NON-CONTACT POWER TRANSMITTING DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is based upon and claims the benefit of priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2014-181905, filed September 08, 2014; the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD

Embodiments described herein relate generally to a non-contact power transmitting device that transmits power from a power transmitting device to a power receiving device in a non-contact manner.

BACKGROUND

Recently, a non-contact power transmitting device that transmits power in a non-contact manner has been widely used. The non-contact power transmitting device is configured by a power transmitting device that transmits power and a power receiving device that receives the transmitted power, and transmits power from the power transmitting device to the power receiving device in a non-contact manner, by using electromagnetic coupling, such as electromagnetic induction or magnetic resonance. The power receiving device includes a drive circuit that drives the power receiving device, and a load unit such as a charging circuit of a secondary battery which is mounted on the power receiving device.

JP-A-2011-229265 discloses a non-contact power transmitting device that transmits power from a power transmitting device to a power receiving device in a non-contact manner, by using electromagnetic coupling between the power transmitting device and the power receiving device. A mobile terminal that is a power receiving device receives power from a charger that is a power transmitting device in a non-contact manner, and charges a secondary battery embedded in the mobile terminal.

In addition, authentication of whether or not the mobile terminal mounted on the charger is a correct apparatus that has to be originally mounted is performed through communication using electromagnetic coupling between the charger and the mobile terminal mounted on the charger, and when it is determined that the authentication is established, the mobile terminal is set as an appropriate power transmission target, and thus continuous normal power transmission is started.

As communication means for authentication, load modulation is used. The mobile terminal includes a load modulation unit, and if data is transmitted from the mobile terminal to the charger, the load modulation unit changes a load thereof (internal resistance value) according to the data being transmitted, and thereby an induced voltage of a primary coil in the charger is changed.

In order to demodulate the load-modulated data signal from the mobile terminal, a reception unit in the charger performs peak hold processing for an amplitude of the induced voltage of the primary coil, and determines whether the data from the mobile terminal is logic “0” or logic “1” by comparing a peak voltage to a threshold (voltage value).

When the power is transmitted to the mobile terminal that is in close contact with a charging stand, an electromagnetic induction method is widely used. In the electromagnetic induction method, a frequency of approximately 100 kHz is often used for power transmission. With the frequency of approximately 100 kHz, it is possible to provide a method of observing a change of the amplitude of the induced voltage of the primary boil as demodulating means disclosed in JP-A-2011-229265.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration of a non-contact power transmitting device according to a first embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration of a power transmitting device according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a sequence diagram illustrating an operation of the non-contact power transmitting device according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a timing diagram illustrating the operation of the non-contact power transmitting device according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration of a non-contact power transmitting device according to a second embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0009] In an electromagnetic induction method, if a power transmitting device is separated by approximately several cm from a power receiving device, power transmission efficiency is rapidly decreased. In contrast to this, in a non-contact power transmitting device using a magnetic resonance method, even if a power transmitting device is separated by approximately several cm from a power receiving device, power transmission efficiency can be maintained high. In the non-contact power transmitting device using the magnetic resonance method, a frequency of several MHz, for example, 6.78 MHz or 13.56 MHz is frequently used for power transmission. Particularly, there is a technical problem that, if the frequency is increased (equal to or higher than several MHz), it is difficult to detect a voltage that is induced to a transmission coil, using a simple configuration, demodulation is hardly performed by the technology disclosed in JP-A-2011-229265, and authentication cannot be performed. An object of the invention is to easily perform authentication between a power transmitting device and a power receiving device, using a simple circuit configuration, even at a high power transmission frequency of approximately several megahertz.

[0010] In general, according to one embodiment, A non-contact power transmitting device includes a power receiving device that includes a rectification circuit, a voltage converting circuit, and a switching circuit for connecting or disconnecting the voltage converting circuit to or from a load unit; and a power transmitting device that includes a power transmitting circuit, a detection unit which detects a current that is supplied to the power transmitting circuit, and a determination circuit which compares the detected current value with a threshold current that is set in advance, and determines whether or not the load unit of the power receiving device is in contact with the power transmitting device, and that transmits power to the power receiving device in a non-contact manner.

