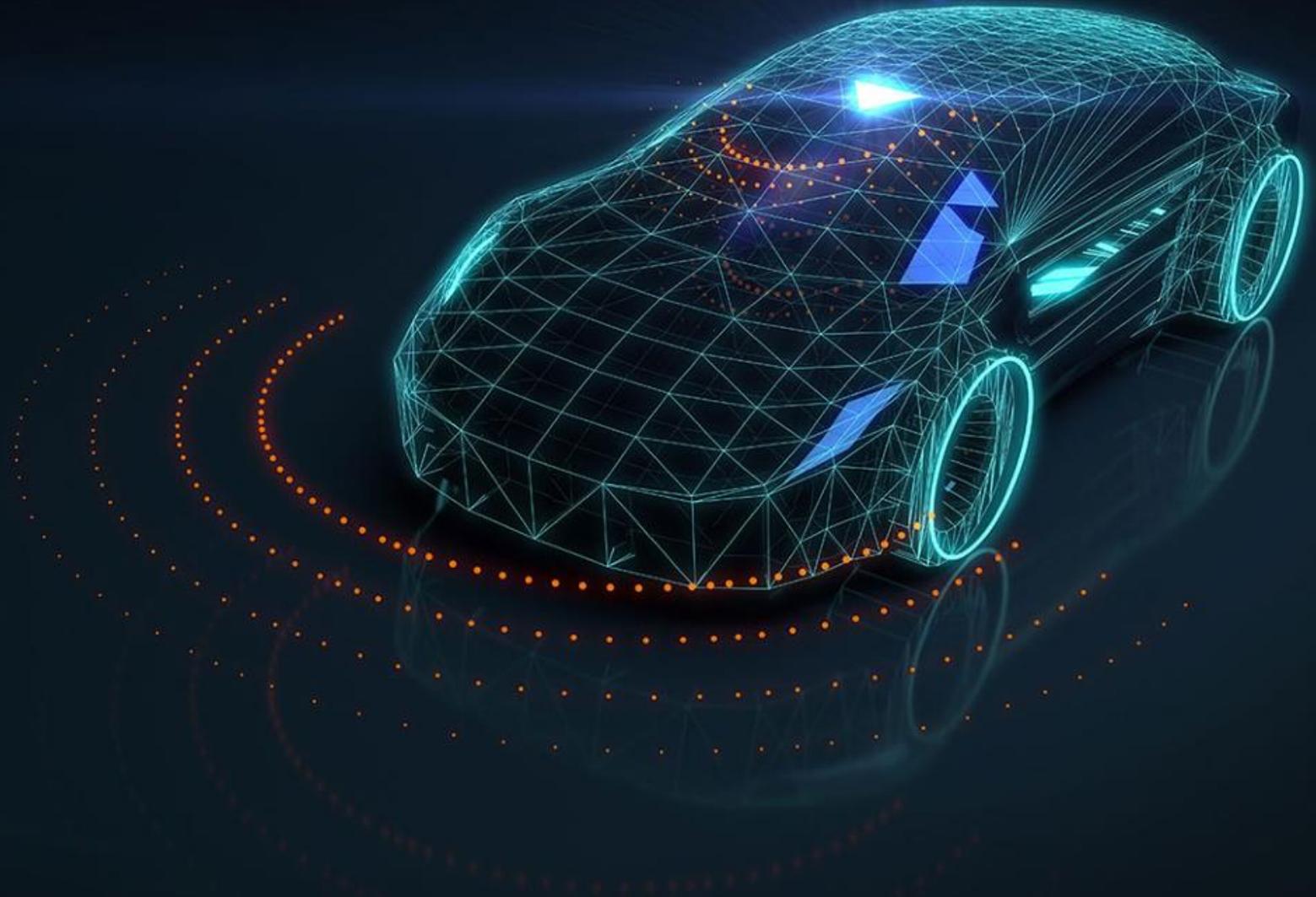


자기공명을 이용한 무선충전

CAE 프로젝트



미래자동차공학과

2017036926 강 임 주

2017037074 박 호 렬

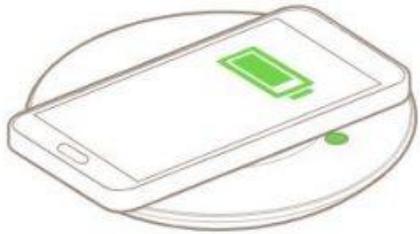
2017037329 최 수 형

전기자동차 무선충전

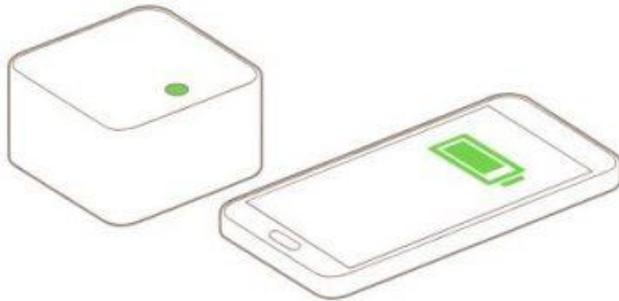
무선충전방식 비교

	자기유도	자기공진	안테나
동작원리	코일 간 전자기 유도 현상	코일간 자기공진현상	방사현상
장점	"근거리 전송 가능 코일 소형화 가능"	"1m 이내 전송 유리 코일간 정렬 자유도 높음"	1m 이상 원거리 전송 가능
단점	"전송거리 짧음 코일간 정렬에 민감"	"코일설계 어려움 인체유해한 전자파 노출환경"	"전송효율 낮음 인체유해한 전자파 노출환경"

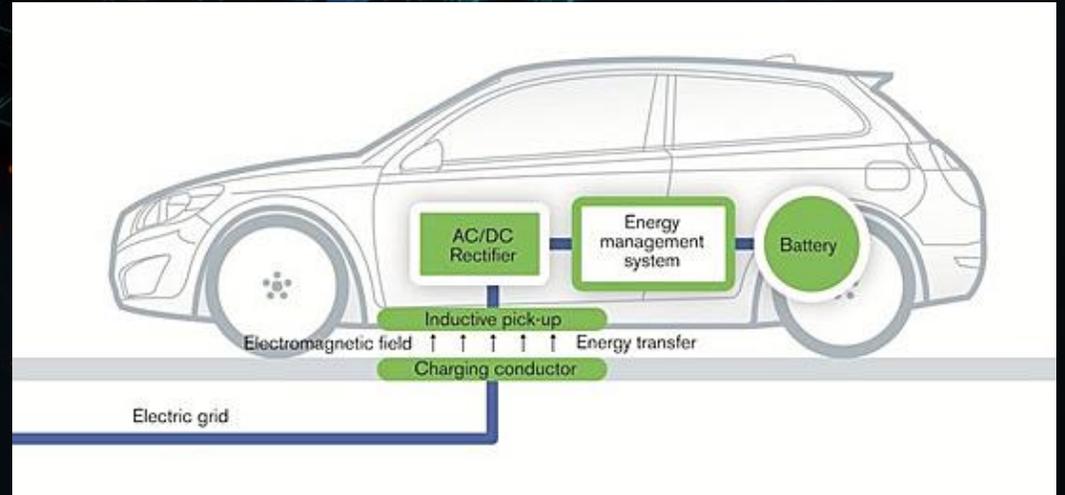
자료: 한국전자통신연구원



유도 방식



공진 방식



자기공명 등가회로

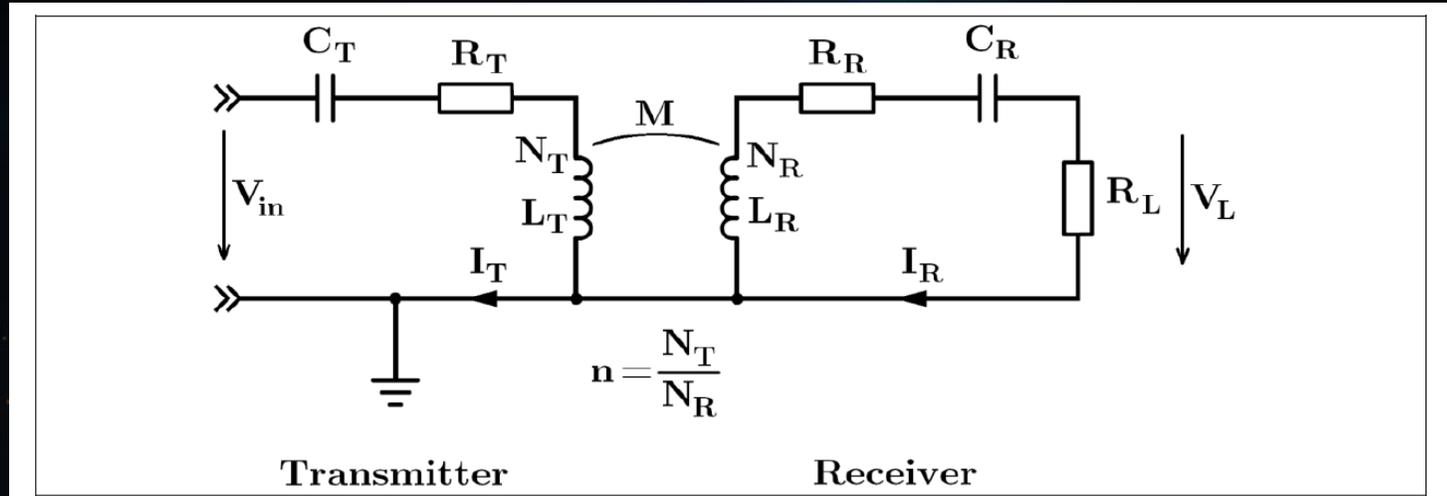
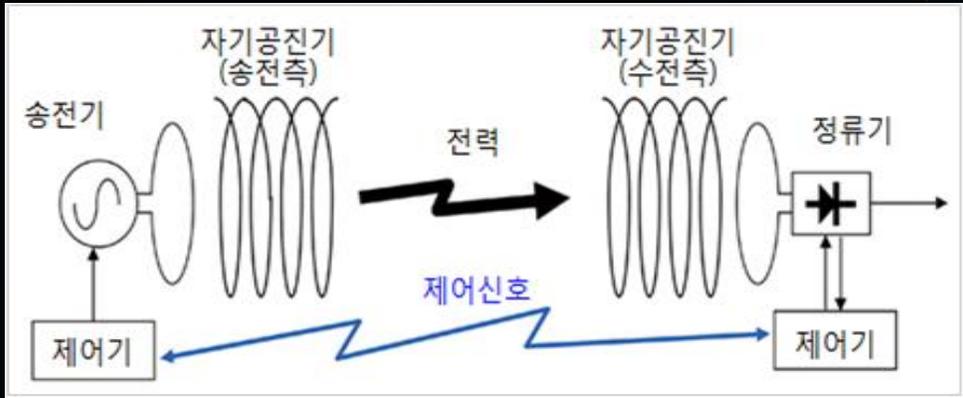


