

ABSTRAK

Wireless Power Transfer (WPT) merupakan bagian yang dikaitkan dengan revolusi transportasi global sehingga dapat mempercepat pertumbuhan di pasar Electric Vehicle (EV), yang menawarkan alternatif menarik untuk pengisian daya. Dalam implementasi nya *misalignment* tidak dapat dihindari karena perilaku pengemudi parkir dan memiliki efek yang merugikan pada *Power Transfer Efficiency* (PTE). Makalah ini mengusulkan desain kumparan array baru untuk mengoptimalkan PTE pada kopling magnetik resonansi WPT dan mengurangi ukuran kumparan penerima Rx. Rangkaian penerima dan pemancar yang dirancang untuk mensimulasikan kondisi parkir dan tempat parkir dan memperoleh data PTE dalam pengaturan skala kecil. Hasil eksperimental menunjukkan bahwa PTE dapat ditingkatkan sebesar 10% di pusat array, dan 82% saat *misalignment* pada radius array terhadap kumparan lingkaran tunggal. Pada area *misalignment tangensial boundary* efisiensi meningkat 5-10 % dibandingkan array kumparan lingkaran. Rangkaian kumparan novel yang diusulkan mencapai PTE keseluruhan lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan desain kumparan tunggal dan adanya kenaikan PTE pada *misalignment tangensial boundary* jika dibandingkan dengan Array kumparan lingkaran.

Kata Kunci — *wireless power transfer, kumparan hexagonal, electric vehicle, power transfer efficiency, misalignment*

ABSTRACT

Wireless Power Transfer (WPT) is part of associated with the global transportation revolution so as to accelerate growth in the Electric Vehicle (EV) market, which offers an attractive alternative to wired charging. In its implementation misalignment is unavoidable due to parking driver behavior and has adverse effects on Power Transfer Efficiency (PTE). This paper proposes a new coil array design to optimize PTE on WPT magnetic resonance coupling and reduce the size of the Rx receiver coil. Receiver and transmitter circuits designed to simulate parking conditions and parking lots and obtain PTE data in small scale settings. Experimental results show that PTE can be increased by 10% in the center of the array, and 82% during misalignment on a radius array against a single loop coil. In the area of misalignment tangential boundary efficiency increased 5-10% compared to circular coil arrays. The proposed novel coil series achieves a higher overall PTE than a single coil design and an increase in PTE in the tangential boundary misalignment when compared to circular coil arrays.

Keyword - wireless power transfer, hexagonal coil, electric vehicle, power transfer efficiency, misalignment

U N I V E R S I T A S
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