[0012] Hereinafter, embodiments will be described with reference to the drawings. Meanwhile, the same symbols or reference numerals will be attached to the same configurations in the respective figures.

First Embodiment

[0013] FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an entire configuration of a non-contact power transmitting device according to a first embodiment. FIG. 2 is a perspective view schematically illustrating a power transmitting device and a power receiving device which configure a non-contact power transmitting device. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the non-contact power transmitting device includes a power transmitting device 10 that transmits power, and a power receiving device 20 that receives the transmitted power. The power that is output from a power transmitting circuit 11 is transmitted to the power receiving device 20, using electromagnetic coupling, such as an electromagnetic induction method or a magnetic resonance method, between a power transmitting coil 13 and a power receiving coil 21.

[0014] The power transmitting device 10 receives DC power through an AC adapter 17 from an external device. The power transmitting device 10 includes a power transmitting circuit 11 that generates AC power, a resonance circuit that is configured by a capacitor 12 and a power transmitting coil 13, a current sensor 14 that detects a DC current which is input from the AC adapter 17 to the power transmitting circuit 11, a current detection circuit 15 that amplifies a small signal which is detected by the current sensor 14, and a control circuit 16. The current sensor 14 and the current detection circuit 15 configure a current detection unit. The current sensor 14 is, for example, a small resistor or the like. The control circuit 16 is configured by an installation detection unit 33, an authentication determination circuit 18, an oscillation circuit 19, or the like.

[0015] The power transmitting circuit 11 generates AC power with a frequency equal to or approximately equal to a self-resonance frequency of the resonance circuit that is configured by the capacitor 12 and the power transmitting coil 13. The power transmitting circuit 11 includes an FET that is a switching element, and the FET is turned on or off by an output of the oscillation circuit 19 in the control circuit 16. That is, the power transmitting circuit 11 is configured by an amplifier 30 of switching type, such as a class E amplifier. An oscillation frequency of the oscillation circuit 19 has a value equal to or approximately equal to the self-resonance frequency of the resonance circuit that is configured by the capacitor 12 and the power transmitting coil 13. The present embodiment provides a power transmitting device using magnetic field resonance of 6.78 MHz.

[0016] The frequency of AC power that is generated by the power transmitting circuit 11 for transmitting power is approximately 100 kHz, when using an electromagnetic induction method, and is several MHz to dozens of MHz when using a magnetic field resonance method. Frequency of 6.78 MHz or 13.56 MHz is mainly used in the magnetic field resonance method, but the frequency of power transmission is not limited particularly.

[0017] A voltage conversion circuit 31 is a circuit that converts an output voltage of the AC adapter 17 into a voltage appropriate for a circuit operation of each unit in the control circuit 16. After converted, the voltage is supplied to a circuit 16 in the power transmitting device 10.

[0018] The power receiving device 20 includes a resonance element that is configured by a power receiving coil 21 and a capacitor 22, a rectification circuit 23 that converts an AC current which is generated by the resonance element into a DC current, and a voltage converting circuit 24 that converts a DC voltage which is output from the rectification circuit 23 into a desired DC current. The power receiving device 20 includes a load unit 25, and the load unit 25 operates according to the DC current that is converted by the voltage converting circuit 24. The power receiving device 20 further includes a switching circuit 26 that connects or disconnects the voltage converting circuit 24 to or from the load unit 25. Control of connection and disconnection is performed by a control circuit 27 such as a microcontroller. The control circuit 27 also includes a storage unit 32 that stores patterns of connection and disconnection of the switching circuit 26. The voltage converting circuit 28 converts an output of the rectification circuit 23 into a DC voltage required for the control circuit 27.