Figure 2 Wireless Power Transmission circuit with resonant coupled coils

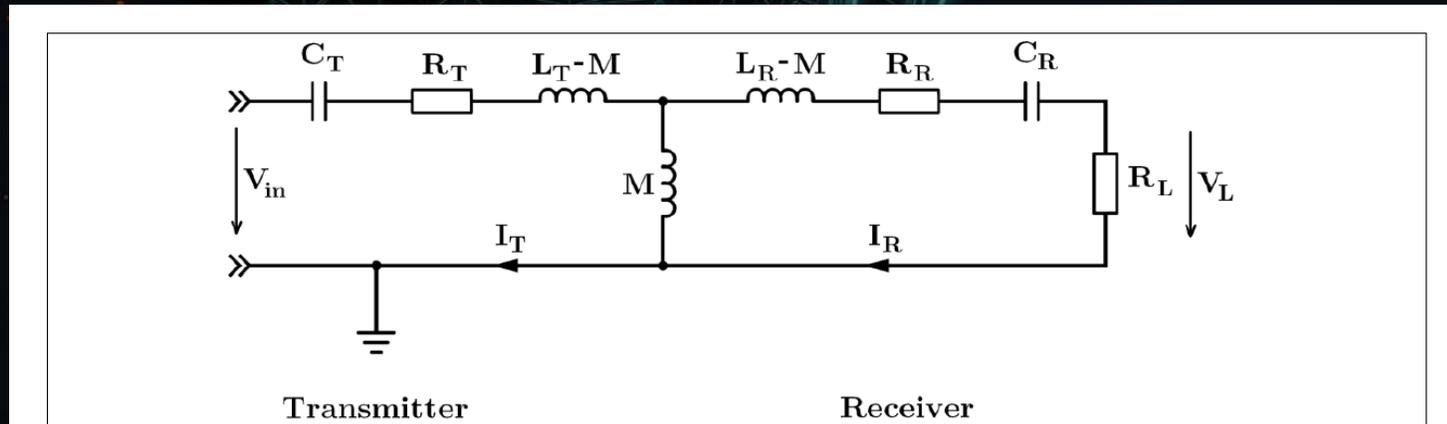


Figure 3 Equivalent of the WPT circuit with resonant coupled coils

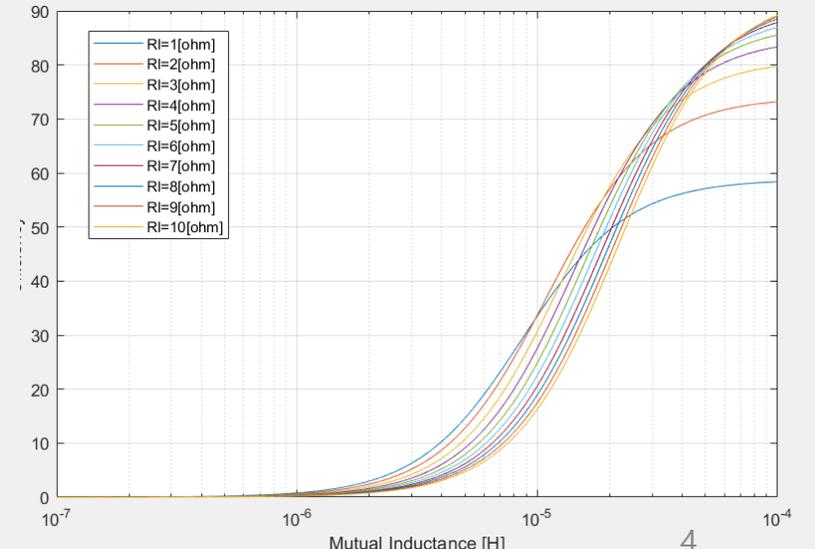
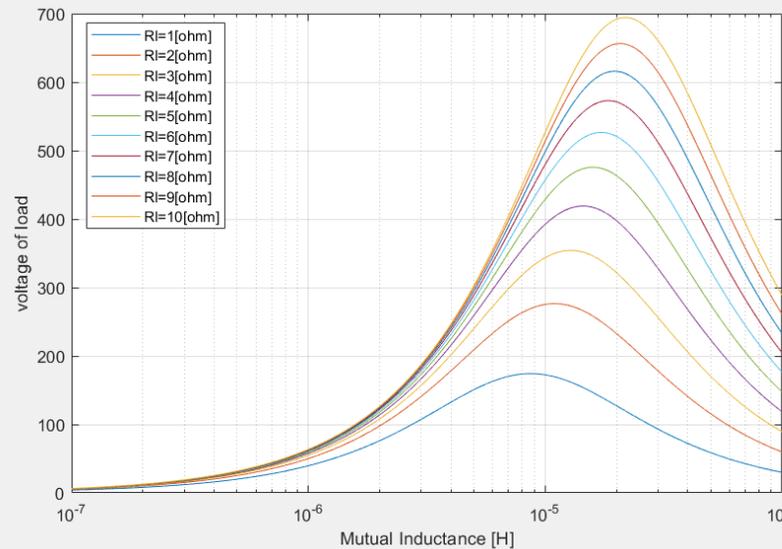
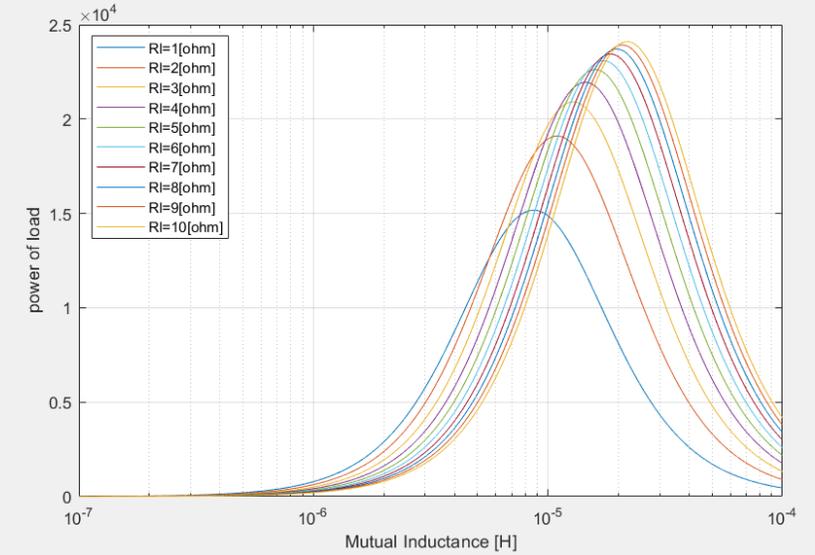
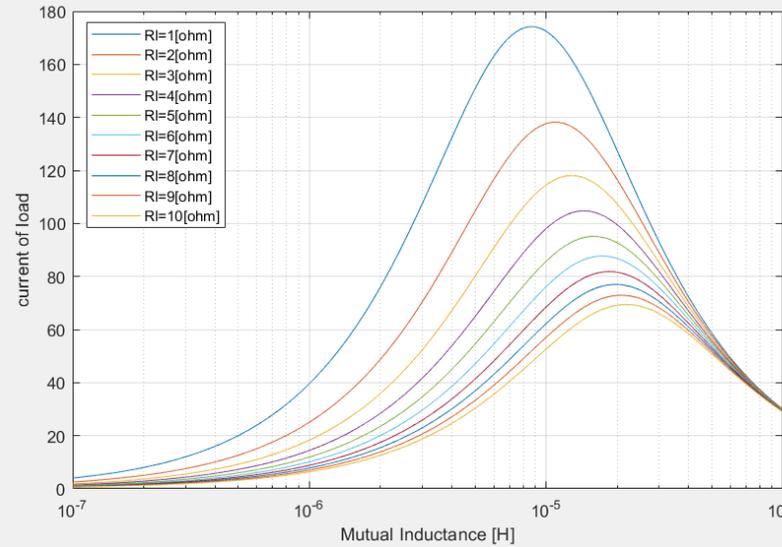
Matlab을 이용한 회로 상수결정

```

k=0.3;
freq=20000;
Lm= logspace(-7,-4,10000);
RI_change= [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10];
R= 0.7;
Vg=380;
    
```

$$f_{r(p,s)} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_{p,s} \cdot C_{p,s}}}$$

$$k = \frac{L_m}{\sqrt{L_p L_s}}$$



Matlab을 이용한 회로 상수결정

```
k=0.3;  
freq=20000;  
Lm= logspace(-7,-4,10000);  
R_change= [0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1];  
RI= 7;  
Vg=380;
```

