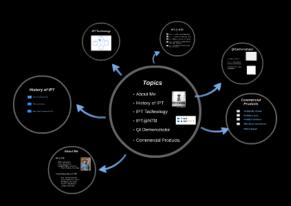


## **Inductive EVSE Technology**

Janosch Marquart University of Applied Sciences NTB Buchs





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# **Topics**

- About Me
- History of IPT



Source: Wikipedi

- IPT Technology
- IPT@NTB



- QI Demonstrator
- Commercial Products

## **About Me**

### Me @ NTB

- BSc. since 2011
- MSc. since 2014
- Applied R&D since 2011
  - From Watts to Kilowatts



## **Power Electronics @ NTB**

- Prof. Dr. Kurt Schenk
- Active R&D since 2010
- IPT R&D since 2012
- ECPE Competence Center since 2016

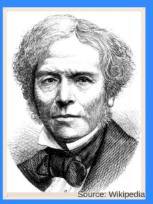
# History of IPT

- From the Beginning
- Pro's and Con's
- Inductive Charging for EVs

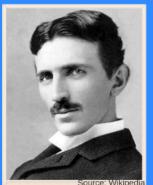
- 1831 M. Faraday discovers and proves electromagnetic induction.
- **1887** N. Tesla starts research in the field of AC-systems (synchronous machines) and high frequency AC systems.
- ~1995 First electric toothbrushes are charged without cables.



- 2002 Conductix-Wampfler starts inductive charging for first electric busses in Genau and Turin.
- 2007 M. Soljacic (WiTricity) is capable of transfering 60 W for a lightbulb over the distance of 2 m.
- 2008 Foundation of the Wireless Power Consortium, which later introduces the well known QI standard.
- 2010 First smartphones can be charged wireless.
- 2015 Commercial 3.5 kW ICS



Michael Faraday



Nikola Tesla



M. Soljacic and his Team



#### Pro's

- Increased reliability and lifetime of systems.
- New degree of freedom e.g. for design.
- Increased comfort.
- Increased safety.

#### Con's

- Magnetic field in the air
- Alignment for efficient charging
- LOD and FOD can interrupt charging.



## **Static Charging**

- The Vehicle is not moving for a long to medium period of time (e.g. > 5 minutes).
- · Driver does not intend to use the vehicle soon.
- Possible scenarios: Parking at home or at the office

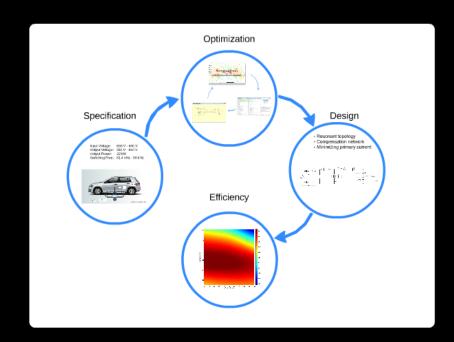
## **Stationary Charging**

- The Vehicle is not moving for a short period of time (e.g. < 5 minutes).
- Driver remains in the vehicle.
- Possible scenarios: Traffic lights, bus stops or delivery trucks.

## **Dynamic Charging**

- · The Vehicle is moving while being charged.
- · Driver remains in the vehicle.
- Possible scenarios: Traveling on highways or on city streets.

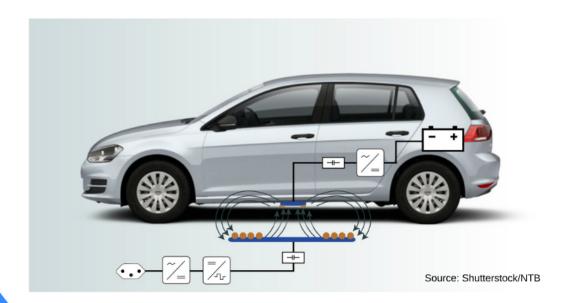
# IPT Technology

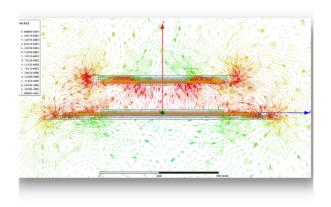


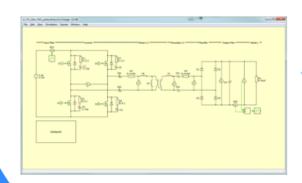
Input Voltage: 600 V - 800 V Output Voltage: 330 V - 440 V