[0019] A self-resonance frequency of a resonance circuit that is configured by the power receiving coil 21 and the capacitor 22 in the power receiving device 20 is equal to or approximately equal to a self-resonance frequency of the resonance circuit that is configured by the capacitor 12 and the power supplying coil 13 in the power transmitting device 10. The power transmitting coil 13 and the power receiving coil 21 are electromagnetically coupled to each other, and thereby power is efficiently transmitted from a power transmission side to a power reception side. The power receiving device resonates with 6.78 MHz that is equal to the frequency of the power transmitting device 10.

[0020] The load unit 25 is a circuit of an electronic apparatus, such as a mobile terminal or tablet terminal. Power that is received by the power receiving device 20 is used for an operation of the electronic apparatus, charging of a battery embedded in the electronic apparatus, or the like. The load unit 25 can be provided in the inside of the power receiving device 20 (FIG. 2), or can be provided separately from the power receiving device 20, depending on a configuration of the apparatus.

[0021] The capacitors 12 and 22 do not need to be configured by electronic components. Instead of those, capacitances between lines of each coil, or the like can be used, depending on shapes of the power transmitting coil 13 or the power receiving coil 21. In addition, in Fig. 1, a serial resonance circuit is configured in which the capacitor 12 is connected in series to the power transmitting coil 13 and the capacitor 22 is connected in series to the power receiving coil 21. Instead of the serial resonance circuit, a parallel resonance circuit in which a capacitor is connected in parallel with a coil may be used.

[0022] As illustrated in FIG. 2, the power receiving device 20 is disposed over the power transmitting device 10 in a direction of a solid line, and the non-contact power transmitting device of FIG. 1 is used. By overlapping the power receiving coil 21 over the power transmitting coil 13 of the power transmitting device 10, power is transmitted to the power receiving device 20. That is, by making an AC current flow through the power transmitting coil 13, an electric field occurs in the power transmitting coil 13. Meanwhile, an AC current flows through the power receiving coil 21 by the electromagnetic coupling, and by rectifying the current, power can be obtained. The obtained power is supplied to the load unit 25. A liquid crystal panel 35 that displays a power transmission state, and an LED 36 that is a warning lamp are mounted in the power transmitting device 10.

[0023] In FIG. 2, the power transmitting device 10 is formed of a case of a plate shape on which the power receiving device 20 is mounted, and includes the power transmitting coil 13 in an upper portion (a side close to the power receiving device 20) in the inside of the case. The power receiving device 20 includes a case of a plate shape, and is configured so as to be able to mount on the power transmitting device 10. In the inside of the power receiving device 20, the power receiving coil 21 is disposed in a lower portion (a side close to the power transmitting device 10) in the inside of the case, so as to face the power transmitting coil 13. It is preferable that the power transmitting coil 13 is close to the power receiving coil 21, but since there are cases of the power transmitting device 10 and the power receiving device 20, and covers that protect the devices 10 and 20, the power transmitting coil 13 and the power receiving coil 21 may also be used in a manner of being separated by several cm from each other.

[0024] An authentication operation of the non-contact power transmitting device will be described with reference to a sequence of FIG. 3 and a timing chart of FIG. 4.

[0025] The power transmitting device 10 intermittently transmits the power at first, if the power supply is activated. In order to detect whether or not the power receiving device 20 is mounted on the power transmitting device 10, the power transmitting device 10 intermittently transmits, and repeats intermittent power transmission until it is determined whether or not the power receiving device 20 is mounted on the power transmitting device 10 (ACT101).

[0026] The determination of whether or not the power receiving device 20 is mounted on the power transmitting device 10 is performed by the installation detection unit 33 in the control circuit 16. The current sensor 14 converts a transmitted current that is supplied to the power transmitting circuit 11 into a voltage, and the current detection circuit 15 amplifies the voltage that is induced to the current sensor 14. A shunt resistor with a very small resistance value is used as the current sensor 14. The installation detection unit 33 in the control circuit 16 converts the detected voltage into a current flowing through the current sensor 14, and compares the current with a threshold current that is determined in advance. If the detected current exceeds the threshold current, it is determined that the power receiving device 20 is mounted on the power transmitting device 10. If the detected current does not exceed the threshold current, it is determined that the power receiving device 20 is not mounted on the power transmitting device 10.