$R = 0.5 \text{ [ohm]}$

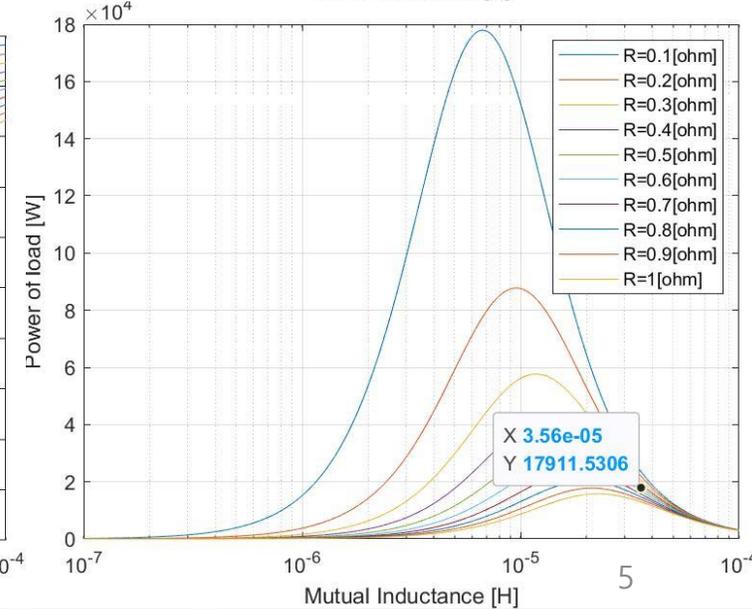
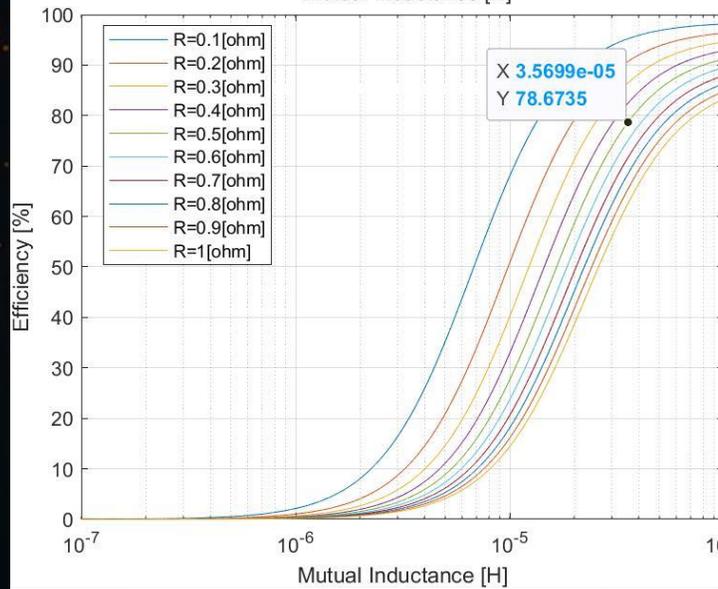
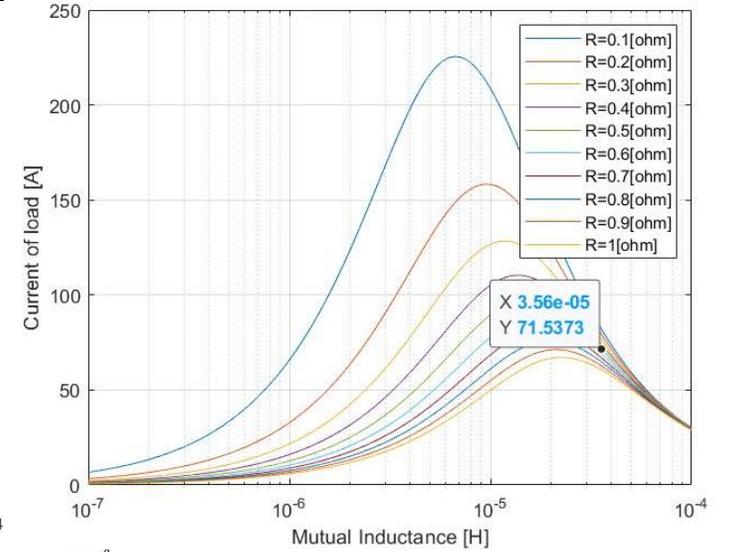
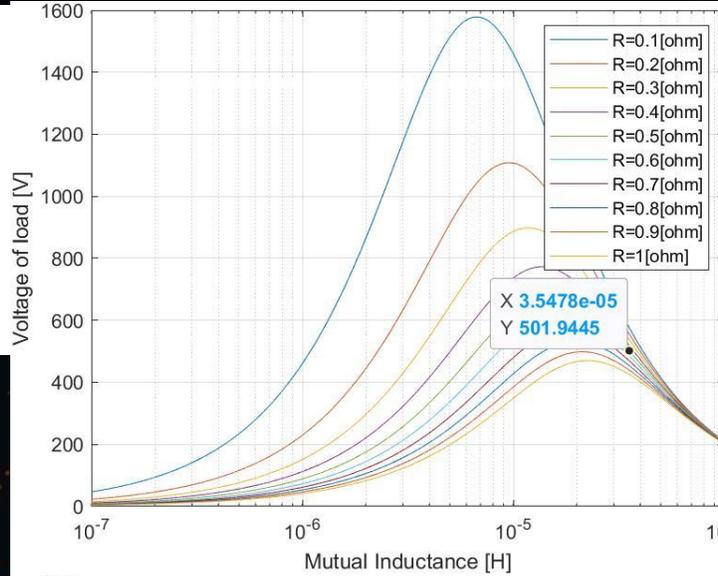
$L_m = 3.55e - 5 \text{ [H]}$

$V = 500 \text{ [V]}$

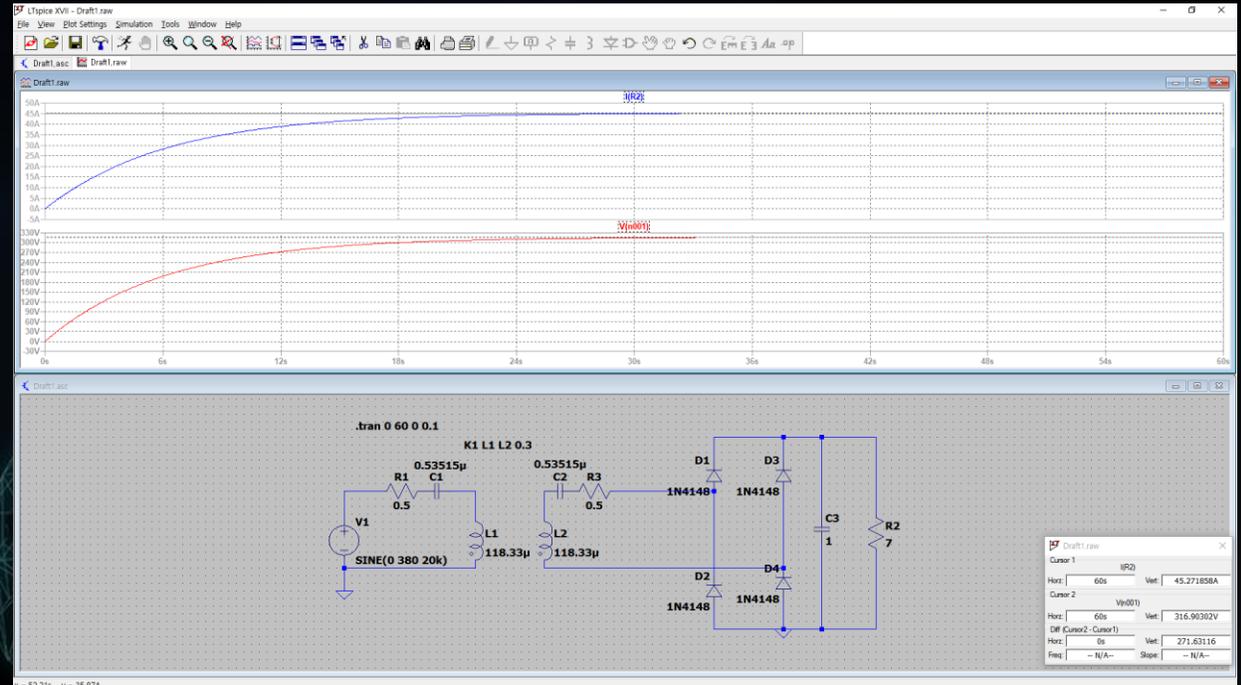
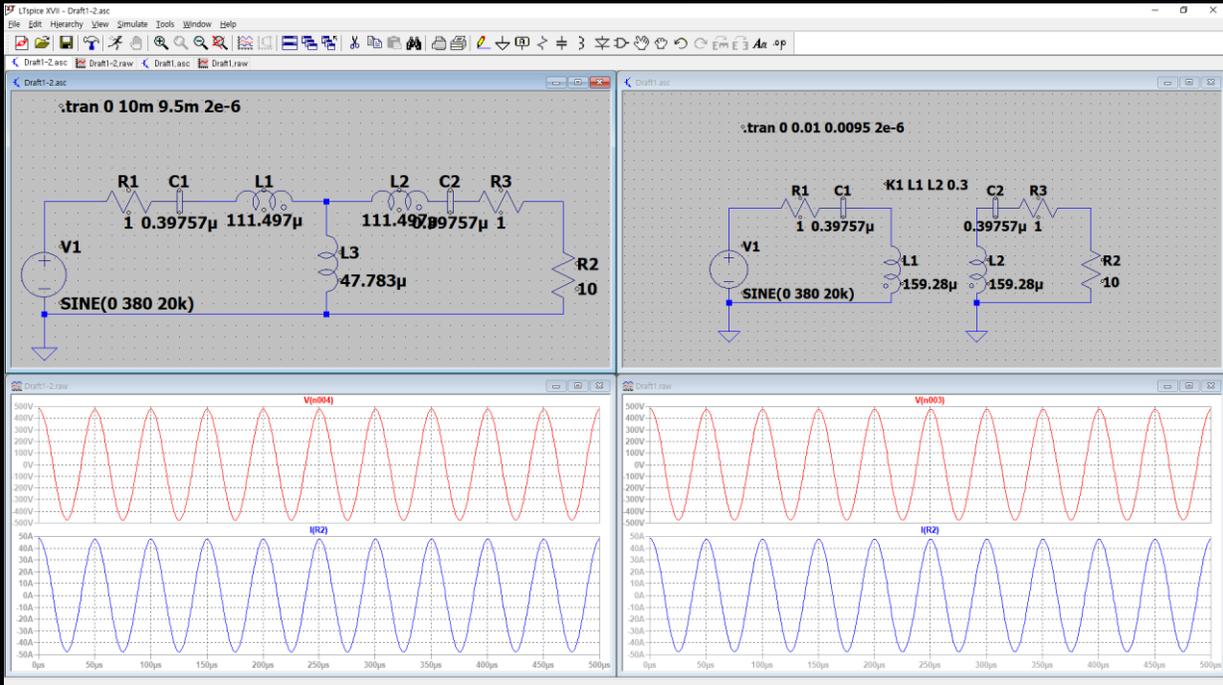
$I = 71 \text{ [A]}$

$P = 18000 \text{ [W]}$

효율 = 78.7%



Amesim와 Ltspice를 이용한 회로 비교분석



Cursor 1	
Horz:	60s
Vert:	45.271858A
Cursor 2	
Horz:	60s
Vert:	316.90302V
Diff (Cursor2 - Cursor1)	
Horz:	0s
Vert:	271.63116
Freq:	-- N/A --
Slope:	-- N/A --



