

Low wireless power transfer using Inductive Coupling for mobile phone charger

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Abstract. A wireless power transfer (WPT) using inductive coupling for mobile phone charger is studied. The project is offer to study and fabricate WPT using inductive coupling for mobile phone charger that will give more information about distance is effect for WPT performance and WPT is not much influenced by the presence of hands, books and types of plastics. The components used to build wireless power transfer can be divided into 3 parts components, the transceiver for power transmission, the inductive coils in this case as the antenna, receiver and the rectifier which act convert AC to DC. Experiments have been conducted and the wireless power transfer using inductive coupling is suitable to be implemented for mobile phone charger.

1. Introduction

In recent years, there has been increasing interest in research and development of wireless power technology to eliminate the “last cable” after Wi-Fi becomes widely accepted [1]. Imagine sitting down for a cup of coffee, and placing your mobile phone on the table. The phone lights up, and starts to automatically charge without connectors or cables. You could simply grab your mobile phone on your way out in the morning, and charge it wherever you needed to at home, the office, the library, the local coffee shop. It would be even better if you did not ever need a charger. We could simply forget about USB cables, chargers and, when traveling, adapters. Inductive power transfer is being used in numerous applications for transferring power wirelessly. Inductively coupled chargers are being used for wireless charging of mobile phones, MP3 Player and other handheld devices as proposed in [2-4].

WPT can be divided into 3 parts components. First, transceiver. The transceiver electromagnetically transfers power via inductive coils which supply a wireless transfer of power to receiver units. Second, inductive coupling, the inductive coupling in this case as the antenna and forward to the bridge rectifier which act convert the induced AC voltage to the DC voltage. Third, rectifier. The rectifier finally will supplies DC voltage to the load. Block diagram of wireless power transfer as shown in Figure 1.

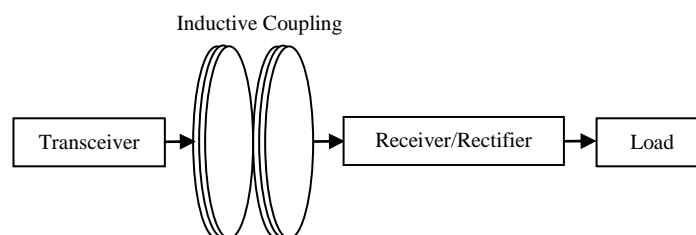


Figure 1. Block Diagram of Wireless Power Transfer

Currently WPT is requirements to be implanted for gadget charger such as mobile phone, iPad, MP3 Player and other handheld devices, for example we could simply forget about USB cables, chargers and, when traveling, and will be efficiency.

2. Methodology

2.1. Simulation.

Simulation wireless power transfer has been done simulation used multisim software, as shown in Figure 2.

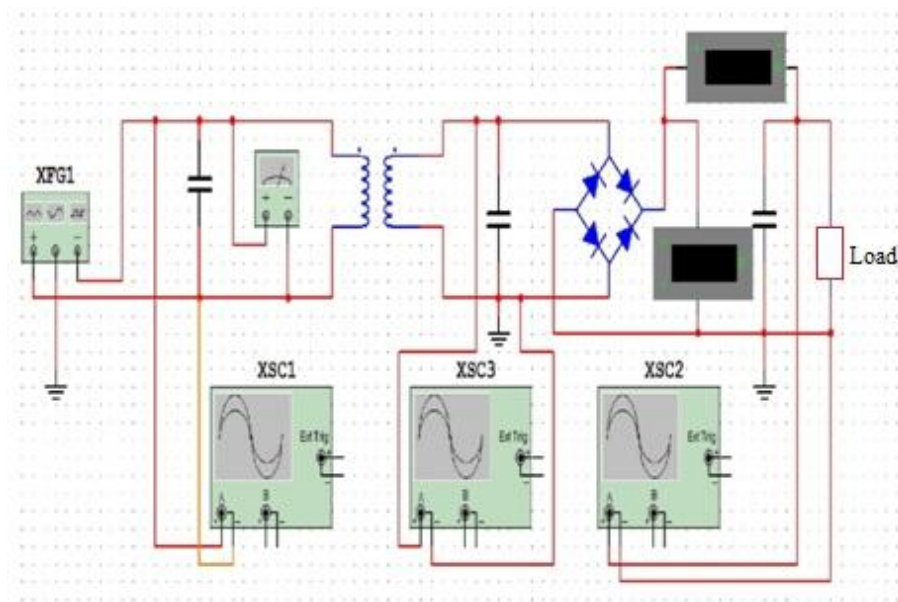


Figure 2. Simulation wireless power transfer using multisim software.