[0027] The power transmitting circuit 11 in the power transmitting device 10 uses an amplifier of a switching type, such as a class E amplifier. The FET in the power transmitting circuit 11 is switched in accordance with a frequency equal to or approximately equal to the self-resonance frequency of the resonance circuit that is configured by the capacitor 12 and the power transmitting coil 13, and thus a magnitude of the current that is supplied to the power transmitting circuit 11 from the AC adapter 17 is changed depending on a magnitude of the current that is supplied to the power receiving device 20.

[0028] For this reason, when the power receiving device 20 is not on the power transmitting device 10, the power that is transmitted from the power transmitted device 10 is decreased, and thus, transmitted current is decreased. If the power receiving device 20 is mounted on the power transmitting device 10, the power that is transmitted from the power transmitting device 10 is increased, and at the same time, the transmitted current is increased. For this reason, when the threshold of the transmitted current is set in advance, it is possible to detect whether or not the power receiving device 20 is mounted, by detecting whether or not the transmitted current is more than the threshold.

[0029] If an amplifier with a constant output is used for the power transmitting circuit 11, the current that is supplied to the power transmitting circuit 11 is approximately constant, and thus, by using a change of the transmitted current that is supplied to the power transmitting circuit 11, it is possible to determine whether or not the power receiving device 20 is mounted. For this reason, an amplifier that is used for the power transmitting circuit 11 need not to be limited to an amplifier of a switching type, such as a class E amplifier, but it is necessary to us an amplifier having a configuration in which the transmitted current is changed depending on the magnitude of a load.

[0030] As transmission interval at the time of intermittent transmission, the power is transmitted for approximately 0.1 seconds once every 10 seconds, and then whether or not the power receiving device 20 is mounted is checked. If it is necessary to immediately detect whether or not the power receiving device 20 is mounted, the transmission interval may be reduced more. In contrast to this, if it is not necessary to immediately detect whether or not the power receiving device 20 is mounted, the transmission interval may be elongated more within an allowable range. If the transmission interval is elongated, there is an advantage that power consumption of the power transmitting device 10 at the time of intermittent transmission can be reduced. However, until the detection is made, time is elongated, and the transmission interval and the detection time have a trade-off relationship.

[0031] If it is detected that the power receiving device 20 is mounted on the power transmitting device 10, an authentication operation 102 is performed as illustrated in FIG. 3.

[0032] The power transmitting device 10 first starts continuous power transmission for authentication (ACT103). The continuous power transmission for authentication is the same operation as a normal continuous power transmission, but for the sake of safety, if authentication is completed within a predetermined time, the power transmission is stopped. The configuration according to the present embodiment includes so-called time-out in which the power transmission is stopped if the authentication is not completed within a predetermined time, but the time-out may not be set.

[0033] The power receiving device 20 receives the continuous power transmission for authentication (ACT103) from the power transmitting device 10, and starts the power reception (ACT104). If the power reception is started, a connection operation or a disconnection operation of the load is first performed for authentication (ACT105). Here, the connection operation or the disconnection operation is performed according to a pattern that is determined in advance. The pattern is stored in the storage unit 32 in the control circuit 27, controls the switching circuit 26, and connects or disconnects the load unit 25. The pattern described above, is a communication rule or the like that is necessary for the power transmitting device 10 to authenticate the power receiving device 20 and is determined in advance. In the present embodiment, the pattern means a time (standby time T0) that is taken until the load unit is connected after the power reception illustrated in FIG. 4 is started, a time T1 that is taken until the load is disconnected after being connected, the number of repetitions from the load connection to the load disconnection, or the like.