출력전압 : 317V
출력: 17.43kW

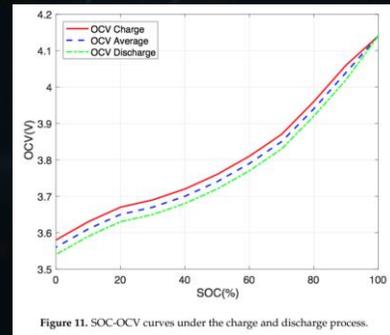
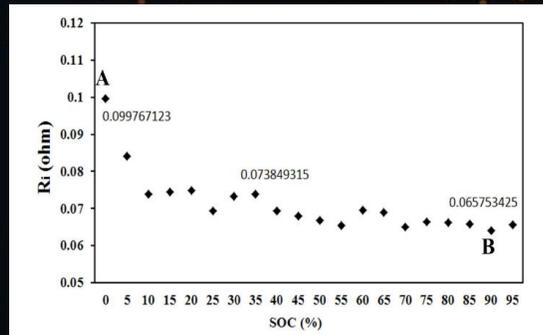
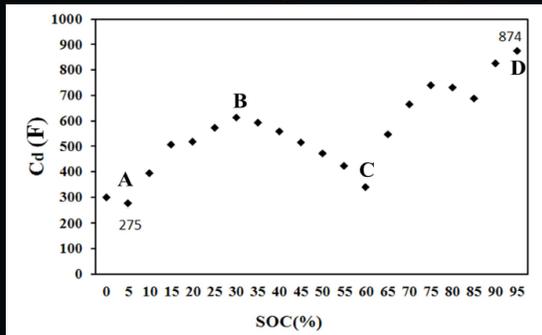
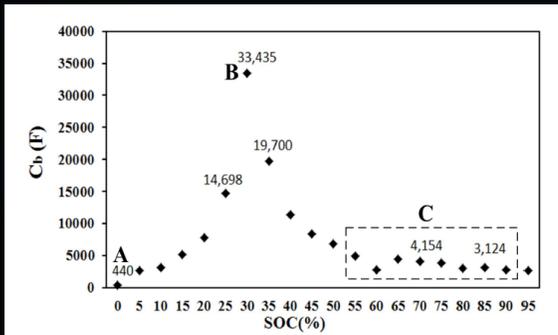
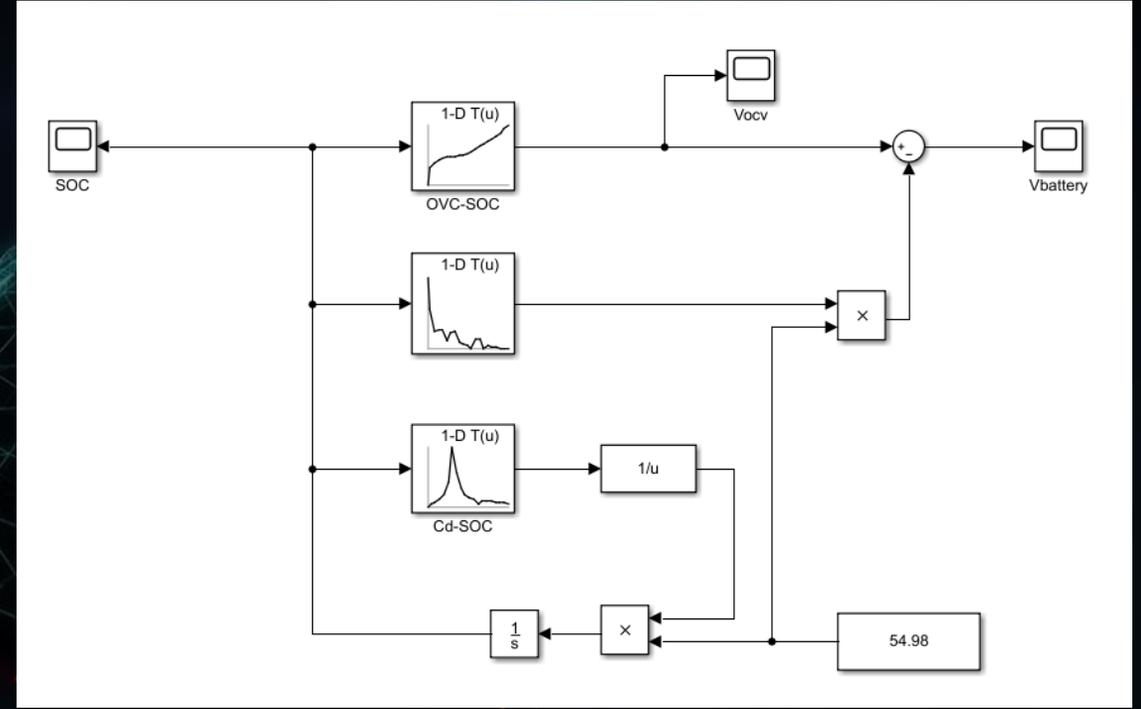
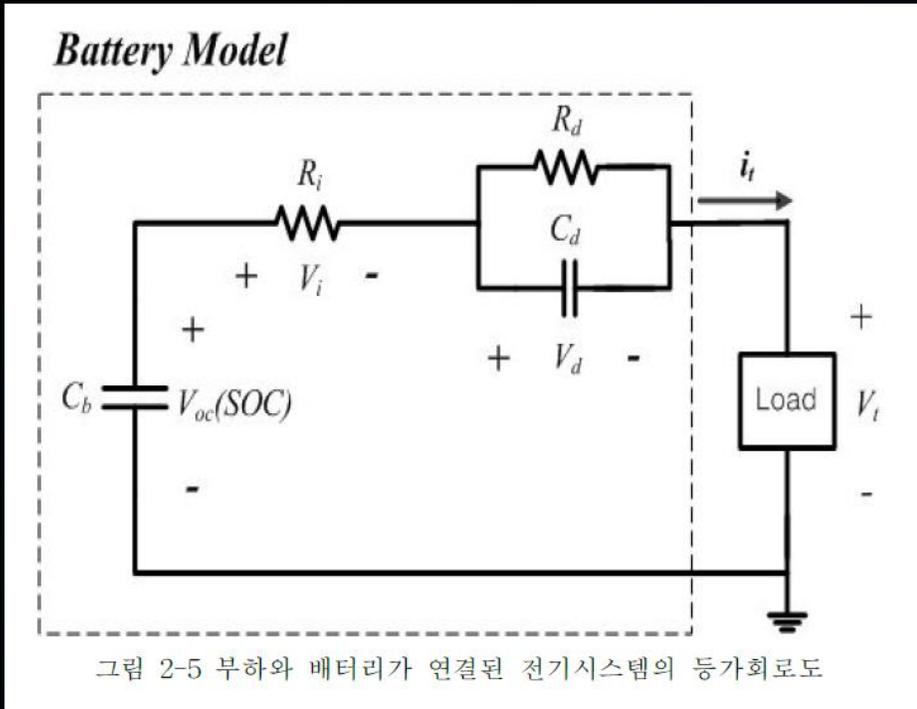
SOC와 충전시간 분석



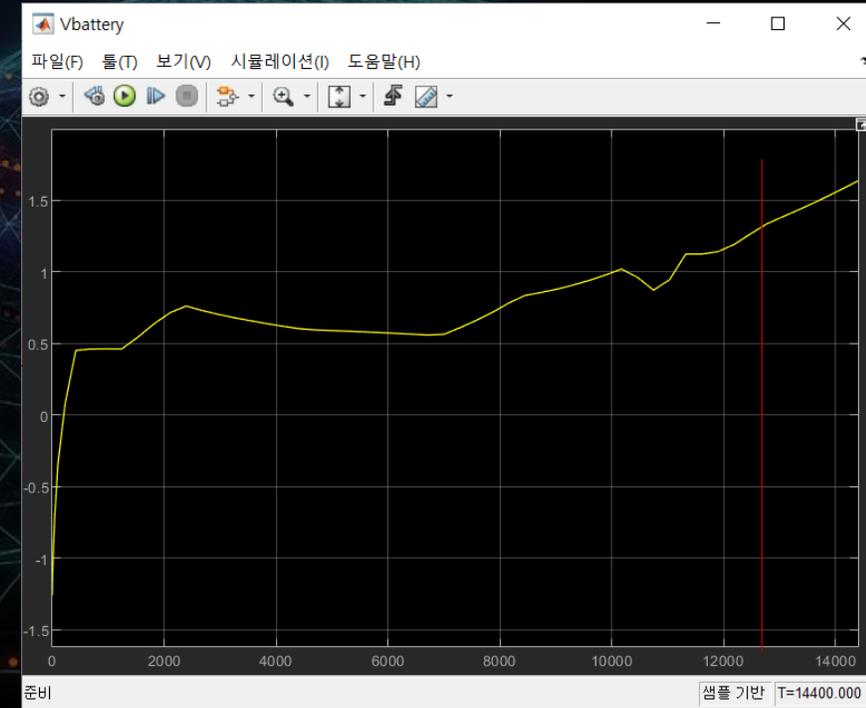
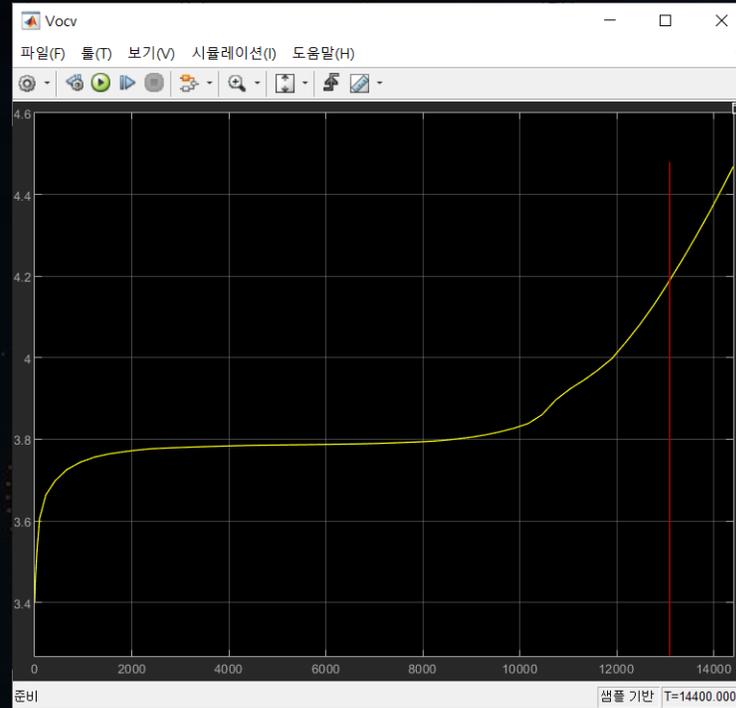
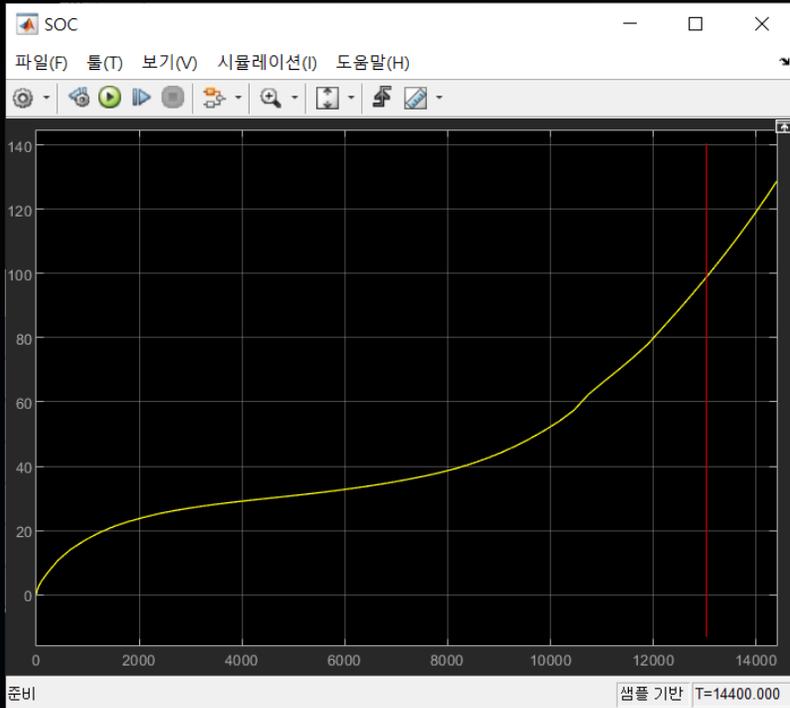
	1cell당
전압[V]	$317/98=3.2347$
전류[A]	$174300/317=54.98$
저항[ohm]	$3.2347/54.98=0.058834$

