무선 충전기 시스템 최종 프로젝트 제안서

13조

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Chapter

무선충전기의 원리



introduction

자기유도방식



자료: 무선전력전송, 무선충전 기술 및 표준화 동향(KERI), 무선전력전송 기술개발 동향(ETRI)

☞ 무선전력전송 기술 중 현재 가장 많이 쓰이고 있는 방실

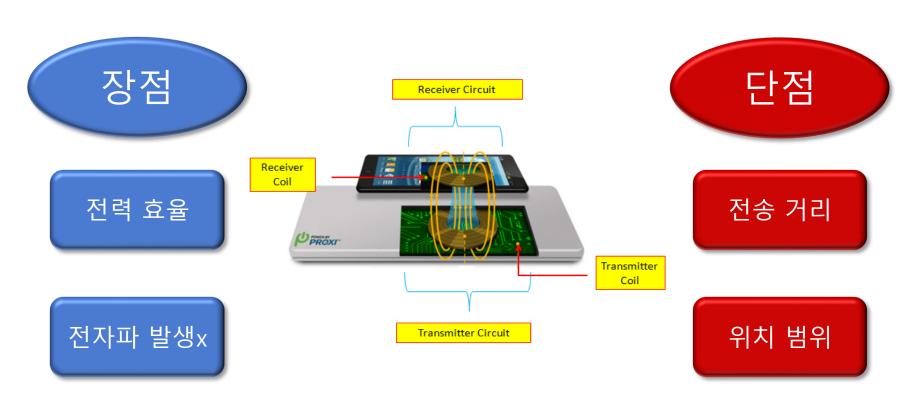
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자기유도방식의 장단점



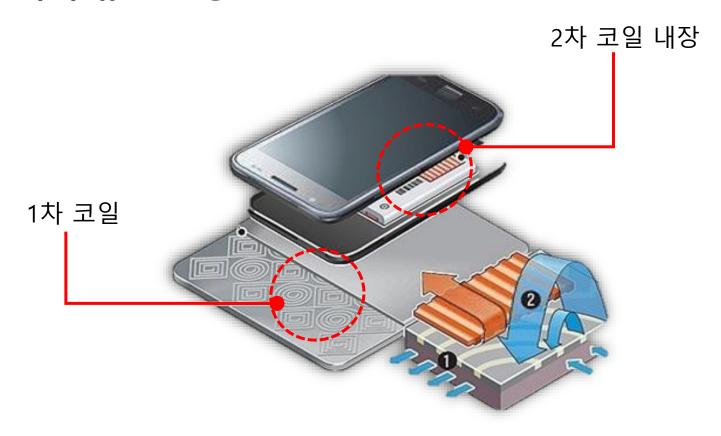
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전자기 유도 현상



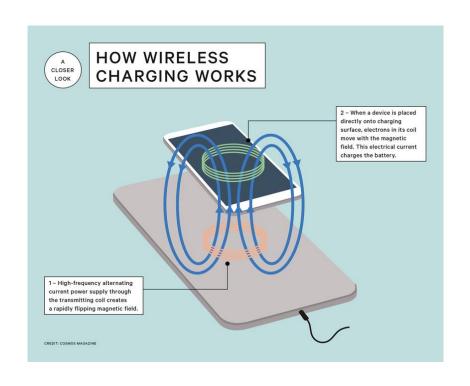
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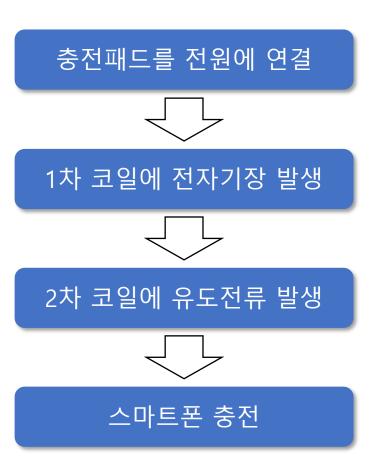
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전자기 유도 현상





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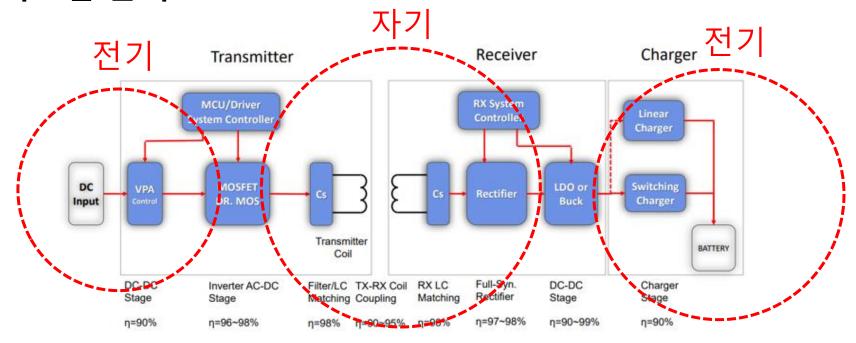
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시스템 분석