[0034] If the switching circuit 26 connects the load unit 25 to the voltage converting circuit 24, the power that is transmitted from the power transmitting device 10 to the power receiving device 20 increases, and at the same time, the transmitted current that is supplied to the power transmitting circuit 11 also increases. An increase or a decrease of the current that is supplied to the power transmitting circuit 11 is detected by the current sensor 14 and a current detecting circuit 15. In contrast to this, if the load unit 25 is disconnected, the power that is consumed by the power receiving device 20 is decreased, and thus the power that is transmitted from the power transmitting device 10 to the power receiving device 20 is decreased, and at the same time, the transmitted current that is supplied to the power transmitting circuit 11 also decreases.

[0035] In the power transmitting device 10, the threshold 40 of the transmitted current is set in advance. It is detected whether or not the transmitted current exceeds the threshold that is set, and it is determined whether the transmitted current is changed depending on the pattern that is set in advance (ACT106). If the change of the transmitted current coincides with the pattern, it is determined that authentication is established. That is, it is determined that the power receiving device 20 mounted on the power transmitting device 10 is a correct apparatus that has to be originally placed, and thus a normal transmission is started (ACT107).

[0036] If the change of the transmitted current does not coincide with the pattern, it is determined that the authentication is not established. That is, it is determined that the device mounted on the power transmitting device 10 is not a correct device that has to be originally placed. If the device is not a correct device, installation detection is performed again (ACT101), but alternatively, the power transmission is stopped and a message indicating that the device is not a correct device is presented to a user. As the message, the LED 36 included in the power transmitting device 10 is made to blink, and error display is done on the display device 35. If a correct authentication is established, the fact that normal charging is made is displayed.

[0037] If the authentication is established and thereby a normal transmission is performed, the power receiving device 20 starts charging to a secondary battery of the load unit 25 embedded in the power receiving device 20 (ACT108).

[0038] An authentication operation 102 will be described with reference to the timing diagram of FIG. 4. FIG. 4 is a timing chart illustrating a relationship between the received power of the power receiving device 20 side and time, and is a timing chart illustrating a relationship between the transmitted current flowing through the current sensor 14 of the power transmitting device 10 and time.

[0039] For the transmitted current of the power transmitting device 10, the threshold 40 for authentication is set in advance. In FIG. 3, if the continuous power transmission for authentication is started (ACT103), the power reception is started at the same time as the power transmission start, as illustrated in FIG. 4. At a time point of the power transmission start, the power receiving device 20 is in a state in which the load unit (secondary batter) 25 is disconnected, and thus, the transmitted current and the received power have small values. After a standby time T0, at the timing of the load connection (1), the power receiving device 20 switches the switching circuit 26, in such a manner that the load unit 25 is connected to the voltage converting circuit 24 by the control circuit 27. If the load unit 25 is connected, the transmitted current of the power transmitting device 10 and the received power of the power receiving device 20 increase together. At this time, the transmitted current exceeds the threshold 40. The standby time T0 is set to 150 ms by taking stability into account.

[0040] After a predetermined time T2 elapses from the connection of the load unit 25, that is, at the time of timing of the current value detection (1), the power transmitting device 10 compares the transmitted current value with the threshold 40. During the current value detection (1), the transmitted current is more than the threshold 40, and thus it is determined to be ‘1’. The time T2 is set to 70 ms. If the transmitted current value is detected immediately after the load connection (1), there is a probability that the current value is not stable, and thus an appropriate delay time T2 is set. Since the current detection value exceeds the threshold 40, the power transmitting device 10 recognizes that the load unit 25 of the power receiving device 20 is connected.

[0041] At the timing of the load disconnection (2) after a preset time T1 elapses from the timing of the load connection (1), the power receiving device 20 disconnects the load unit 25 by controlling the switching circuit 26. The time T1 is set to 100 ms. If the load unit 25 is disconnected at the load disconnection (2), the power that is consumed in the power receiving device 20 is decreased, and thus if the transmitted current is decreased, the transmitted power is simultaneously decreased as well. In the same manner as a case of the load connection (1), the power transmitting device 10 compares the transmitted current value with the threshold 40, at the timing of the current value detection (2) in which the appropriate delay time T2 elapses from the timing of the load disconnection (2) in which the load unit 25 is disconnected. In this case, the transmitted current is less than the threshold 40, and thus it is determined to be ‘0’. An interval between the current value detection (1) and the current value detection (2) is set to be equal to approximately the time T1. Since the current detection value is less than the threshold 40, the power transmitting device 10 recognizes that the load unit 25 of the power receiving device 20 is disconnected.

