# Future society opened by direct dynamic wireless power transfer to EV

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What is dynamic Wireless Power Transfer (DWPT)? EV that can travel without worrying about remaining battery capacity

**Problem: Existing EVs have shorter cruise range than ICVs** 



Solution 1:Load a lot of batteries

□ EV gets heavier⇒ Increase of resistance, NOT efficient
 □ Cost increases

### Solution 2: D-WPT

EV receives electricity like a trainWireless power transfer from road coils



 $\infty$  cruising range

# What is In-wheel Motor (IWM)?



**Onboard Motor** 



In-wheel Motor

- Lighter and more environmentally friendly
- Safety improvement by independent driving force control of each wheel
- ✓ Wider interior space, comfortable

## **DWPT + IWM = Ultimate Driving System**

# **Advantage of Wireless In-wheel Motor**

#### Benefits related to coil gaps for WPT



## High performance by layout of the receiver coil

# **System configuration of WIWM-2**



## All drive system is in unsprang area

# Achieved performance of WPT System

# Charging Output : <u>12kW</u> Efficiency (DC to DC): <u>92.3% at nominal position</u> <u>89% with 100mm misalignment</u>



# **Third generation Wireless In-wheel Motor (WIWM-3)**



**1**<sup>st</sup> **Generation** WPT for driving



**2<sup>nd</sup> Generation** DWPT with IWM



# 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Evolution of DWPT

all components in wheel Infinity driving range Open innovation



## **Project Team**



# **Structure of WIWM-3**



- 12kW motor output/wheel(air cooling)  $\checkmark$
- All components are in unsprang area  $\checkmark$

#### Motor + Inverter + Converter + Resonance Capacitor + Cooling System



 $\checkmark$ 

# **Requirements of WIWM-3**



# **Feature of motor**

**Outer Rotor** 

- ✓ High torque output
- Improved volumetric efficiency







✓ High efficiency due to no gear
✓ High response due to no gear

Wheel is fixed directly



# Feature of power conversion unit

#### **Circular Board**

#### ✓ Super small SiC device

 $\checkmark$  High efficiency active rectification





#### **Electromechanical System**

- $\checkmark$  High efficiency due to short wire
- Downsized by integrated cooling system



Evolution of Coils				Structure of Receiver
Receiver (vehicle side)	254×387×37	<b>E</b> 230×230×26.5	Capacity 53%down	Ferrite Ferrite Case
Transmitter (road side)	1500×490×45	1086×318×45	Capacity 61%down	Coil Coil Case Coil Case <b>2 layers spiral coil</b> ✓ Downsizing without inductance change ✓ High efficiency by 1wire
WPT Output	12kW	18kW	50% up	
Efficiency (AC to AC, Theoretical)	96.5%	98.1%	Loss 45% down	
	WIWM-2	WIWM-3	Improvement	

# **Achieved performance of WIWM-3**



# **18kW output with 95.2% DC to DC efficiency is achieved**

# Vehicle test at the University of Tokyo



Transmitter Coil Rear View



## **Dynamic charging is achieved**

# Future society realized by DWPT

□ Smart City will be demonstrated by 2025

- 30m chargeable area in front of traffic signal
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$  Battery SOC can be kept by DWPT

□ Low vehicle cost by reducing the battery

□ Carbon neutral will be achieved by DWPT



EVs will be more friendly for customers and the earth

## Conclusion





#### We are developing novel driving system "WIWM"

#### WIWM-3 achieved high WPT power and efficiency

EVs will be more friendly for customers and the earth by DWPT