☞ 전기 → 자기 → 전기의 변환을 거치면서 대략 <u>60%~70%</u> 효율

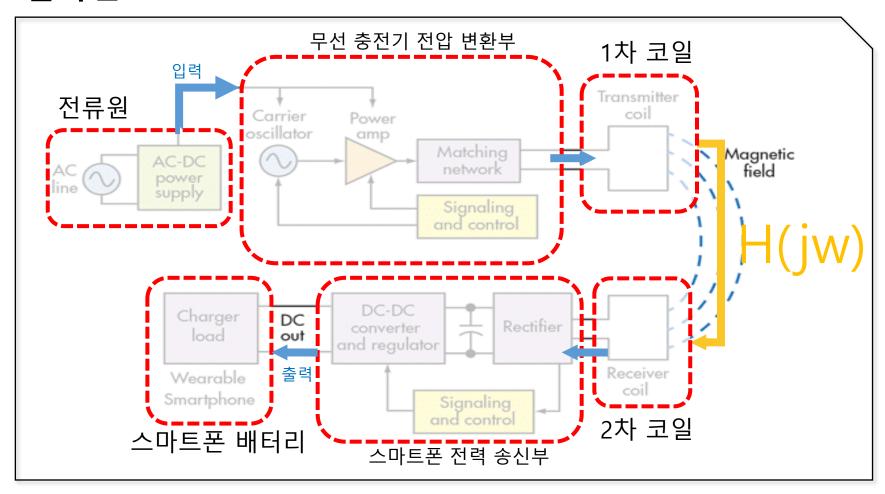
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블록선도



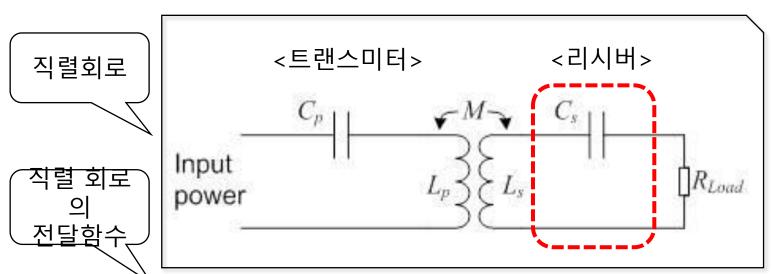
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회로 구성 및 전달함수



$$Mv = \frac{jknQ\omega_n}{\omega_n^2 Q^2 n^2 k^2 - \omega_n^2 Q^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega_n^2}\right) \left(n^2 - \frac{\alpha}{\omega_n^2}\right) + j\omega_n Q \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega_n^2}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_p L_S}} \qquad Q = \frac{\omega_0 L_p}{R}$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \qquad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_p C_p}}$$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{L_p}{L_S}} \qquad \alpha = \frac{C_p}{C_S}$$

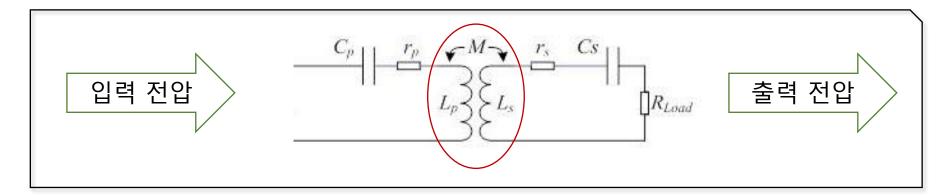
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무선 충전기 실험 방향





$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L_p}{R}$$
 $k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_p L_s}}$ 그래프 모양에 영향

 $% C_P, C_S$ 값은 상수 취급



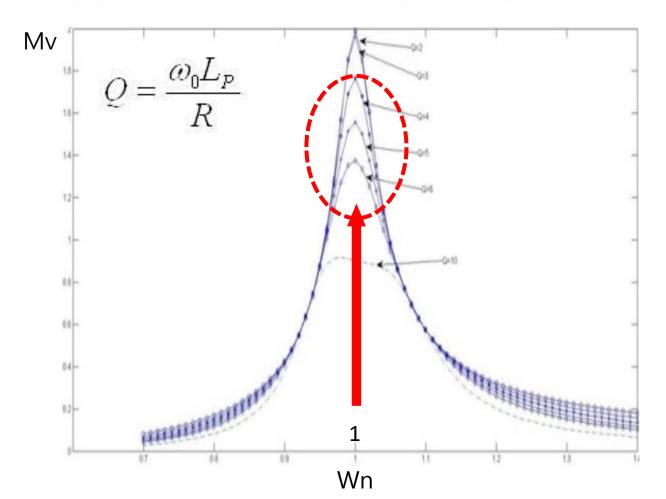
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품질계수(Q)에 따른 Mv 그래프 (이론값)



