



5th ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON ELECTRIC ROADS & VEHICLES

Pilot Demonstration Projects of Electric Roads - INTIS' DWPT Test- and Demonstration Facility -

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The low power density of battery technology today means electric vehicles need vast and expensive battery capacity today to replacement internal combustion engine vehicles.

Recharging vehicles with a plug and cable is only possible while stationary and requires active intervention by people. If vehicles could be charged more often and automatically, the problem of limited range would be solved.

This is where Wireless Power Transfer systems can help; they don't require cables or a direct contact to transfer energy and can also be used while the vehicle is on the move.

Wireless Power Transfer allows electric vehicles to become as flexible as their internal combustion engine counterparts. Inductive power transfer is a key technology in the journey to making electric mobility a success.



Our application focus: semi-dynamic charging – taxi lane







Our application focus: semi-dynamic charging – bus stop and adjacent areas









INTIS DWPT Test Facility - Milestones (1)



<u>Project Kick-Off</u>: November 2011

- ... after setting-up of:
 - project consortium (several private companies and institutions (Fraunhofer))
 - financing: 50% private, 50% public
 - project leadership: INTIS





INTIS DWPT Test Facility – Milestones (2)



Design Phase: Nov 2011 - April 2012

- setting-up of criteria for technology selections
- assessment of existing technologies concerning:
 - coil topologies (power transfer)
 - road installations
 - vehicle localization
 - road-coil switching and process control
 - vehicle to road bidirectional communications
 - vehicle side communications, power electronics
- HARA \rightarrow safety concept
- selection of technologies to be implemented



INTIS DWPT Test Facility - Milestones (3)



Installation Phase: May 2012 - May 2013

- road preparation work
- installation of power supply and electronics, vehicle localization, & communication equipment, control station
- integration of DWPT-equipment into vehicles (passenger car and bus)
- commissioning: May 2013

<u>Testing Phase (first project – passenger vehicle & bus)</u>: May 2013 until May 2014

<u>Current activities</u>:

- use of the facility for own (INTIS) developments (including stationary charging interop.)
- use of the facility for external projects/ customers
- DWPT performance demonstrations





INTIS DWPT Test Facility (1)







INTIS DWPT Test Facility (2)



INTIS DWPT Test Facility – system overview









INTIS DWPT Test Facility - main parameters

<u>general:</u>

- 36 40 kHz operating frequency
- transfer power: up to 200 kW
- airgap (copper-copper) ≤ 25cm
- lateral tolerance: ±10cm
- communication: WLAN, 2.4 GHz

primary installation:

- buried installation
- coil section length: 1.5 ... 12m
- 6 power inverters
- vehicle localization: RFID

secondary installations:

- 30 kW (passenger vehicle)
- one or more coils a 60kW (bus or truck)





Technology selection (example: coil topology)



18 different coil topologies have been investigated (simulations) prior to design freeze, two double-flat topologies (transversal) were finally chosen:



Technology selection (example: coil topology)









vehicle side wiring topology





Technology selection (example: coil topology)



60 kW DWPT pick-up:

- 200cm x 80cm x 2.5cm (L x W x H)
- about 60 kg



<u>30 kW SWPT pick-up:</u>

• 90cm x 80cm x 2.5cm (L x W x H)



coil segment (road):



<u>litz wire (road):</u>







Coils/ inverters set-up / road





Some ways to install coils in/ on road/ rail ...



stationary WPT (road) in- motion WPT (road) "monolithic" "on pedestal" •• •• 00.00 00 ground assembly e.g. asphalt pedestal (e.g. concrete) "hybrid" road 00 00 00 00 "on ground" e.g. concrete e.g. asphalt 00 00 00 00 ground assembly ... our current focus road "bipolar" "in ground" 100 00 00 00 ground assembly "unipolar" road

Test results - overall efficiency

overall efficiency:

• ≥89% @ 60 kW, y = 10cm, z= 20cm



estimated distribution of electrical losses:



Test results – temperatures underfloor area/ foreign objects



<u>max. temperatures of foreign objects (examples):</u>

- object 1: magnetic steel 100 x 70 x 10 mm
- object 2: 5 €-cent coin
- object 3: aluminum paper (chewing gum)
- object 4:aluminum paper (cigarette packet)
- object 5: aluminum paper (chocolate paper)



Utah 2018

time [min]	T [°C] object 1	T [°C] object 2	T [°C] object 3	T [°C] object 4	T [°C] object 5
0	22	22	22	22	22
1	52	47	70	22	24
5	122	75	106	24	25
10	>150	86	107	24	25
15	-	89	107	24	25

blue: to hot when getting in contact with, red: risk of fire \rightarrow FOD provisions required?: tbd, e.g. depending on the coils switching-on/off pattern!



Test results – magnetic fields



passenger vehicle @ 30 kW: some spots in "public area"

... using initial (designed) shielding provisions around the secondary coil

Measurement location	Max. mag. flux w.r.t reference values (ICNIRP:2010)		
passenger area/ foot space	13%		
passenger area/ headrest	3%		
passenger area/ seat (horizontal area)	14%		
passenger area/ door sill	31%		
outside vehicle/ close to front-door sill	96%		
outside vehicle front/rear (center line)	10% / 40%		

measurements done with NARDA ELT400 in accordance to VDE-AR-E 2122-4-2

bus @ 60 kW: lower values compared to passenger vehicle measurements

<u>lessons learnt:</u> slight modifications of shielding provisions in underfloor area did change magnetic flux density values (both directions!)

 \rightarrow vehicle specific shielding assessments/ provisions are a must!





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