Multisim is an industry standard, best in class spice simulation environment. It is the cornerstone of the NI circuits teaching solution to build expertise through practical application in designing, prototyping, and testing electrical circuits.

2.2. Principle of wireless power transfer using inductive coupling.

Experimental setup has been studied to get the performance of WPT. In this experiment a mobile phone devices is used as an load . The experimental setup of transceiver unit has been conducted. Energy transfer by electromagnetic induction to the receiver via inductive coupling. The voltage sources to the transceiver was provide by function generator with 1.2 MHz frequency and 0.01 of Vp-p (AC). The inductive coupling is used as the antenna to wireless power delivered from the transmitting to the input of a receiver. Receiver unit, the bridge rectifier is used convert AC voltage to produces DC voltage and produce DC output. A capacitor is included in the circuit to act as a filter to reduce ripple voltage. The experimental setup as shown in Figure 3.

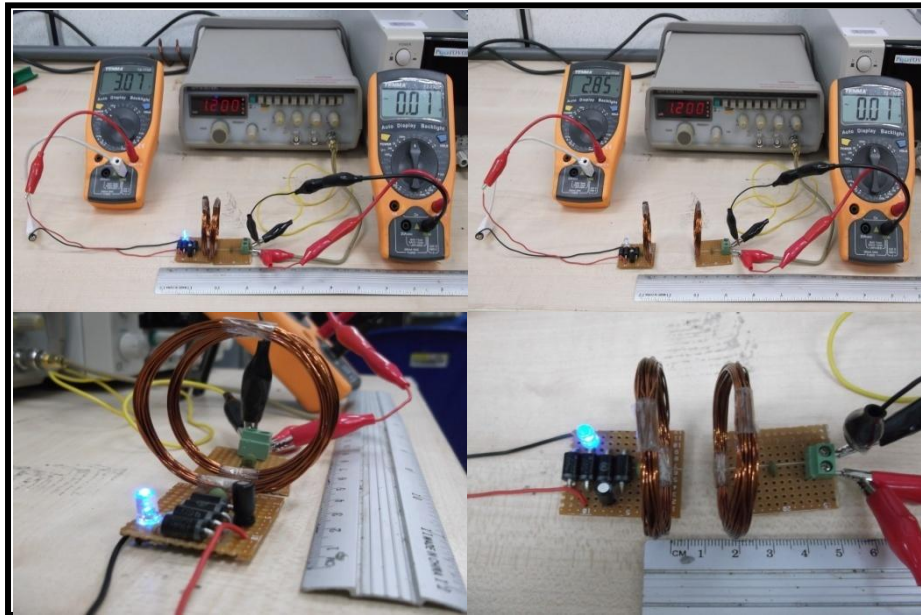


Figure 3. Experimental setup and collect data

2.3. Obstacle between Transmitter and Receiver

2.3.1. A presence of hands

As shown in Figure 3. Experiment has been test using obstacle hands between the transmitter and receiver inductive coupling.

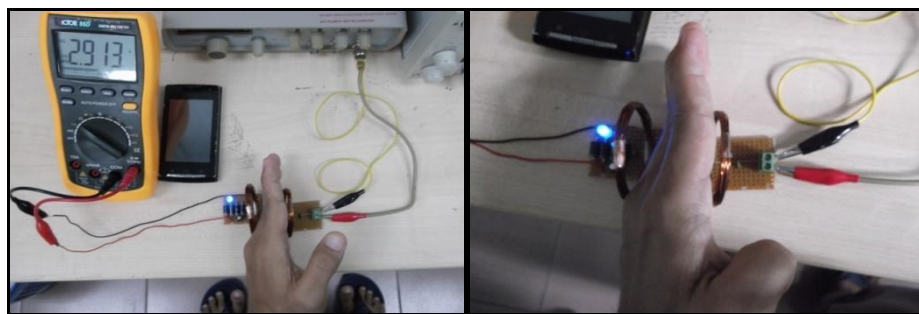


Figure 4. Experiment has been test using obstacle hands

2.3.2. A presence of book

As shown in Figure 4. Experiment has been test using obstacle a Book between the transmitter and receiver inductive coupling.