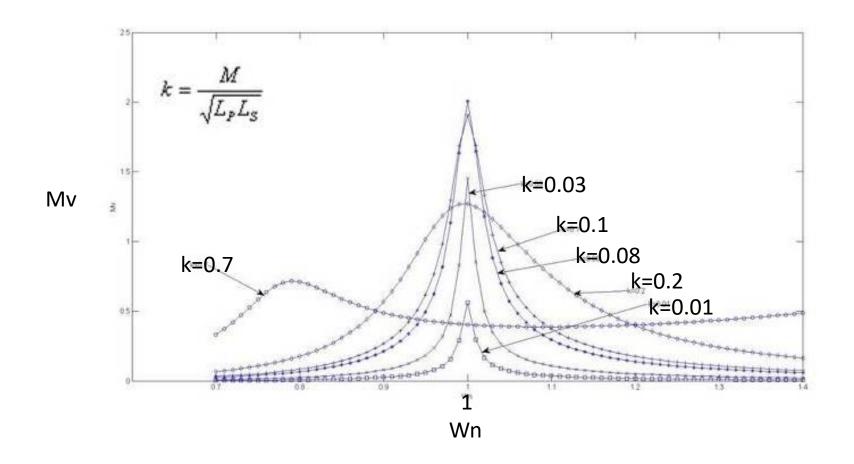
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결합계수(k)에 따른 Mv 그래프 (이론값)



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실험값



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MATLAB을 이용한 전달함수 분석

```
Lp=linspace(0, 1, 1001);
Ls=linspace(0, 3, 1001);
Cp=linspace(0, 3, 1001);
Cs=linspace(0, 3, 1001);
 M=0.25;
 wn=linspace(0, 2, 1001);
 n=(Lp./Ls).^1/2;
 0 = 5
 k=M*ones(1,1001)./((Lp.*Ls).^1/2);
 a=Cp./Cs;
Mv = (j*ones(1,1001).*k.*n.*a)./((wn.*Q.*(n.^2).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*k.*n.*a)./((wn.*Q.*(n.^2).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*k.*n.*a)./((wn.*Q.*(n.^2).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*k.*n.*a)./((wn.*Q.*(n.^2).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*k.*n.*a)./((wn.*Q.*(n.^2).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*k.*n.*a)./((wn.*Q.*(n.^2).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*k.*n.*a)./((wn.*Q.*(n.^2).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*k.*n.*a)./((wn.*Q.*(n.^2).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-ones(1,1001)).*a.*((k.^2)-o
 +(ones(1,1001)./wn.^2))+j*ones(1,1001).*((wn.^2).*(n.^2).*(k.^2-ones(1,1001).*)
 ,1001)+ones(1,1001)./wn.^2)+a.*(ones(1,1001)-ones(1,1001)./wn.^2)));
 z=(real(Mv).^2+imag(Mv).^2).^1/2;
 plot(wn,z)
 xlabel('wn')
ylabel('Mv')
 grid on
 hold on
```