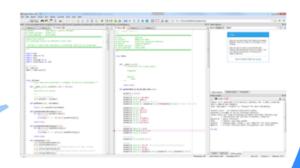
Output Power: 22 kW

Switching Freq.: 81.4 kHz - 90 kHz

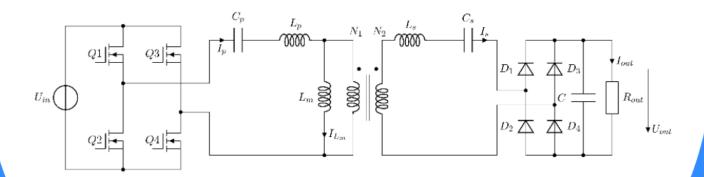


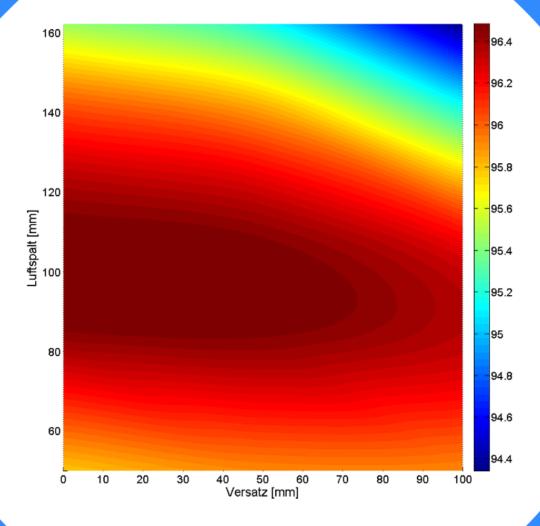




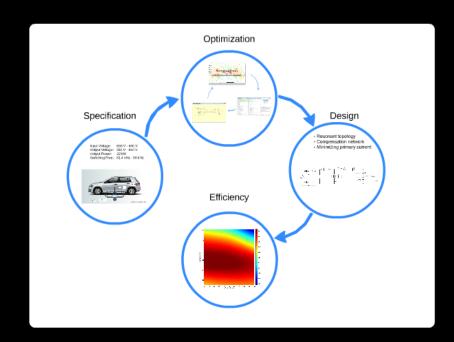


- Resonant topology
- Compensation network
- Minimizing primary current





# IPT Technology



# IPT @ NTB

- 2012: 3.5kW IPT during Master thesis
- 2014: 7.2kW IPT during Bachelor thesis
- 2015: 11kW/22kW IPT as a CTI Project
- 2017: Task leader "innovative charging technology" for SCCER
- 2017: Representing Switzerland at IEA HEV TCP Task 26

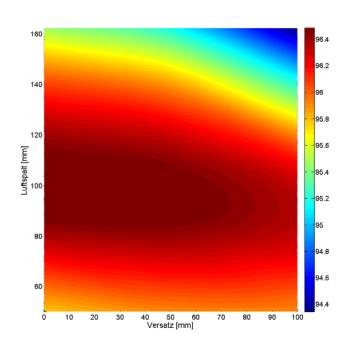
Power Level: 3.5 kWOutput Voltage: 400 VSwitching Freq.: 96 kHz

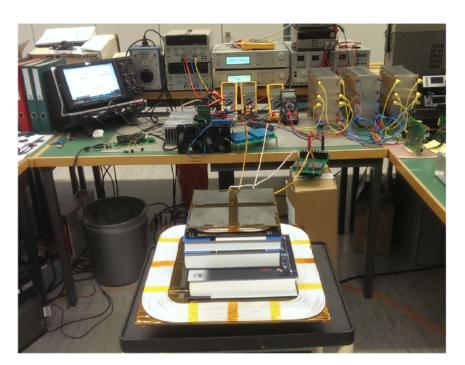
• CPM: 250 mm x 250 mm

• Misalignment: 60 mm (x-Axis)

Misalignment: 90 mm (y-Axis)

• Airgap: 50 mm - 160 mm





Early Lab Demo

• Power Level: 7.2 kW

Output Voltage: 200 V - 440 V

• Switching Freq.: 85 kHz +- 5 kHz

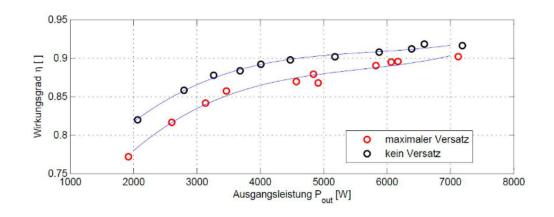
• CPM: 250 mm x 250 mm

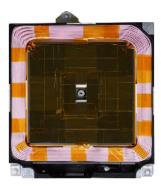
Misalignment: 75 mm (x-Axis)

Misalignment: 150 mm (y-Axis)