Figure 5. Experiment has been test using obstacle a book

2.3.3. A presence types of plastics

As shown in Figure 5. Experiment has been test using obstacle types of plastics (Handphone casing and Tupperware) between the transmitter and receiver inductive coupling.

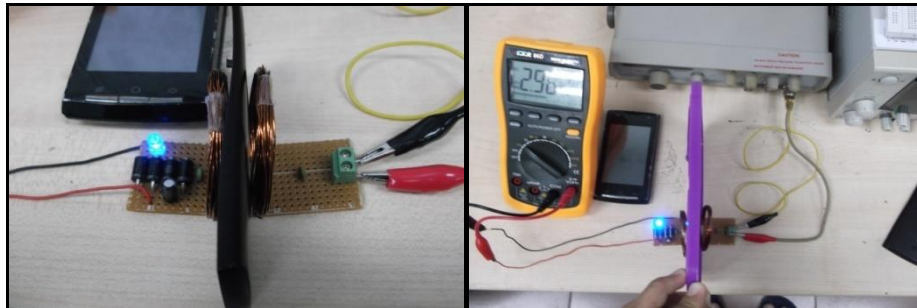


Figure 6. Experiment has been test using obstacle types of plastics (Handphone casing and Tupperware)

3. Results

An experiments has been conducted to get the WPT efficiency. The transmission inductive coupling was developed with diameter 4.5 cm number of turn is 20 while the receiver using diameter 4.5 cm number of turn is 20. The distance between these two inductive coils are varied to obtain the optimum distance for wireless power transmission.

Table 1. Varied distance data vs DC output voltage and $V_{p-p}(AC)$

Distance (cm)	$V_{p-p}(AC)$	f (MHz)	DC output voltage (Volt)
0.0	0.01	1.2	4.50
0.5	0.01	1.2	4.36
1.0	0.01	1.2	4.21
1.5	0.01	1.2	3.96
2.0	0.01	1.2	3.93
2.5	0.01	1.2	3.91
3.0	0.01	1.2	3.89
3.5	0.01	1.2	3.88
4.0	0.01	1.2	3.86
4.5	0.01	1.2	3.84
5.0	0.01	1.2	3.79

Table 1 shows the result of varied distance and the voltage differences when the distance is varied. The input source used from function generator and for wireless power transmission used frequency 1.2 MHz.