항목	제원
셀 구성	98셀
정격 전압 (V)	352.8 (240~412.8)V
공칭 용량 (Ah)	180AH
에너지 (KWh)	64
중량 (kg)	445
냉각 시스템	수냉식

SOC와 충전시간 분석

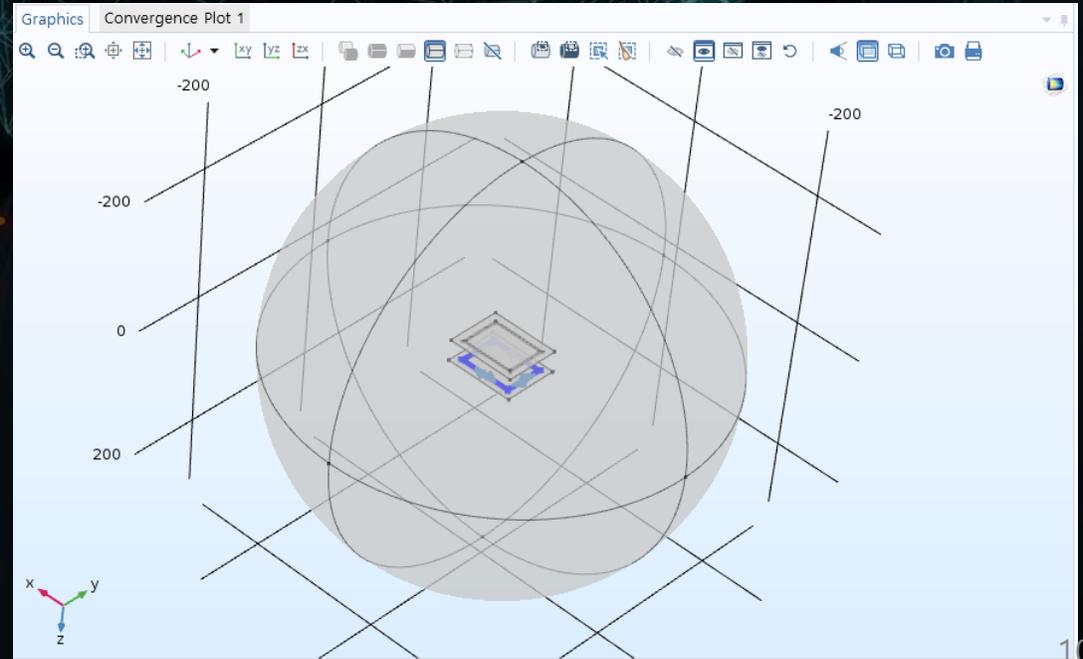
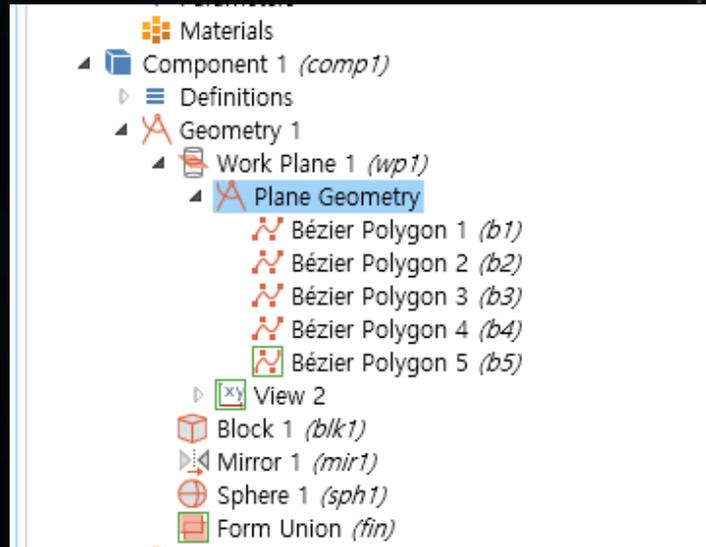
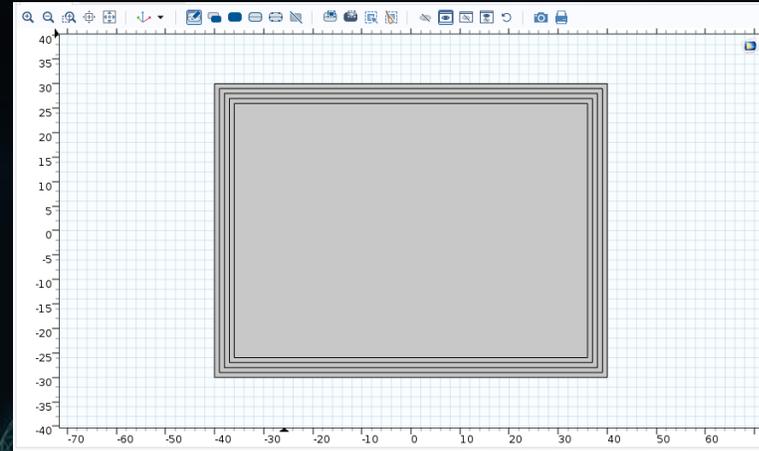
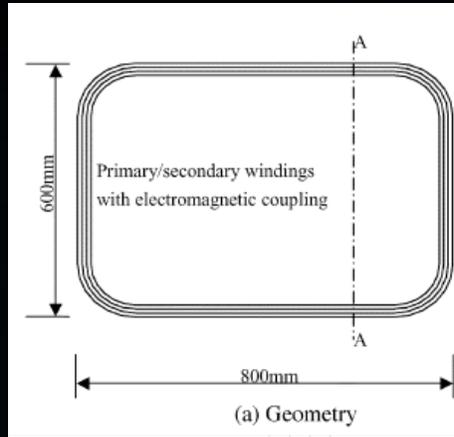


SOC와 충전시간 분석



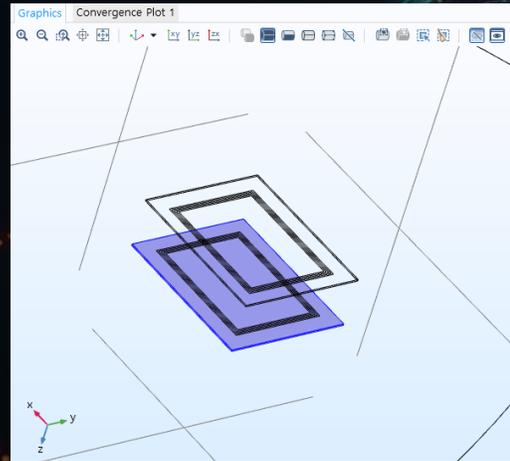
충전시간: 약 13000초 = 3시간 40분

충전 패드 모델링



충전 패드 모델링 (전기장 및 자기장)

- Materials
 - Air (mat2)
 - Aluminum (mat1) → 물성
 - Copper (mat3)
 - Concrete (mat4)
- Magnetic Fields (mf)
 - Ampère's Law 1
 - Magnetic Insulation 1
 - Initial Values 1
 - Edge Current 1 → 80A
 - Force Calculation →
- Heat Transfer in Solids (ht)
 - Solid 1
 - Initial Values 1
 - Thermal Insulation 1
 - Fluid 1
 - Heat Flux 1
 - Boundary Heat Source 1
- Multiphysics
 - Mesh 1
 - Study 1
 - Step 1: Frequency Domain
 - Solver Configurations
 - Job Configurations
 - Study 2
 - Step 1: Time Dependent
 - Solver Configurations
 - Job Configurations



Settings

Frequency Domain

Compute Update Solution

Label: Frequency Domain

Study Settings

Frequency unit: Hz

Frequencies: 20[kHz] Hz

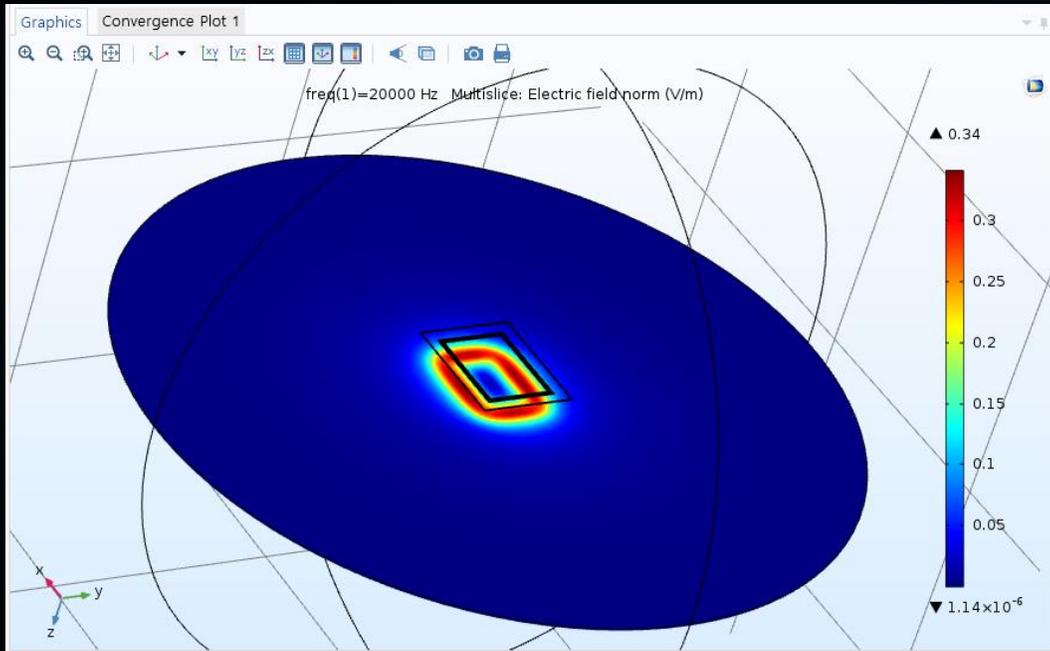
Load parameter values: Browse... Read File

