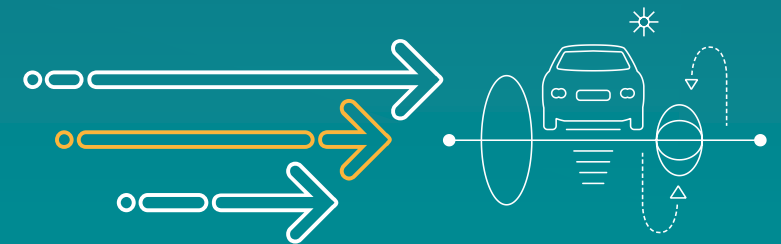


Dr. Grzegorz Ombach, VP Engineering
Qualcomm Europe Inc.

22.09.2015

Current status and outlook of stationary and dynamic wireless electric vehicle charging



Qualcomm Halo™ WEVC technology is licensed by Qualcomm Incorporated. Prototype charging systems are products of Qualcomm Technologies, Inc.

1

Vision for EV
Charging

2

Complete
System Solution

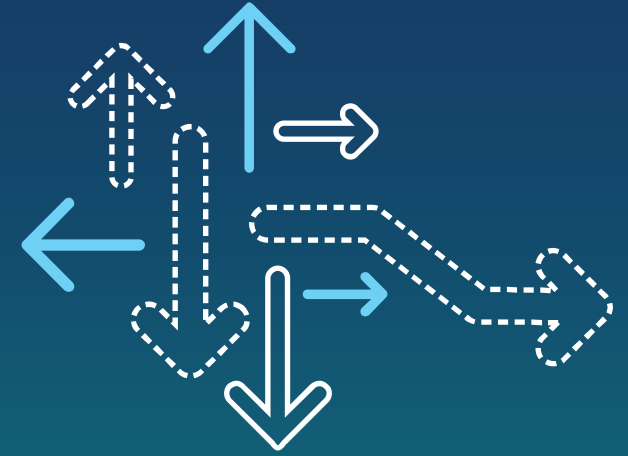
3

Interoperability
Key Factors

4

Conclusions

Agenda



A Vision for EV Charging - WEVC

Overview of Societal Trends

Global urbanisation

70% of world's population
will live in cities by 2050

(World Health Organization 2014)

Infrastructure strain

Total global vehicles
increasing from 1.1bn
today to 2.5bn by 2050

(OECD Report 2012)

Air pollution

Legislation and fines
for pollution

(Environmental Protection Agency –
European Commissions)

Health costs

Urban outdoor air pollution is
estimated to cause 1.3 million
deaths worldwide per year

(World Health Organization)

EVs a Solution but with Barriers to Mass Adoption



Benefits

- Better energy economy
- Non-polluting
- Less noise
- Clean Streets

Challenges

- Lack of Standards
- Limited Range
- Time to Charge
- Ease of Charging

Charging Ubiquity

- Infrastructure Lag
- Charging Posts
- Trailing Cables
- Vandalism

Charging impact on battery size or/and range



- **Wireless EV Charging for a better driver experience**

- Simple, effortless & convenient
- Automatic hands-free charging
- No cord to unplug, or steal
- Unaffected by Water, Ice & Snow
- Simple to package on EVs