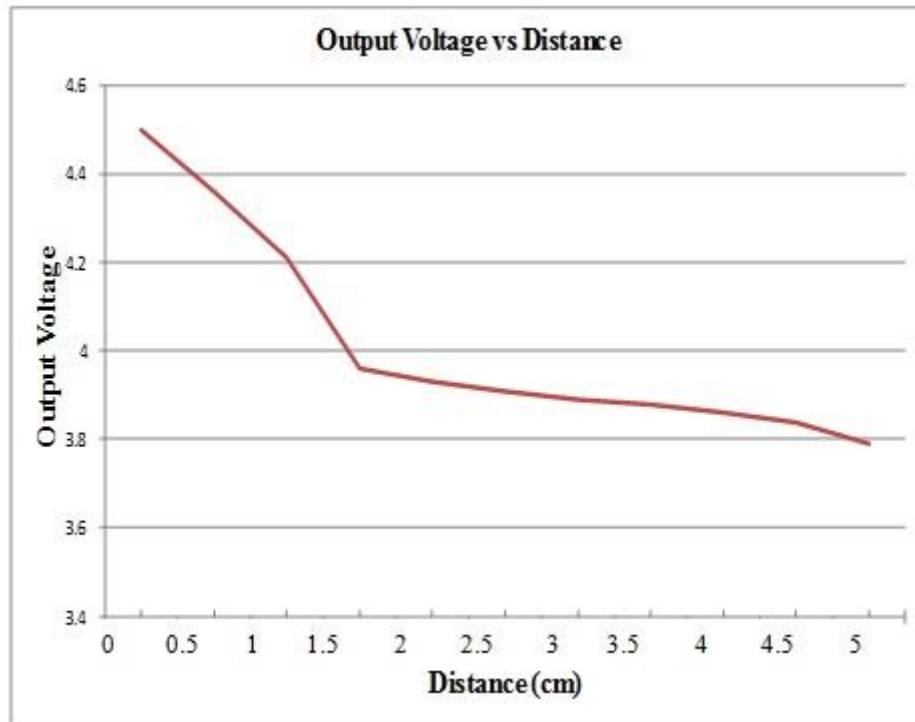


Figure 7. Graph of output voltage vs distance

Figure 7 shows the graph that has been created according to table 1. The DC output voltage getting lower as the distance are higher. From this graph we can conclude that the wireless power transmission is higher when the distance is nearer.

To observe the exact waveform of an electrical signal in this study used oscilloscope. Oscilloscopes are electronic measuring instrument that serves to project the form of an electrical signal that can be seen and studied.

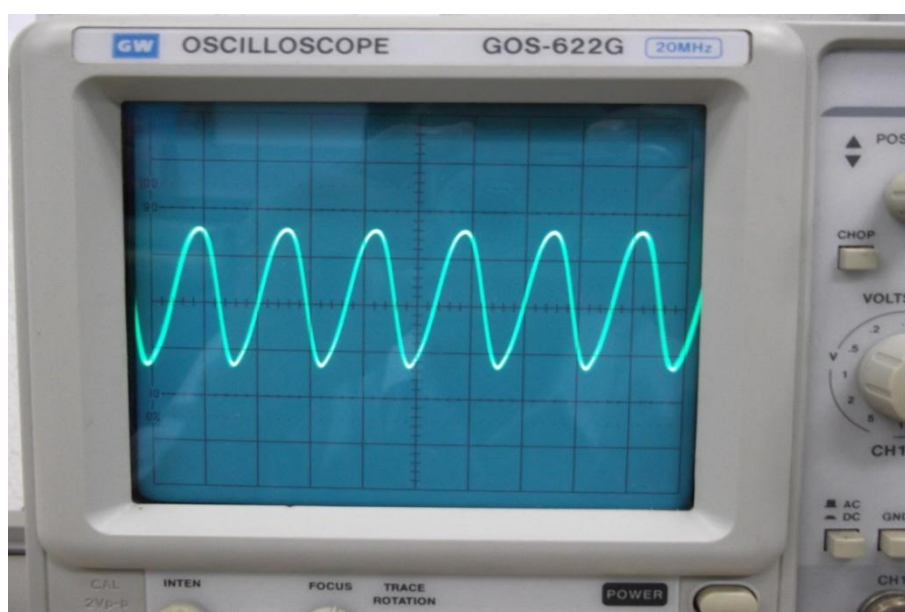


Figure 8. Sine wave at output function generator

Figure 8 shows the sine waveforms at output function generator (XSC1 refer to Figure 2) with 1.2 MHz and V_{p-p} (AC) 0.01 V.