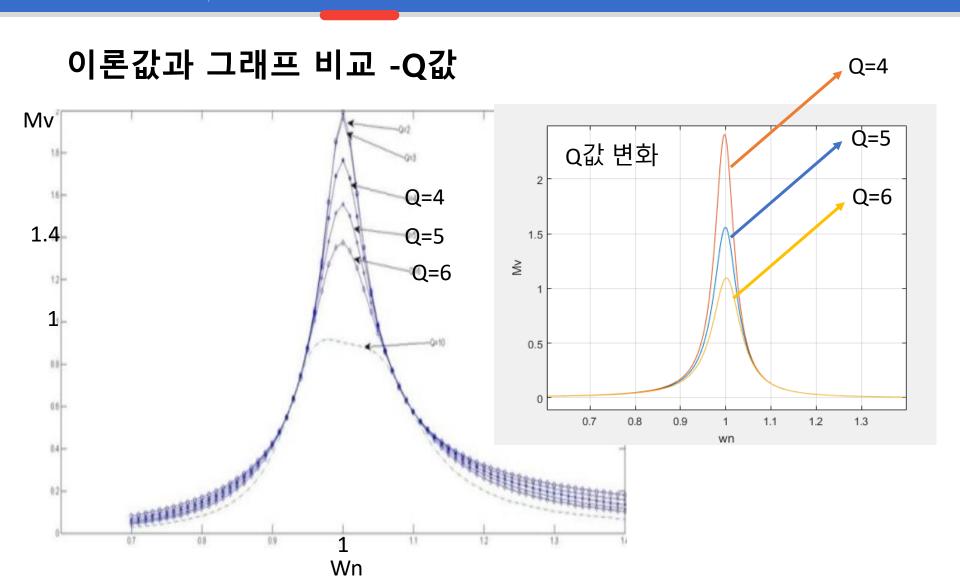
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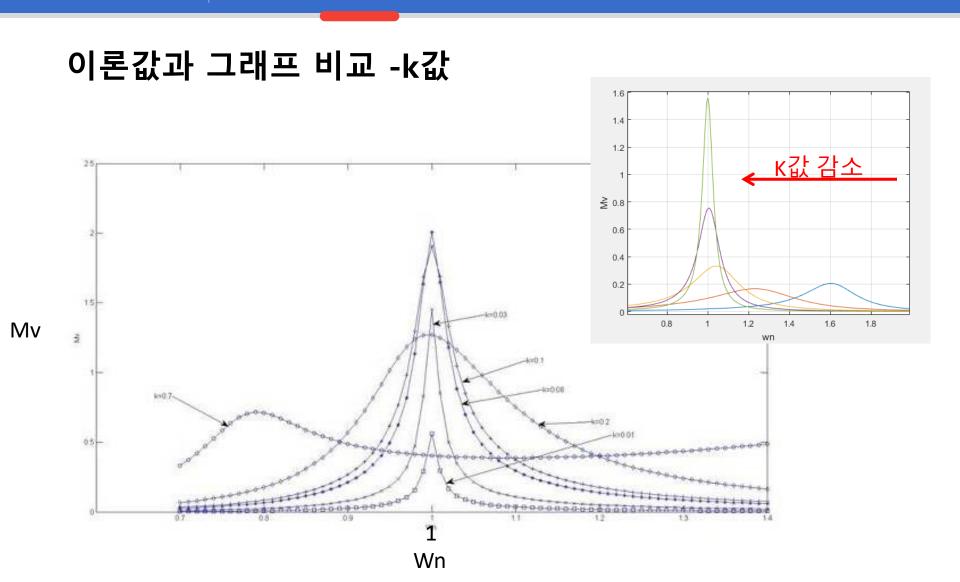
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결론 및 고찰



결론 및 고찰

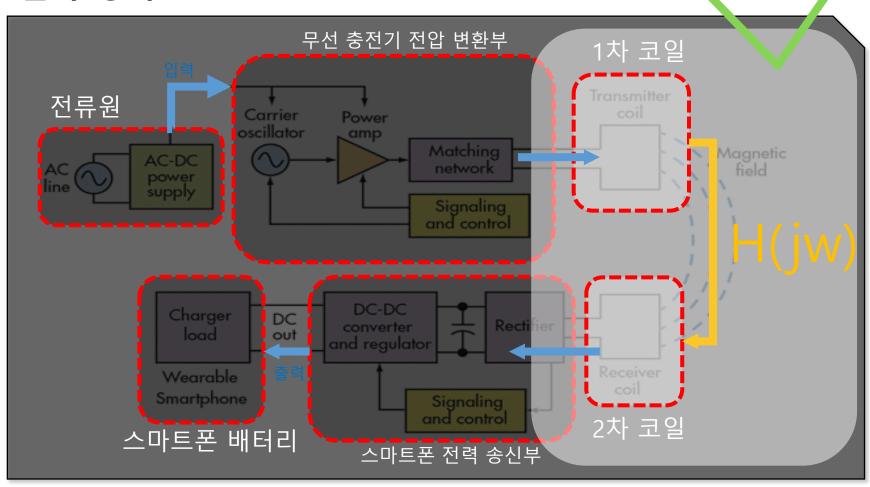
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결과 정리



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결과 정리

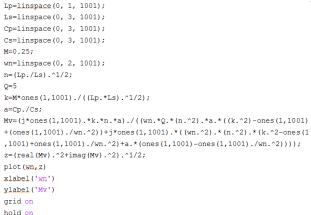


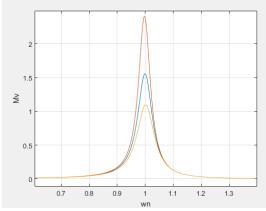
$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L_p}{R} \qquad k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_p L_g}}$$

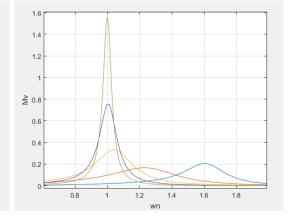
그래프 모양에 영향

 $% C_P, C_S$ 값은 상수 취급









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고찰



매트랩 프로그램을 이용하여 수많은 시행착오 를 통하여 원하는 전달함수 그래프를 도출하는데 성공

Lp, Cp, Ls, Cs 등 알아내기 힘든 값을 상수로 가 정하고 전달함수를 계산했으므로 실제 전달함 수값과는 다른 값이 도출됨.