Reuse solution from previous step: Auto

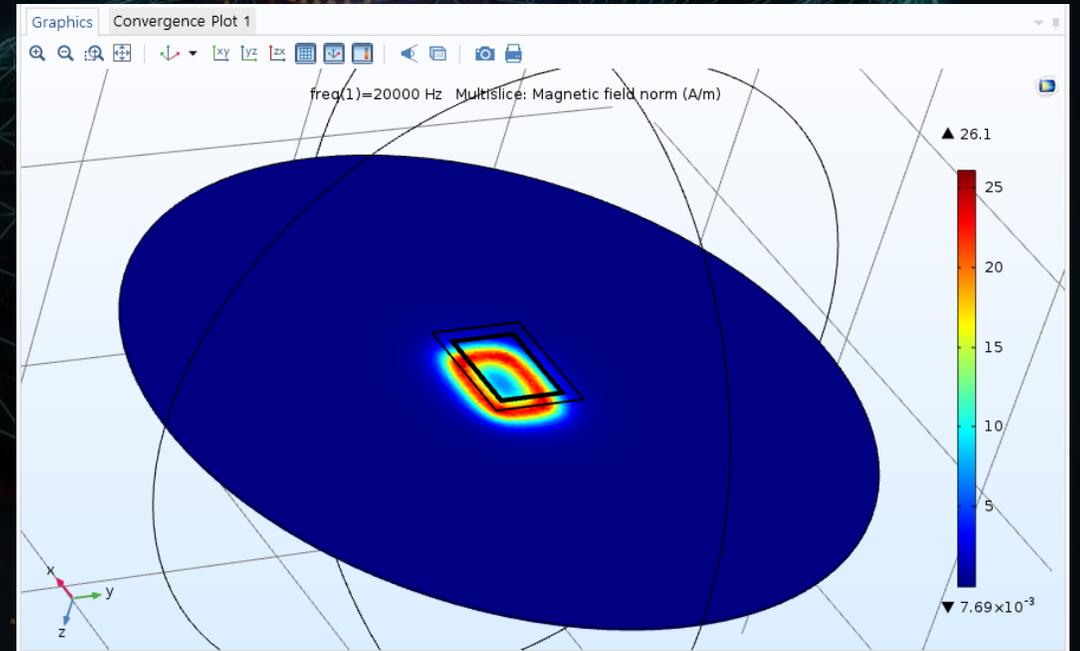


전기장 및 자기장 분석

전기장



자기장



전기장과 자기장이 인체에 미치는 영향

전파 발생원에 따라, 또한 발생원으로 부터의 거리에 따라 전기장과 자기장 분포가 크게 달라진다. 참고문헌[3]의 고주파접착기(RF Sealer)의 경우 기기 부근(파장에 비하여 충분히 가까운)에서는 전기장은 큰 값으로 나타나지만, 상대적으로 자기장은 약하다. 반면에, 공진형 코일에 흐르는 전류에 의한 자기 유도 방식을 이용하는 WPT의 경우는 기기 부근(파장에 비하여 충분히 가까운)에서는 자기장은 큰 값으로 나타나지만, 상대적으로 전기장은 약하다.

따라서 근역장의 전파의 경우 전자파 강도에 따른 규제가 합리적일 수 있다. 표 2.는 일반인에 대한 국내 전자파 강도 기준을 보인 것이다.

주파수 범위	전기장강도 (V/m)	자기장강도 (A/m)	자속밀도 (μT)	전력밀도 (W/m ²)
1 Hz 이하	-	3.2×10 ⁴	4×10 ⁴	
1 Hz 이상 ~ 8 Hz 미만	10,000	3.2×10 ⁴ /f ²	4×10 ⁴ /f ²	
8 Hz 이상 ~ 25 Hz 미만	10,000	4,000/f	5,000/f	
0.025 kHz 이상 ~ 0.8 kHz 미만	250/f	4/f	5/f	
0.8 kHz 이상 ~ 3 kHz 미만	250/f	5	6.25	
3 kHz 이상 ~ 150 kHz 미만	87	5	6.25	
0.15 MHz 이상 ~ 1 MHz 미만	87	0.73/f	0.92/f	
1 MHz 이상 ~ 10 MHz 미만	87/f ^{1/2}	0.73/f	0.92/f	
10 MHz 이상 ~ 400 MHz 미만	28	0.073	0.092	2
400 MHz 이상 ~ 2000 MHz 미만	1.375f ^{1/2}	0.0037f ^{1/2}	0.0046f ^{1/2}	f/200
2 GHz 이상 ~ 300 GHz 미만	61	0.16	0.20	10

표 1-2. 일반인에 대한 전자파강도기준

$$\text{Log}(87) = 1.94$$

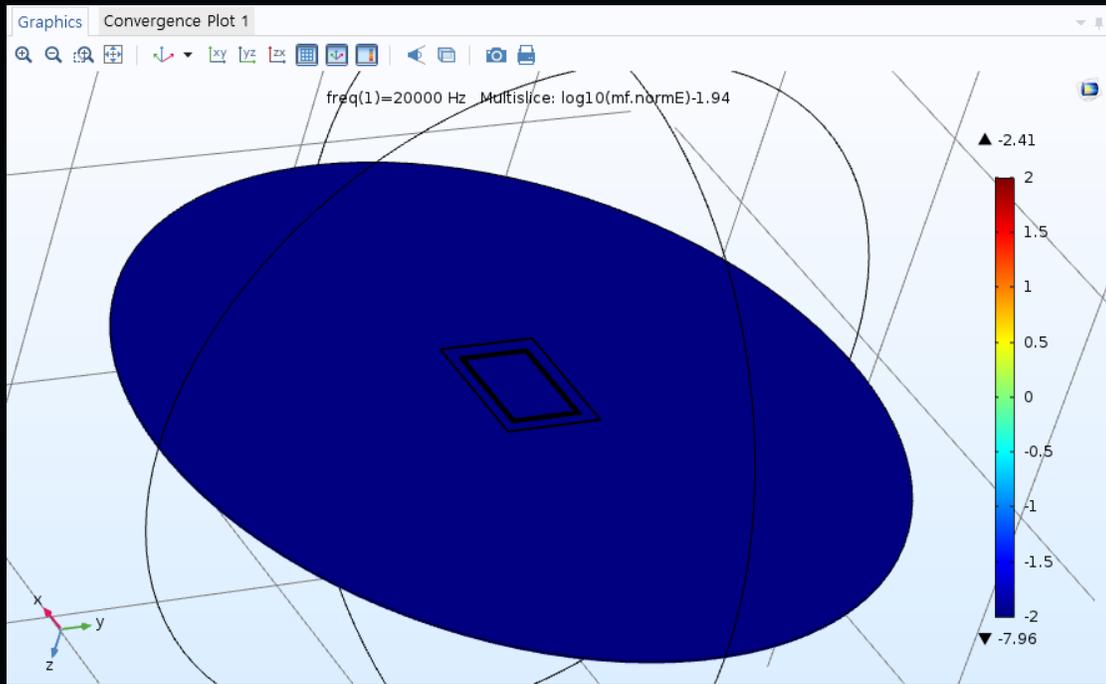
$$\text{전기장} = \log(\text{mf.normE}) - 1.94$$

$$\text{Log}(5) = 0.7$$

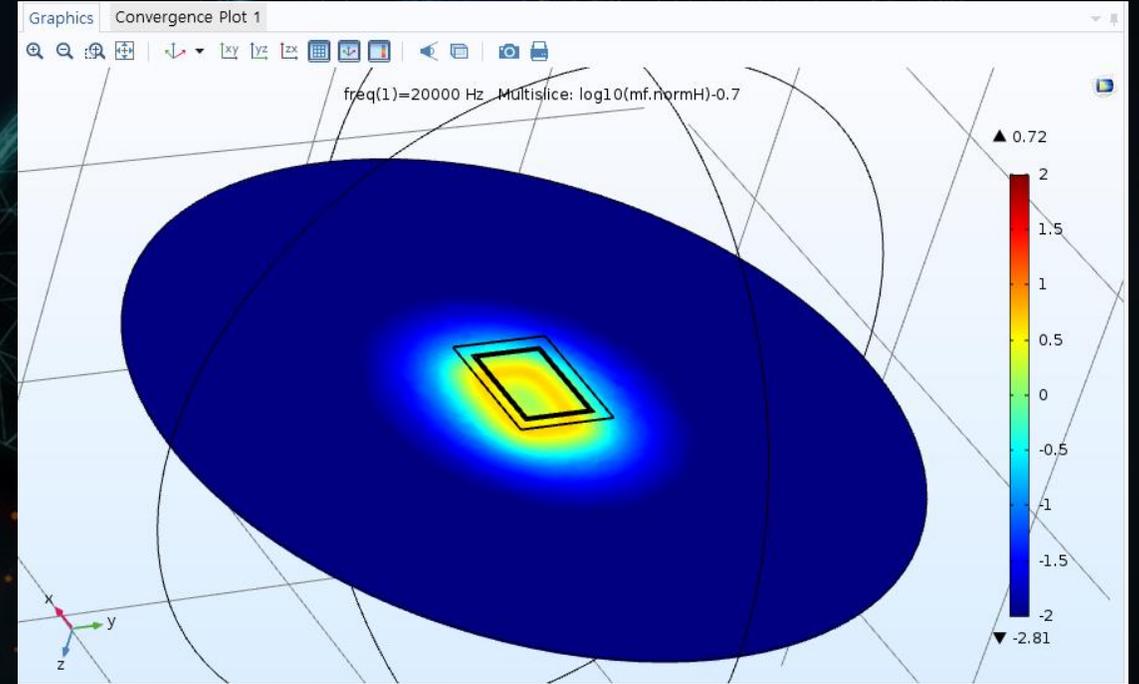
$$\text{자기장} = \log(\text{mf.normH}) - 0.7$$