[0042] Next, at a timing of a load connection (3) after the time T1 from the timing of the load disconnection (2), the power receiving device the power receiving device 20 connects the load unit 25 by controlling the switching circuit 26. In the same manner as the operation performed so far, the power transmitting device 10 detects a current value at the timing of a current value detection (3), and it is determined to be ‘1’ because of a value equal to or higher than the threshold 40.

[0043] The above-described operation is performed in accordance with the pattern of the load connection and disconnection, and thus the power transmitting device 10 can obtain a detection pattern of the transmitted current. In the example illustrated in FIG. 4, a pattern of “10101” is obtained. The pattern is compared with a pattern that is stored in advance in the authentication determination circuit 18 of the power transmitting device 10, and if the patterns coincide with each other, the authentication is established.

[0044] The timings of (1) to (5) in which the power transmitting device 10 detects a current value triggers the start (ACT103) of the continuous power transmission for authentication, and thus the timings may be set in advance. As another method, the interval in which the power transmitting device 10 connects or disconnects the load is set as T1. Thus, the transmitted current is detected at the time T1, and it may be confirm whether or not the detected current coincides with the pattern (“10101” in the example of FIG. 4) that is stored in advance. The method of confirming coincidence of the timing of the current value detection or the pattern is not limited to the method described above. For example, a method of obtaining a detection pattern by detecting a continuous current value at a timing of half of T1 or at a timing of a shorter interval can also be adopted.

[0045] In the example described above, the power receiving device 20 alternately performs connection and disconnection of the load, and in addition the pattern corresponds to five bits. While not being limited to this, the device can also apply a pattern of arbitrary connection or disconnection that is set in advance and a bit length. For example, in order to avoid authentication error, a connection or disconnection pattern of ten bits or bits longer than that may be adopted.

[0046] According to the authentication method of the present application, authentication between a power transmitting device and a power receiving device may be easily performed by a simple circuit configuration, even at a high power transmission frequency of not only, for example, 100 kHz, but also approximately several MHz, regardless of a frequency that is used for power transmission. Particularly, when power is transmitted at a high frequency of carrier frequency, such as several MHz or several GHz, it is possible to perform the authentication between the power transmitting device and the power receiving device, using a simple configuration without using a complicate circuit configuration.

Second Embodiment

[0047] A second embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 5. In the second embodiment, a voltage converting device 54 of the power receiving device 20 is configured to include an enable function. That is, a configuration is provided in which the switching circuit 26 illustrated in FIG. 1 is replaced with an enable function of the voltage converting circuit 54. Other configurations other than a configuration in which the voltage converting circuit 54 receives an enable signal 55 and performs connection and disconnection of the load unit 25, without using the switching circuit 26, is the same as the configuration of the first embodiment.

[0048] The voltage converting circuit 54 that converts a DC voltage which is input from the rectification circuit 23 of the power receiving device 20 into a desired DC voltage, is formed by an IC. The IC includes a function of enabling or disabling the function of a voltage conversion. By controlling an enable terminal of the IC that configures the voltage converting circuit 54, it is possible to switch on or off an operation of the voltage converting circuit 54.

[0049] In the present embodiment, the control circuit 27 generates the enable signal 55 that controls the voltage converting circuit 54 according to the pattern for authentication, and controls connection and disconnection of the voltage converting circuit 54. A control or timing for authenticating the power receiving device 20 is the same as in the case described in the first embodiment.

