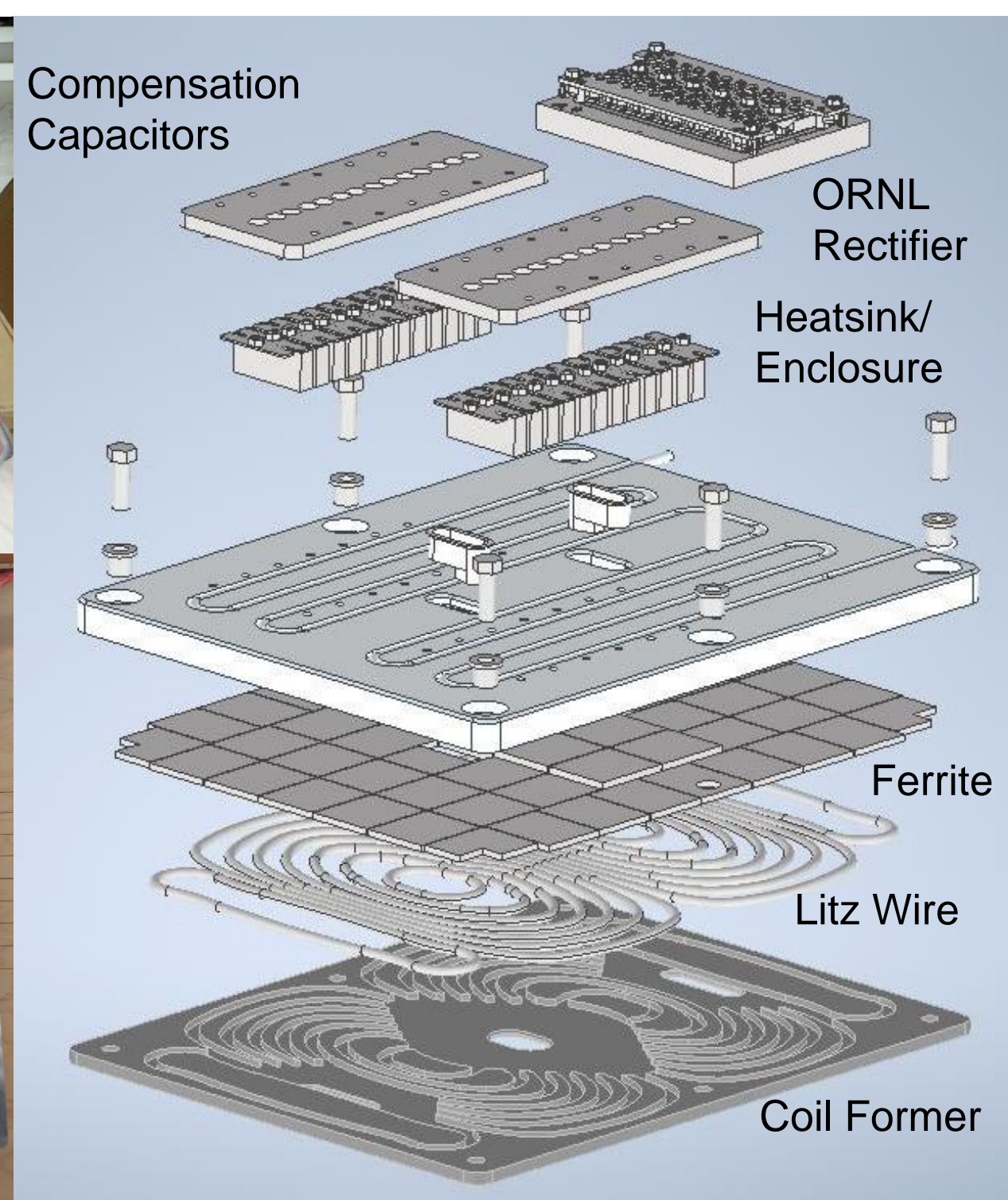
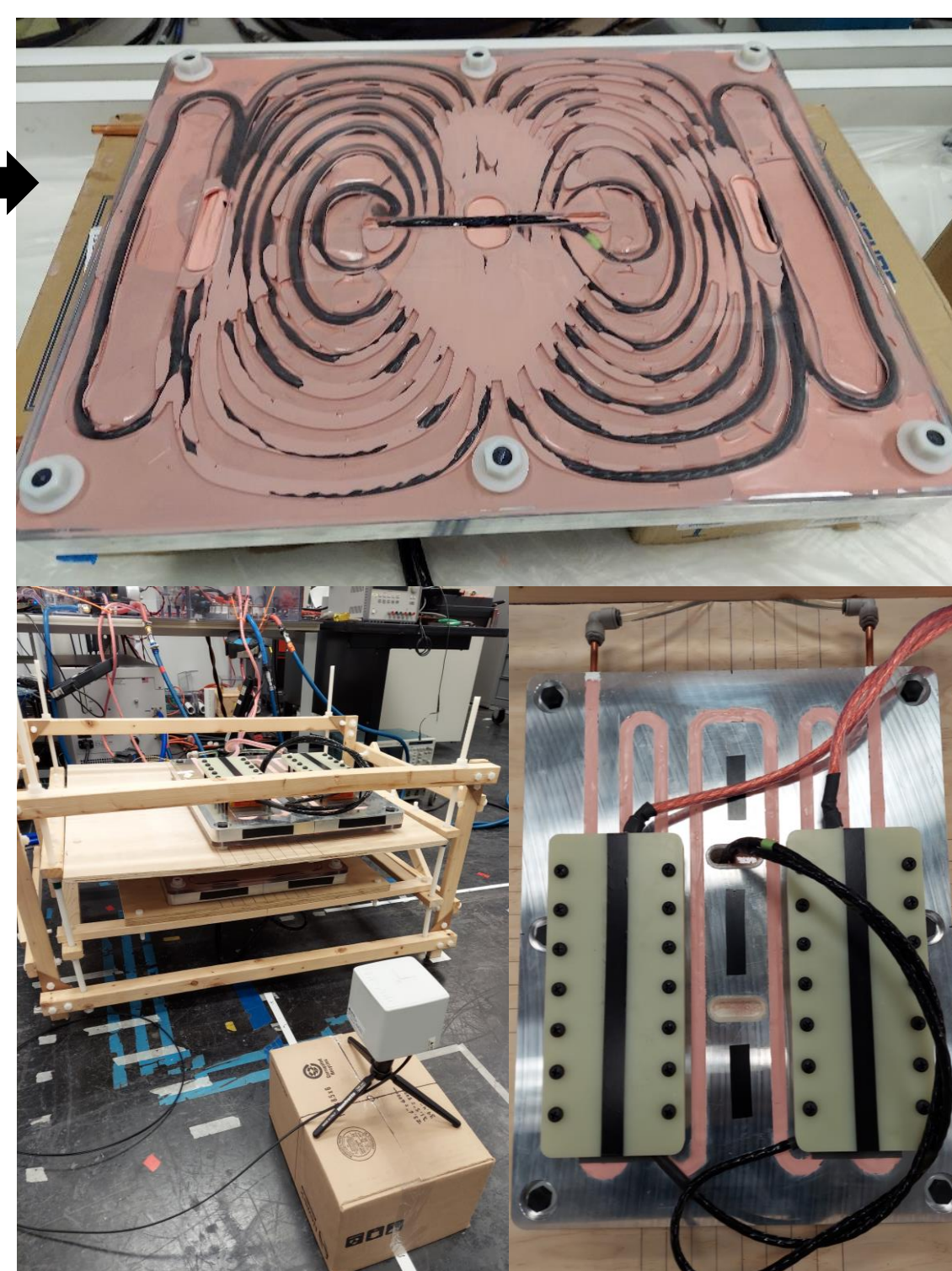
### Post-Processing

Iterate turns, ferrite and Litz selection  
 Loss Models, Misalignment

## RESULTS



System/ Power Level	Airgap	Power Density	Stray Field at 80cm - X,Y	Efficiency	Freq.
This work Gen. 2 DD/ 120kW	125mm	0.42m x 0.54m 530kW/m <sup>2</sup> 4.1kW/kg	At 101kW 2.8μT, 4.1μT	96.6% DC/DC	89kHz
ORNL DD/ 120kW	125mm	0.88m x 0.67m 195kW/m <sup>2</sup> 2.3kW/kg	At 11kW 19.1μT, 12.3μT	97.1% DC/DC	25kHz
ETH Zurich Rect./ 50kW	160mm	0.76m x 0.41m 160kW/m <sup>2</sup> 3.2kW/kg	At 50kW N/A, 22.5μT	95.8% DC/DC	85kHz



## CONCLUSION

- Fourier optimization and analysis is used to design efficient, generalized coil geometries with low stray field

## FUTURE WORK

- High-temperature and mission profile operation; polyphase interoperability