전기장과 자기장이 인체에 미치는 영향

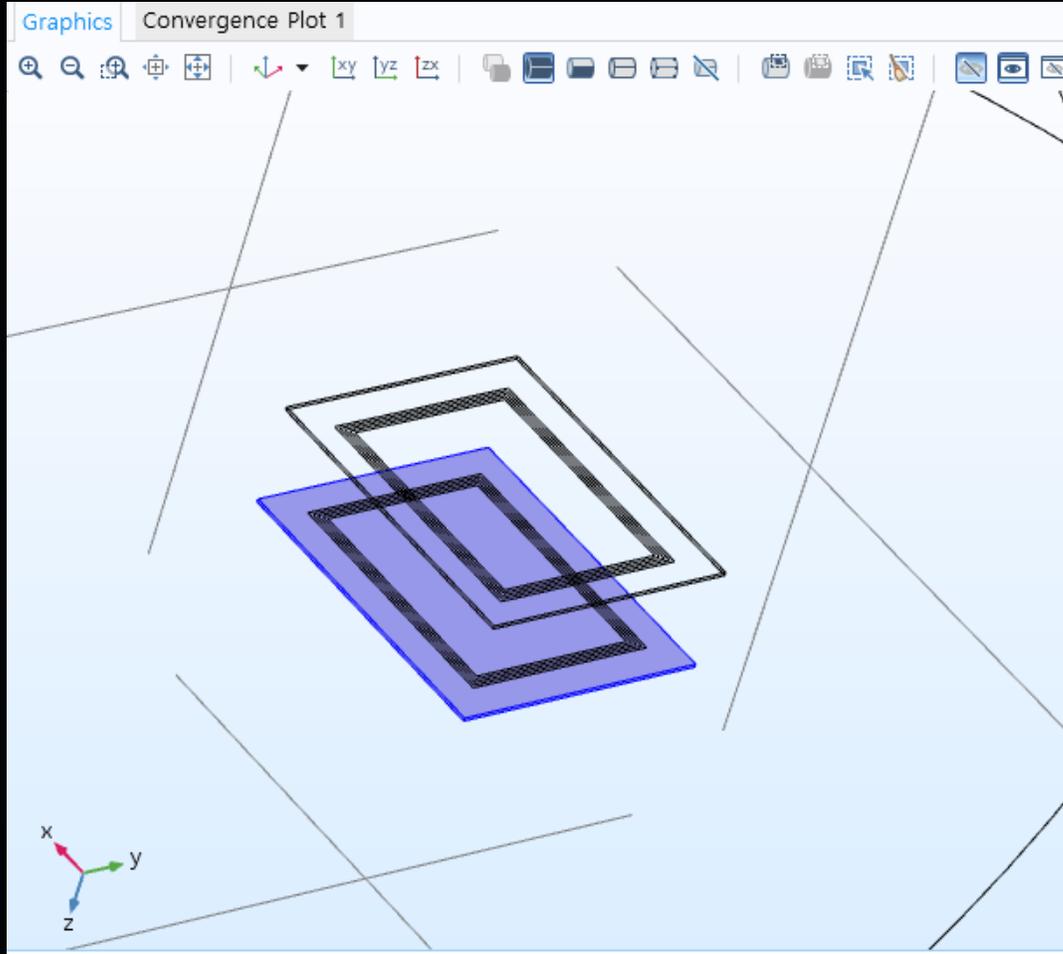
전기장



자기장



자기력 분석



Settings

Global Evaluation

[-] Evaluate

Label: Global Evaluation 1

Data

Data set: Study 1/Solution 1 (sol1)

Parameter selection (freq): All

Expressions

Expression	Unit	Description
mf.Forcez_0	N	Electromagnetic force, z...

영향을 줄 정도의 힘은 아님

Messages Progress Log Table 1

8.85e-12 AUTO 8.5e-1 850e-3 0.85

freq (Hz)	Electromagnetic force, z component (N)
20000	1.7943

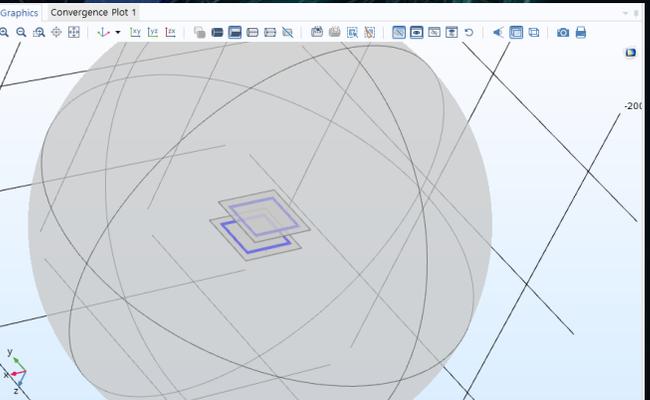
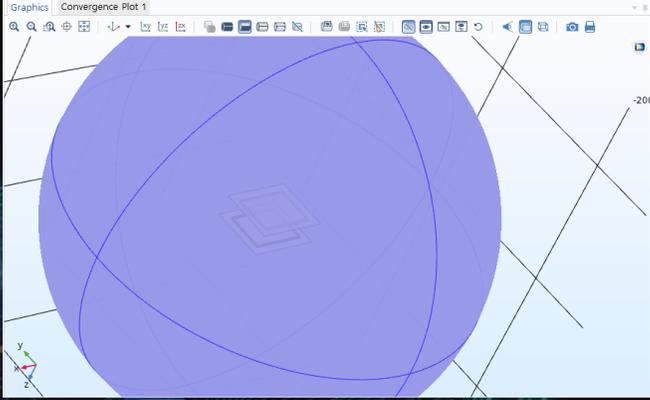
충전 패드 모델링 (열)

- Materials
 - Air (mat2)
 - Aluminum (mat1) → **물성**
 - Copper (mat3)
 - Concrete (mat4)
- Magnetic Fields (mf)
 - Ampère's Law 1
 - Magnetic Insulation 1
 - Initial Values 1
 - Edge Current 1
 - Force Calculation 1
- Heat Transfer in Solids (ht)
 - Solid 1
 - Initial Values 1
 - Thermal Insulation 1
 - Fluid 1
 - Heat Flux 1
 - Boundary Heat Source
- Multiphysics
- Mesh 1
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 - Job Configurations
- Study 2
 - Step 1: Time Dependent
 - Solver Configurations
 - Job Configurations

$$R = \rho(l/A)$$

평균 소비 전력
 주기전류 i 또는 주기전압 v 가 인가될 때 저항 R 의에서 소비되는 평균소비 전력은 아래와 같다.