[0050] According to the configuration of the second embodiment, the switching circuit 26 illustrated in FIG. 1 is not required, and it is possible to perform authentication between a power transmitting device and a power receiving device, using a simpler configuration.

[0051] The authentication method of the present application is not limited to a frequency that is used for non-contact power transmission performed by electromagnetic coupling, and can easily perform authentication between a power transmitting device and a power receiving device.

[0052] The authentication method of the present application is effective for an apparatus that is specified by an authentication ID, such as a mobile phone having a battery of a charging type, a mobile terminal, a portable printer, or an electronic apparatus that operates by receiving power in a non-contact manner without a power cable. The electronic apparatus includes a personal computer, a cash register, accessory thereof (mouse, display device, key board, card reader, touch scanner, or the like), and the like. A non-contact power transmitting device not only mounts a power receiving device on a power transmitting device, but also can very conveniently transmit power to the power receiving device. For this reason, a cumbersome operation to be connected to a cable is not necessary. Meanwhile, if there is no authentication that specifies an apparatus, power can be carelessly transmitted even to the unspecified apparatus. By using the authentication method of the present application, it is possible to prevent the power from transmitting carelessly or wastefully.

[0053] While certain embodiments have been described, these embodiments have been presented by way of example only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the inventions. Indeed, the novel embodiments described herein may be embodied in a variety of other forms; furthermore, various omissions, substitutions and changes in the form of the embodiments described herein may be made without departing from the spirit of the inventions. The accompanying claims and their equivalents are intended to cover such forms or modifications as would fall within the scope and spirit of the inventions.WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A non-contact power transmitting device comprising:

a power receiving device that includes a rectification circuit, a voltage converting circuit, and a switching circuit for connecting or disconnecting the voltage converting circuit to or from a load unit; and

a power transmitting device that includes a power transmitting circuit, a detection unit which detects a current that is supplied to the power transmitting circuit, and a determination circuit which compares the detected current value with a threshold current that is set in advance, and determines whether or not the load unit of the power receiving device is in contact with the power transmitting device, and that transmits power to the power receiving device in a non-contact manner.

2. A non-contact power transmitting device comprising:

a power receiving device that includes a rectification circuit, a voltage converting circuit, a switching circuit for connecting or disconnecting the voltage converting circuit to or from a load unit, and a storage unit that stores a pattern of connection or disconnection; and

a power transmitting device that includes a power transmitting circuit, a detection unit which detects a current that is supplied to the power transmitting circuit, and a determination circuit which compares the detected current value with a threshold current that is set in advance, and determines whether or not the load unit of the power receiving device is in contact with the power transmitting device by comparing the comparison result with the pattern, and that transmits power to the power receiving device in a non-contact manner.

3. A non-contact power transmitting device comprising:

a power receiving device that includes a rectification circuit, a voltage converting circuit that performs connection to or disconnection from a load unit according to an enable signal, and a control circuit that generates the enable signal; and

a power transmitting device that includes a power transmitting circuit, a detection unit which detects a current that is supplied to the power transmitting circuit, and a determination circuit which compares the detected current value with a threshold current that is set in advance, and determines whether or not the load unit of the power receiving device is in contact with the power transmitting device, and that transmits power to the power receiving device in a non-contact manner.

4. A non-contact power transmitting device comprising:

a power receiving device that includes a rectification circuit, a voltage converting circuit that performs connection to or disconnection from a load unit according to an enable signal, a storage unit that stores a pattern of connection or disconnection, and a control circuit that generates the enable signal according to the pattern; and

a power transmitting device that includes a power transmitting circuit, a detection unit which detects a current that is supplied to the power transmitting circuit, and a determination circuit which compares the detected current value with a threshold current that is set in advance, and determines whether or not the load unit of the power receiving device is in contact with the power transmitting device by comparing the comparison result with the pattern, and that transmits power to the power receiving device in a non-contact manner.

5. The non-contact power transmitting device according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein the power transmitting circuit includes an amplifier of a switching type.