• Airgap: 100 mm - 200 mm







Early Protoype



Early Testsetup of 22 kW System Efficiency up to 96 %

# IPT @ NTB

- 2012: 3.5kW IPT during Master thesis
- 2014: 7.2kW IPT during Bachelor thesis
- 2015: 11kW/22kW IPT as a CTI Project
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# QI Demonstrator

- 110 kHz to 250 kHz
- 5 W / 15 W low power
- 120 W medium power
- Communication using modulation





# Commercial Products

**Availability of Data** 

Statistical Data

**Available Systems** 

Efficiency Comparison

**Future Impact** 

#### **Official Sources**

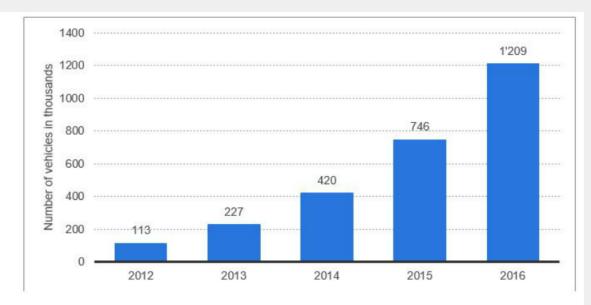
Almost no official sources

## **System Comparison**

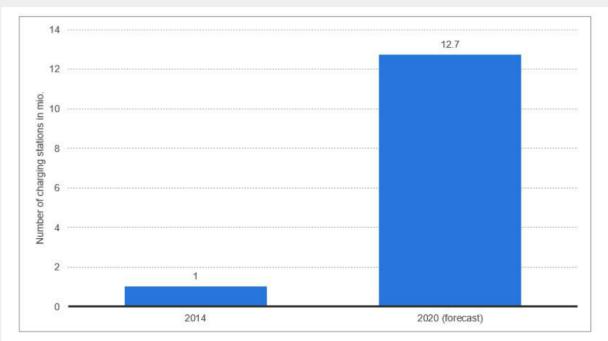
Difficult to compare as the standardization process is not yet finished.

### **Competition**

Heavy competition, everyone wants to get a piece of the cake!

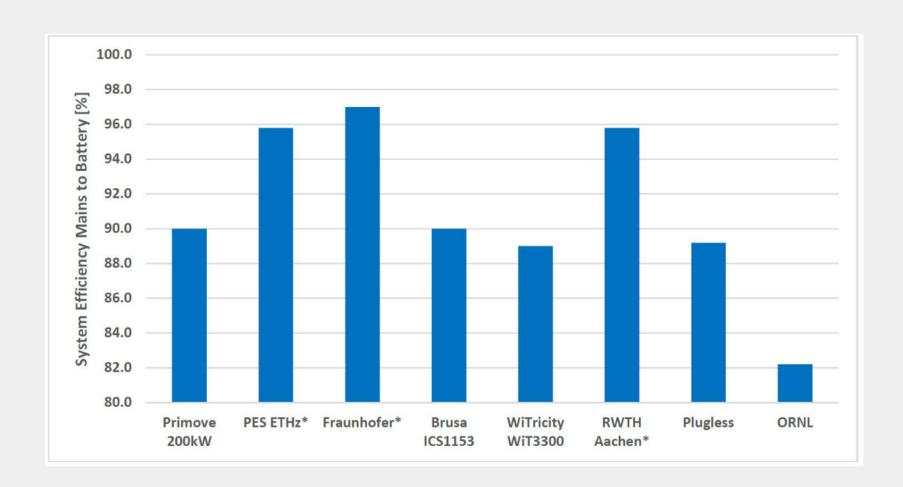


Source: http://www.statista.com/statistics/270603/worldwide-number-of-hybrid-and-electric-vehicles-since-2009/



 $Source: \underline{http://de.statista.com/statistik/daten/studie/431317/umfrage/ladestationen-fuer-elektroautos-weltweit}$ 

PluglessPower	https://www.pluglesspower.com/
Qualcom Halo	https://www.qualcomm.com/products/halo
Conductix Wampfler	http://www.conductix.ch
Kaist (Korea)	http://www.kaist.edu
Bombardier PRIMOVE	http://primove.bombardier.com
Momentum Dynamics	http://www.momentumdynamics.com
WiTricity	http://witricity.com/
Eaton HEVO	https://www.hevopower.com/
IPT Technology GmbH	http://www.ipt-technology.com
ORNL WPT (DOE Oak Ridge National Lab)	Licenses the technology to the private sector.



# Commercial Products

**Availability of Data** 

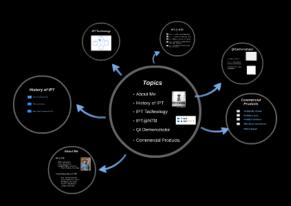
Statistical Data

**Available Systems** 

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