

XXXVI Cycle

A Maximum Efficiency Transfer Solution in Wireless Power Systems

Andrea Celentano Supervisor: Prof. Gianluca Setti

Voltage limiter case (i.e., the load requires constant voltage)

 $\frac{P_N}{V_N^2} \leq$

 $\frac{P_{N}}{V_{N}}$

 $\frac{P_N}{I_N^2} \ge$

 $\frac{P_N}{T_N}$

Current limiter case, (i.e., the load requires constant current)

Conductance load model

Current source load model

Resistive

Voltage source load model

/our

Adopted methodologies

Research context and motivation

- Wireless Power Transfer (WPT) is an emerging technique that aims to replace standard wired power supply in an increasing amount of applications such as biomedical implants: it represents a viable alternative to overcome the issues related to the use of implanted batteries (e.g. size, longevity, and bio-compatibility).
- An example is given by the cochlear implant depicted in the Figure: WPT in cochlear implants usually relies on inductive coupling in which one coil is placed immediately outside the human body and the other inside it, giving rise to a coupled inductance system operating in the near field. SOURCE
- Uncontrolled WPT systems are strongly sensitive to variations either in the coupling factor or in the load therefore a feedback mechanism is needed.



Addressed research questions/problems

- Investigation of a primary-side control of a WPT link, i.e., the capability of delivering the optimal power level to the load without compromising system efficiency, by only sensing quantities available at the primary side (i.e., by avoiding back telemetry).
- When adding a simple power regulator at the secondary side, we observe and analyze the existence of a Maximum Efficiency Transfer point (MET), easily detectable at the primary. Vin The MET point ensures both the desired
- power level $(P_L = P_N)$ and the maximum efficiency ($P_{out} = P_L$) The MET is identified by a corner point in the Iin - Vin characteristic (i.e., a discontinuity in

its derivative)



Novel contributions

- · Proposed Primary-Side approach with NO need for advanced WPT system modeling.
- · Proposed Primary-Side approach with NO need for system parameters estimation.
- K- and PN-agnostic procedure capable of identifying the MET point around $V_{in} = V_{in}^{opt}$ by avoiding back telemetry techniques.

List of attended classes

- 01DPIRO Advanced Topics in Energy Storage System and Electric Vehicle Drivetrain Design (07/09/22, 4 CFU)
- 01UMNRV Advanced deep Learning (15/06/21, 6 CFU)
- 01QTXRV BIO/CMOS interfaces and co-design (31/08/21, 3 CFU)
- 01QFDRV - Photonics: a key enabling technology for engineering applications (16/07/21, 5 CFU)
- 02SFURV Advanced scientific programming in Matlab (27/04/21, 6 CFU)
- 01QSXRU The measurement of electrical impedance (10/03/21, 2 CFU)
- 02LGXRV Environmental impact evaluation of magnetic and electric fields at industrial frequency (19/7/21, 4 CFU)
- 01TUFRV All you need to know about research data management and open access publishing (08/04/21, 3 CFU)
- 02SINPQ Anthropology of school and educational contexts (22/07/22, 6 CFU)
- 02SIOPQ Teaching, technology and educational research (18/07/22, 6 CFU)
- EXT_ACT Pedagogy of educational and formative relationship for secondary school (15/07/22.6 CFU)
- 01UZHPQ Psychological ed educational aspects of learning (23/06/22, 6 CFU)
- 02LWHRV Communication (29/04/21, 1 CFU)
- 01SHMRV Entrepreneurial Finance (28/04/21, 1 CFU)
- 01UNVRV Navigating the hiring process (02/05/21, 1 CFU)
- 08IXTRV Project management (28/04/21, 1 CFU)
- 01RISRV Public Speaking (26/04/21, 1 CFU)
- 01SYBRV Research integrity (03/05/21, 1 CFU)





Until $I_{in}^{0} > 0.5 I_{in}^{0}|_{ON}$

- highlights Bullet the theoretical MET point. Triangle highlights the identified MET point
- according to the previous Algorithm.



Current source behavior

 $V_{out} = aV_{in} - R_{out}I_o$



If Gout $\ll P_N/V_N^2$

If $R_{out} \ll P_N/I_N^2$

 $G_{out} < P_N / V_N^2$

 V_{out} (V)

Future work

 ${}^{3}_{Vin}$ (V)

- Development of an Online MET point tracking algorithm.
- Design and Control of WPT systems that are not based on Class-E DC-DC (e.g., LLC). Design and Control of WPT systems achieving a higher power level.

Submitted and published works

A. Celentano, C.Paolino, F. Pareschi, V. Valente, R. Rovatti, W. A. Serdijn and G. Setti, "A Maximum Efficiency Transfer

- Solution in Wireless Power Transfer Systems: Theory and Validation," submitted in IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics A. Celentano, F. Pareschi, R. Rovatti and G. Setti, "A Zero-Transient Dual Frequency Control for Class-E Resonant DC-DC Converters," accepted for publication in IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics.
- A. Celentano, F. Pareschi, V. Valente, R. Rovatti, W. A. Serdijn and G. Setti, "A Comparison between Class-E DC-DC Design Methodologies for Wireless Power Transfer," 2021 IEEE International Midwest Symposium on Circuits and Systems (MWSCAS), 2021, pp. 71-74, doi: 10.1109/MWSCAS47672.2021.9531712.
- A. Celentano, F. Pareschi, V. R. Gozalez-Diaz, R. Rovatti and G. Setti, "A Methodology for Practical Design and Optimization of Class-E DC-DC Resonant Converters," in IEEE Access, vol. 8, pp. 205568-205589, 2020, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2020.3035507.
- F. Pareschi, A. Celentano, M. Mangia, R. Rovatti and G. Setti, "Through-The-Barrier Communications in Isolated Class-E Converters Embedding a Low-K Transformer," 2020 IEEE International Symposium on Circuits and Systems (ISCAS), 2020,
- pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/ISCAS45731.2020.9180486. A. Celentano, F. Pareschi, V. Valente, R. Rovatti, W. A. Serdijn and G. Setti, "A Wireless Power Transfer System for Biomedical Implants based on an isolated Class-E DC-DC Converter with Power Regulation Capability," 2020 IEEE 63rd International Midwest Symposium on Circuits and Systems (MWSCAS), 2020, pp. 190-193, doi: 10.1109/MWSCAS48704.2020.9184689.

PhD program in Electrical, Electronics and **Communications Engineering**



POLITECNICO DI TORINO



a e

Class-E DC-DC SPECIFICATIONS 3 V 0.16 Vin

L1=L2 1.47 uH Vout 6 V lout 10 mA Q 50 • MET Point Identification

Algorithm: MET Point Id.