ABSTRACT

According to one embodiment, a non-contact power transmitting device includes a power receiving device that includes a rectification circuit, a voltage converting circuit, and a switching circuit for connecting or disconnecting the voltage converting circuit to or from a load unit; and a power transmitting device that includes a power transmitting circuit, a detection unit which detects a current that is supplied to the power transmitting circuit, and a determination circuit which compares the detected current value with a threshold current that is set in advance, and determines whether or not the load unit of the power receiving device is in contact with the power transmitting device, and that transmits power to the power receiving device in a non-contact manner.

Drawing

FIG. 1

AC ADAPTER 17

POWER TRANSMITTING CIRCUIT 11

SWITCHING AMPLIFIER 30

VOLTAGE CONVERTING CIRCUIT 31

CURRENT DETECTION CIRCUIT 15

CONTROL CIRCUIT 16

INSTALLATION DETECTION UNIT 33

AUTHENTICATION DETERMINATION CIRCUIT 18

OSCILLATION CIRCUIT 19

RECTIFICATION CIRCUIT 23

VOLTAGE CONVERTING CIRCUIT 24

LOAD UNIT 25

SWITCHING CIRCUIT 26

VOLTAGE CONVERTING CIRCUIT 28

CONTROL CIRCUIT 27

STORAGE UNIT 32

FIG. 3

POWER TRANSMITTING DEVICE 10

ACT101: IS INSTALLATION DETECTION ? (INTERMITTENT POWER TRANSMISSION)

ACT103: START CONTINUOUS POWER TRANSMISSION FOR AUTHENTICATION

POWER TRANSMISSION

(LOAD CONNECTION OR DISCONNECTION)

ACT106: DOES POWER TRANSMISSION CURRENT CHANGE COINCIDE PATTERN?

YES (AUTHENTICATION IS OKEY)

ACT107: NORMAL POWER TRANSMISSION

POWER TRANSMISSION

POWER RECEIVING DEVICE 20

ACT104: START POWER RECEPTION

ACT105: REPEAT LOAD CONNECTION OR DISCONNECTION

ACT108: START CHARGING

FIG. 4

RECEIVED POWER (POWER RECEIVING DEVICE 20) SIDE

STANDBY TIME

TIME

POWER RECEPTION START

LOAD CONNECTION (1)

LOAD CONNECTION (3)

LOAD CONNECTION (5)

TRANSMITTED CURRENT (POWER TRANSMITTING DEVICE 10 SIDE)

LOAD DISCONNECTION (2)

LOAD DISCONNECTION (4)

THRESHOLD 40

POWER TRANSMISSION START

CURRENT VALUE DETECTION (1) Þ EQUAL TO OR HIGHER THAN THRESHOLD Þ ‘1’

CURRENT VALUE DETECTION (3) Þ EQUAL TO OR HIGHER THAN THRESHOLD Þ ‘1’

CURRENT VALUE DETECTION (5) Þ EQUAL TO OR HIGHER THAN THRESHOLD Þ ‘1’

CURRENT VALUE DETECTION (2) Þ EQUAL TO OR LOWER THAN THRESHOLD Þ ‘0’

CURRENT VALUE DETECTION (4) Þ EQUAL TO OR LOWER THAN THRESHOLD Þ ‘0’

FIG. 5

AC ADAPTER 17

POWER TRANSMITTING CIRCUIT 11

SWITCHING AMPLIFIER 30

VOLTAGE CONVERTING CIRCUIT 31

CURRENT DETECTION CIRCUIT 15

CONTROL CIRCUIT 16

INSTALLATION DETECTION UNIT 33

AUTHENTICATION DETERMINATION CIRCUIT 18

OSCILLATION CIRCUIT 19

RECTIFICATION CIRCUIT 23

LOAD UNIT 25

VOLTAGE CONVERTING CIRCUIT 54

ENABLE SIGNAL 55

VOLTAGE CONVERTING CIRCUIT 28

CONTROL CIRCUIT 27

STORAGE UNIT 32