$$P_R = \langle Ri^2 \rangle = R \langle i^2 \rangle = RI^2$$



Settings

Time Dependent

Compute Update Solution

Label: Time Dependent

Study Settings

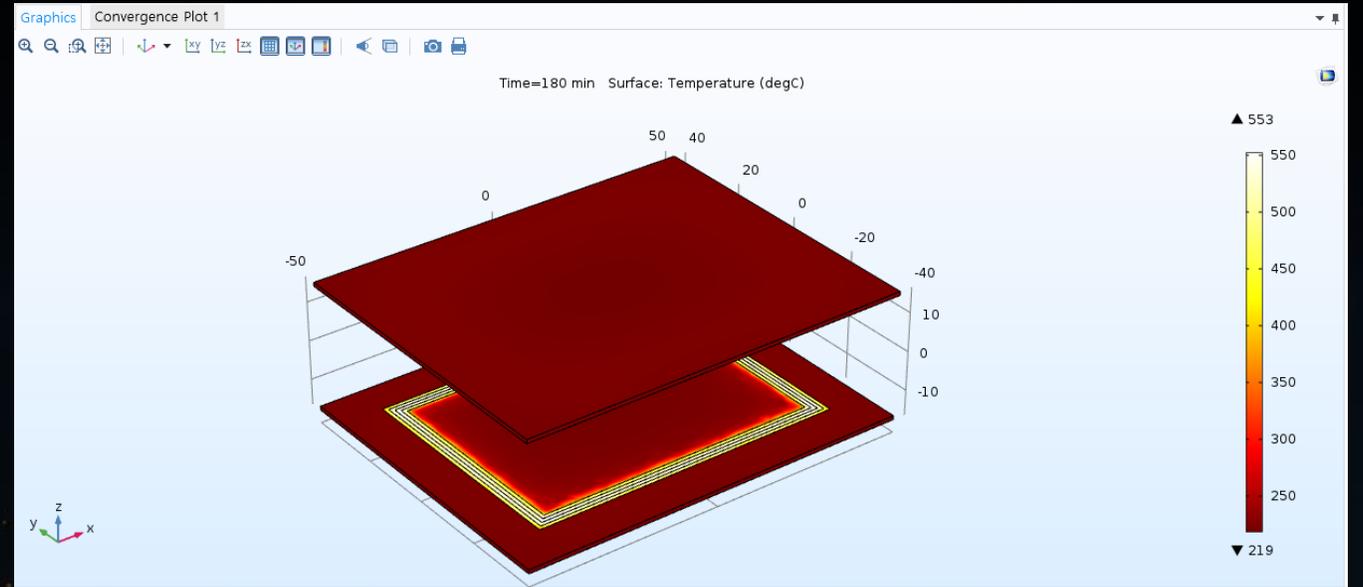
Time unit: min

Times: range(0,0.3,180) min

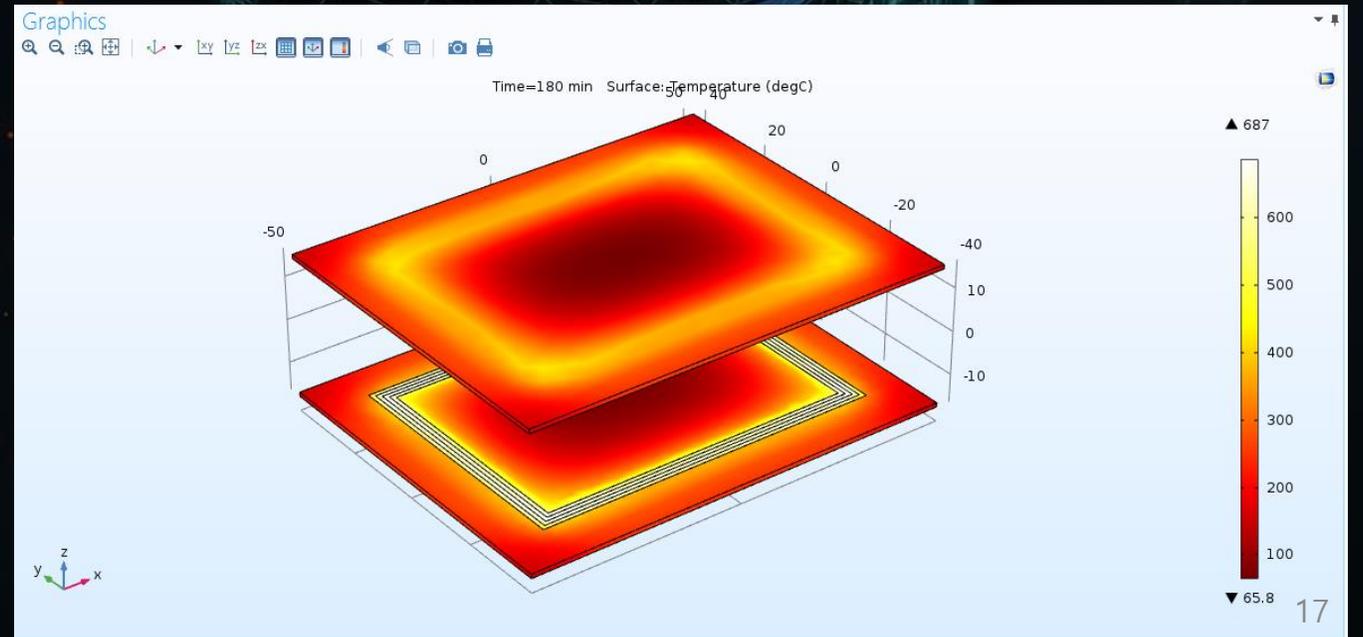
Relative tolerance: 0.01

물성에 따른 열 분석

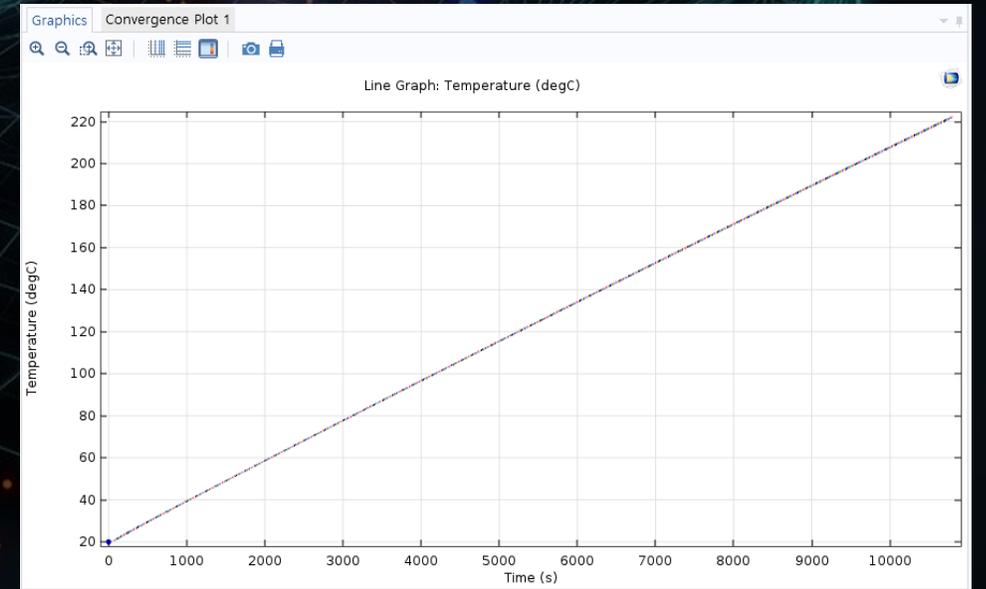
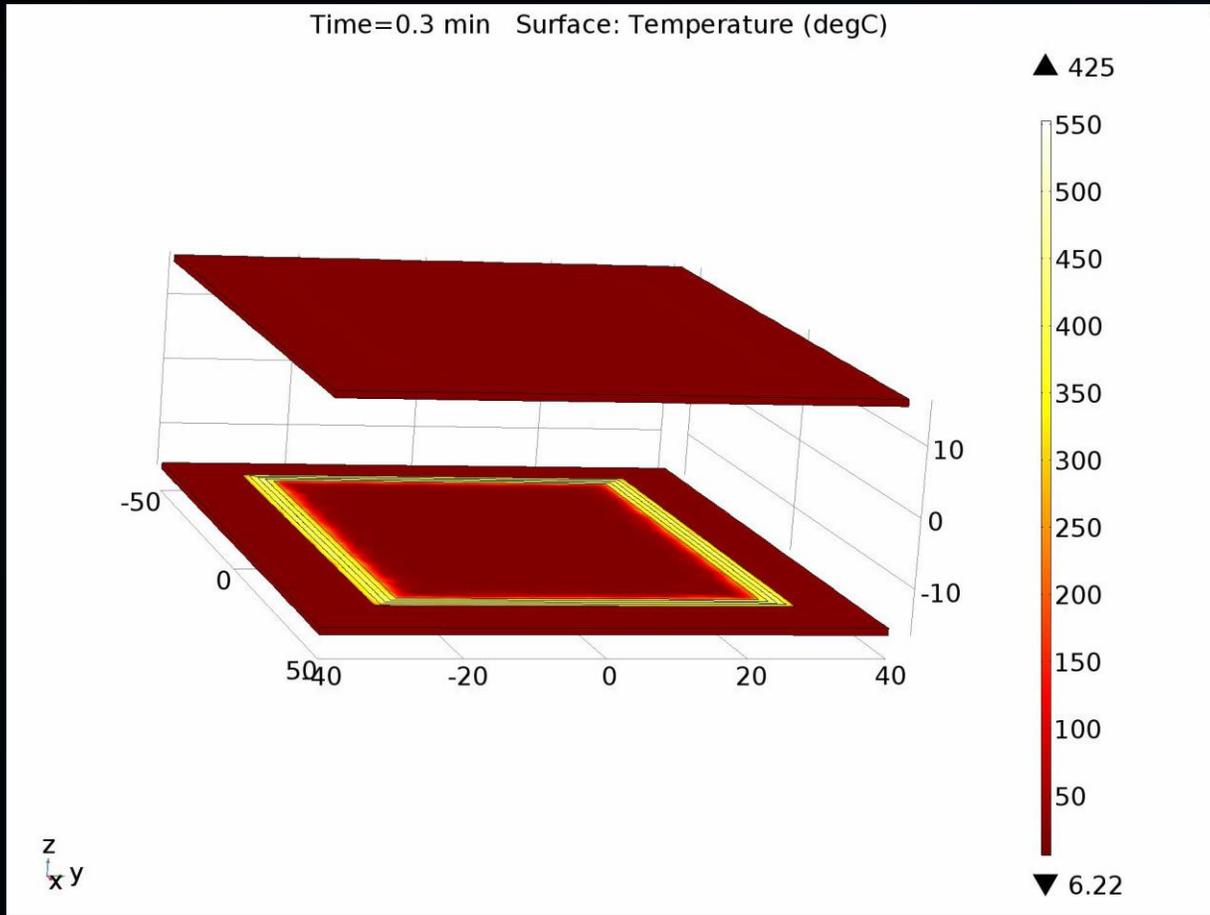
알루미늄



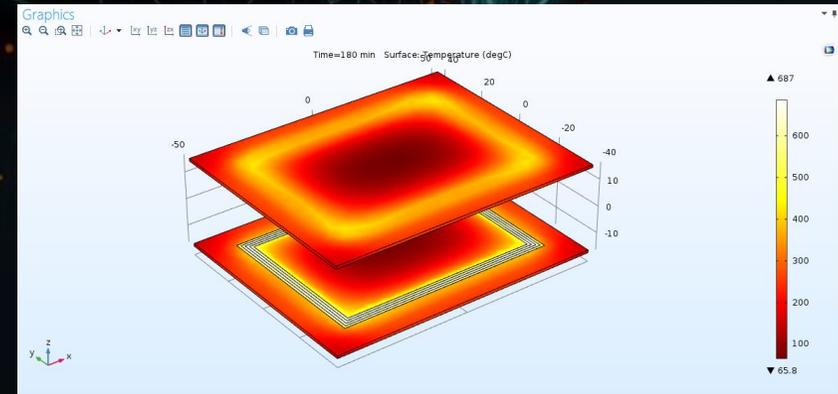
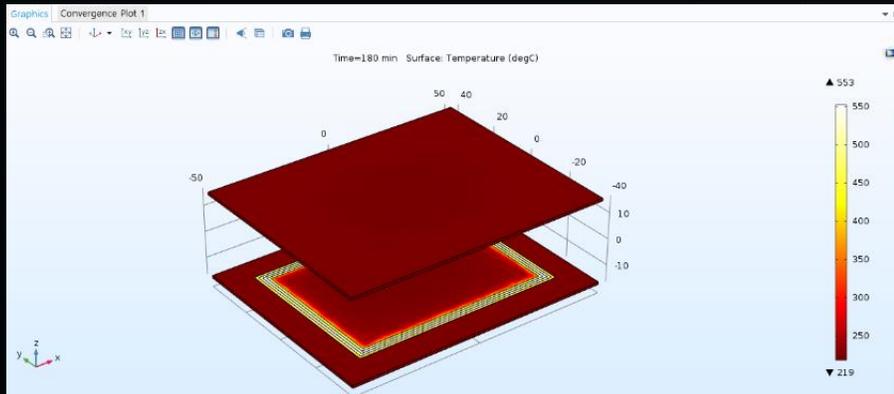
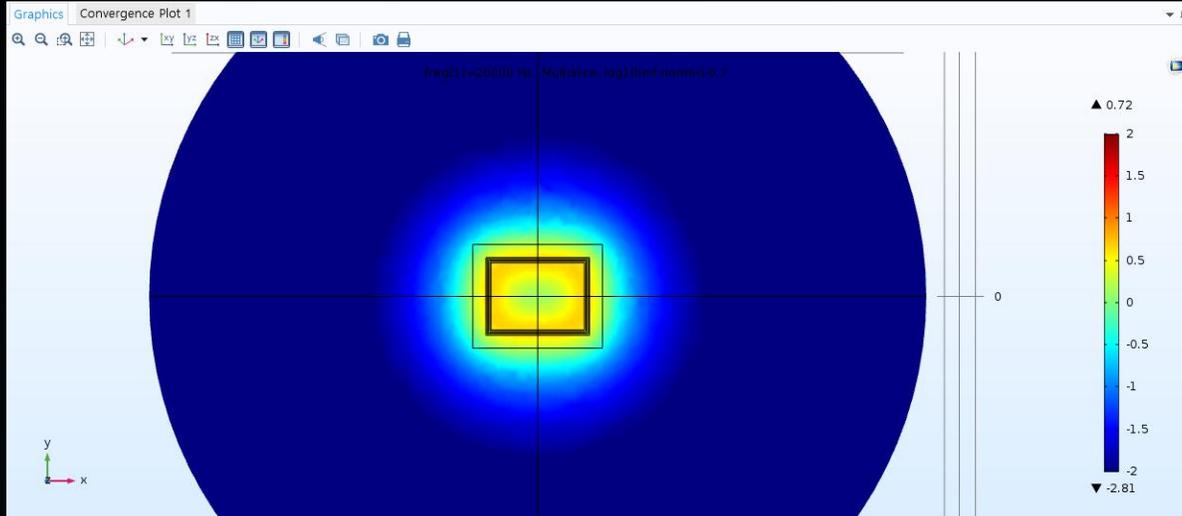
콘크리트



시간에 따른 온도 변화



COMSOL을 이용한 충전 패드 형태와 재료 결정



참고문헌

1. Design Considerations for a Contactless Electric Vehicle Battery Charger – Chwei-Sen Wang, Oskar H. Stielau, and Grant A. Covic, Senior Member, IEEE
2. Review of static and dynamic wireless electric vehicle charging system – Chirag Panchal ↑, Sascha Stegen, Junwei Lu
3. Overview of Wireless Power Transfer for Electric Vehicle Charging – Chun Qiu, K.T. Chau, Chunhui Liu, and C.C. Chan
4. 무선전력전송 기술 동향 – 한국전자통신연구원(ETRI)
5. 무선전력전송기기의 전자파 인체노출량 분석 연구 – 국립전파연구원
6. ACDCApplicationLibraryManual – COMSOL
7. Modeling of Magnetic Resonance Wireless Electric Vehicle Charging – Erhuvwu Ayisire



감사합니다.

Q&A

자기공명을 이용한 전기자동차 무선충전