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IC1301 – WiPE

Wireless power transfer in vehicular applications

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Recent development (1)









RWG - 3D textile (across)



Recent development (2)

Horn, transmission, dist. 180 mm





- → Horn-free space
- Horn-above metal sheet
 Horn-3D textile (along)

→ Horn-3D textile (across)



Recent development (3)

Towards in-car transfer









Recent development (4)

In-car along-roof transfer



Tx1

Tx2

WPT at lower frequencies

UWB band-group VI ⇒ 8 GHz



WPT in small airplane (1)

Small airplane = 25 kg of wires

- 10% of cabling removed \rightarrow 2.5 \times 30 tons of fuel saved
- 1 liter of kerosene \rightarrow 2.58 kg of CO₂
- CO_2 reduction: $2.5 \times 30\ 000 \times 2.58$ kg per year





WPT in small airplane (2)



WPT in small airplane (3)



WPT in small airplane (4)



Integrating sensors



Screen-printed sensors (1)





- Digiflex-Master foil by Alphaset
- ESL 1901-S polymer silver paste by ESL

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Paste cured at 80°C for 30 min.



Screen-printed sensors (2)



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Ocost C

In-plane applications (1)

WPT (communication) to neighboring seats





In-plane applications (2)



Feeding 3D textile material (1)



Feeding 3D textile material (2)

Instead of an antenna, transmission line \rightarrow SIW transition being used





Summary

- 3D textile material → EM energy distribution along the roof of a vehicle
- Screen-printed antennas → delivery of EM energy to seats with passengers
- Future work:
 - Coax-to-SIW transition for feeding 3D textile material
 - Integration of electronics to the textile



Waveguide filter



Thank you for your attention

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