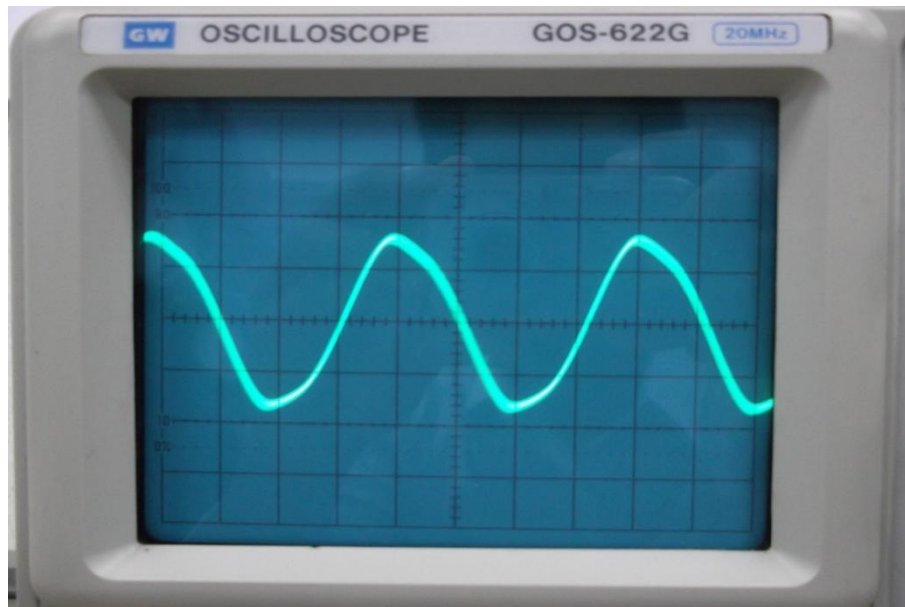


Figure 9. Voltage waveform at the inductive coupling receiver

Figure 9 shows the voltage waveform at the inductive coupling receiver terminals (XSC3 refer to Figure 2) before pass to bridge rectifier as convert AC to DC voltage.

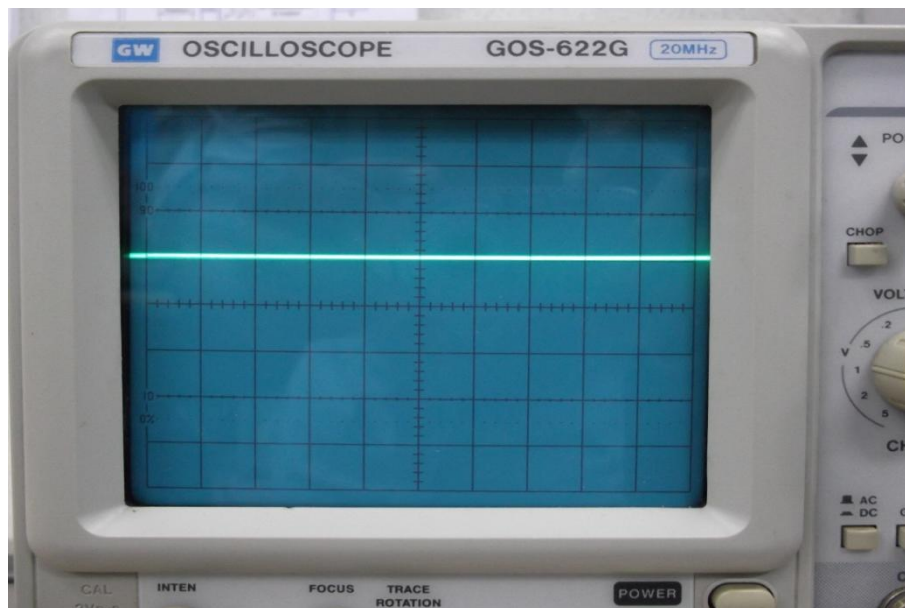


Figure 10. DC output waveform

Figure 10 displays the DC output waveform at bridge rectifier (XSC2 refer to Figure 2) as convert AC voltage to DC voltage.

Besides those experiments that has been measured above, the tests using an barrier (shielding) between the transmitter and receiver inductive coupling are also conducted. A presence of hands, books and plastics (handphone casing and tupperware) to be implanted for mobile phone charger. This results shows that the wireless power transfer is not much affected by the presence of hands, books and plastics.

Conclusions

From the overall experiment conducted from wireless power transfer using inductive coupling for mobile phone charger below conclusions are deduce :

1. Base on experimental result, the study on wireless power transfer using inductive coupling has much aspect in terms distance, range of frequency and result show the nearer the distance, the voltage transferred is higher.
2. From the experimental result in table 1, the distance 0 cm is the most efficient wireless power transmission.
3. Base on experimental result, the distance that the power can be transmitted is up to 5 cm with 3.79 Volt, because of in this condition, the mobile phone is still can charging.
4. The wireless power transfer is not much affected by shielding materials such as the presence of hands, books and types of plastics.
5. The result shows that the wireless power transfer is suitable to be implemented for mobile phone charger.

Acknowledgement

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References

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