## The receiver

- The receiver is in a form of a
  - It can converse AC signals into

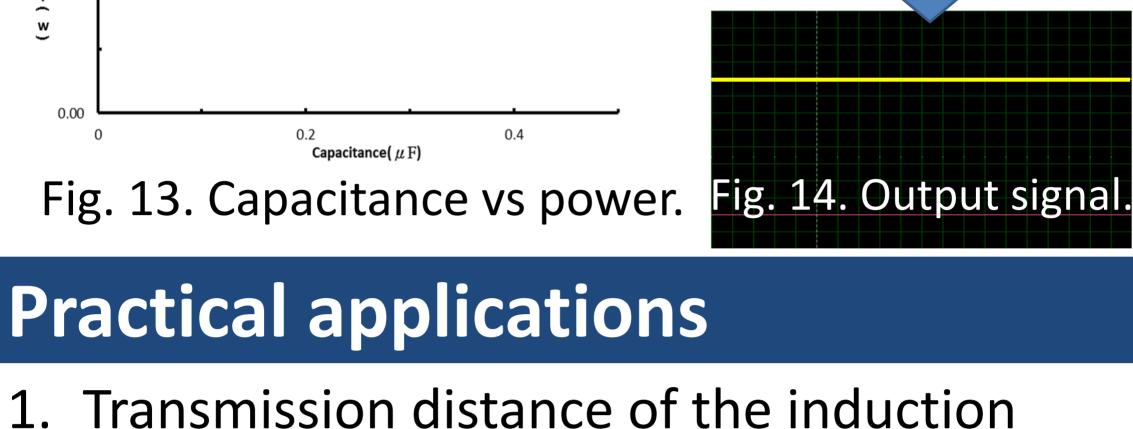
full-bridge rectifier (Fig. 12).

- DC, and is capable of coupling its frequency to that of the Fig. 12. The transmitter (Fig.13).
- receiver circuit. Frequency matching can largely improve the efficient in power receiving.

AC in

- Remarkably, the power transmitted can also be tuned by the capacitor used in the circuit. A capacitance of 0.3 µF generates maximum power (Fig. 14).
  - helps to increase the current for loading.

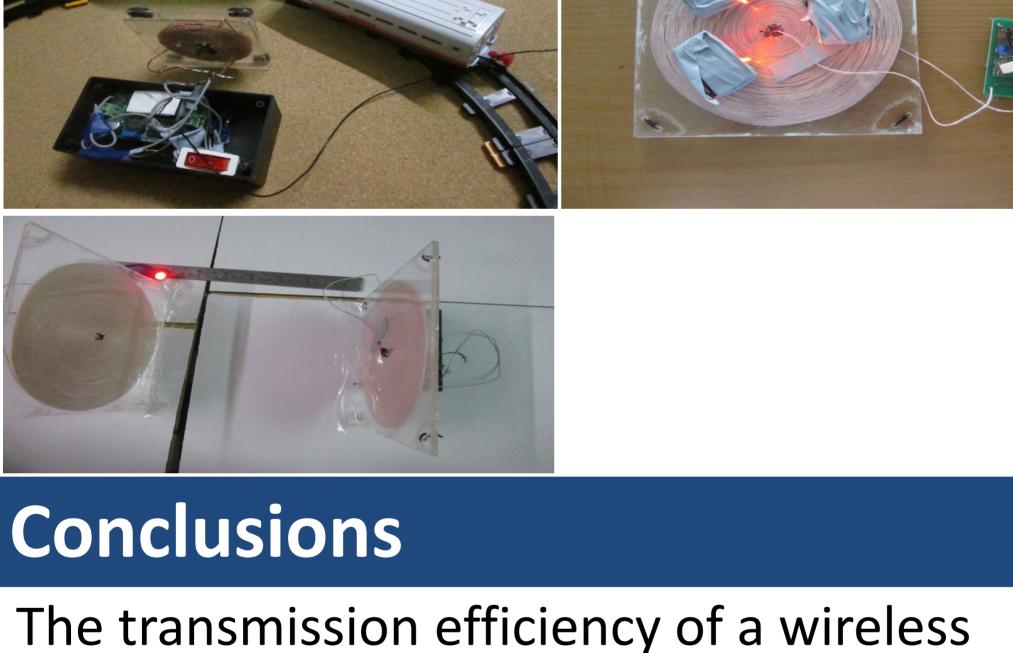
Reduction of the voltage at the receiver end



## power can be as far as 20 cm. 2. It is capable of supply the power needed to

drive a modeled train.

- 3. Charging of a battery at 2.5 V with 100 hmA is feasible. 4. Capable of lighting up 8 LEDs in series.



## charger can be greatly improved, when it is coupled to:

1. Customized automatic on-and-off switching circuit, which repeatedly couples and decouples the charger to the DC source at a customized frequency for a

2. An DC-to-AC inverter circuit, which is capable in frequency matching to that of the power amplifier. 3. A self-adhesive multicore receiver coil was

used to avoid skin effect.

continuous supply of induction current.

- 4. A full-bridge rectifier circuit that converts AC power back to DC at the receiver side. 5. A total transmit power of 29 W at 69%
- efficiency can be achieved. References

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