- **Multiplicity of charging opportunities**

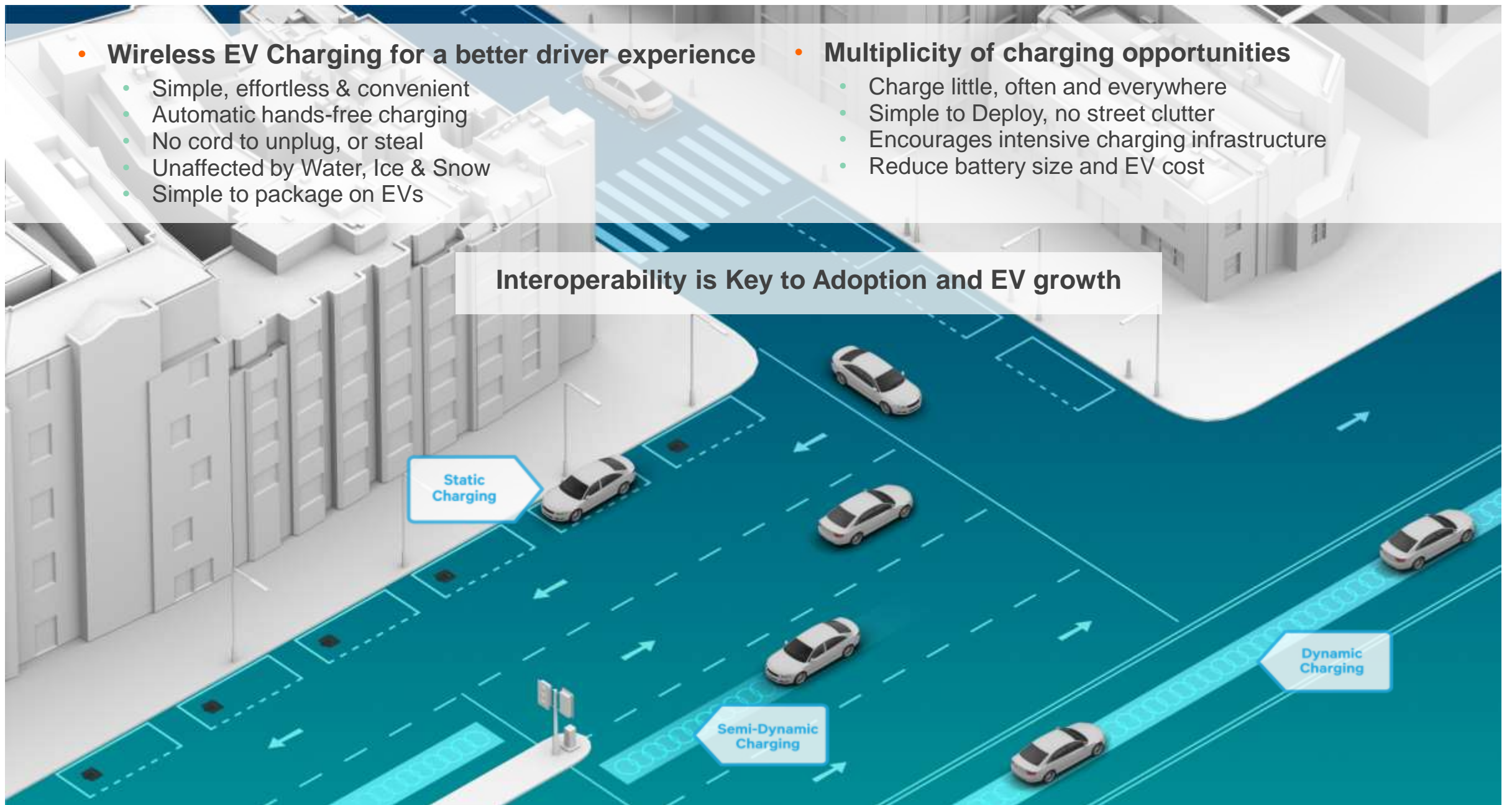
- Charge little, often and everywhere
- Simple to Deploy, no street clutter
- Encourages intensive charging infrastructure
- Reduce battery size and EV cost

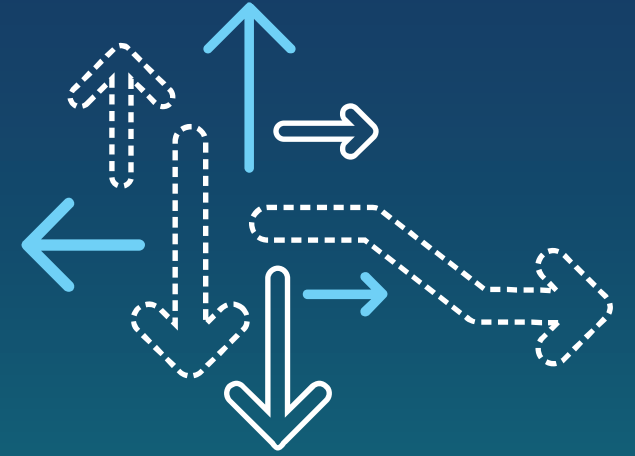
Interoperability is Key to Adoption and EV growth

Static
Charging

Semi-Dynamic
Charging

Dynamic
Charging





Complete System Solution

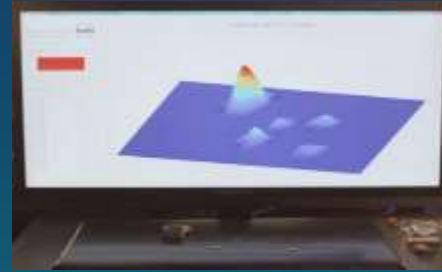
Our Complete Solution – All in one



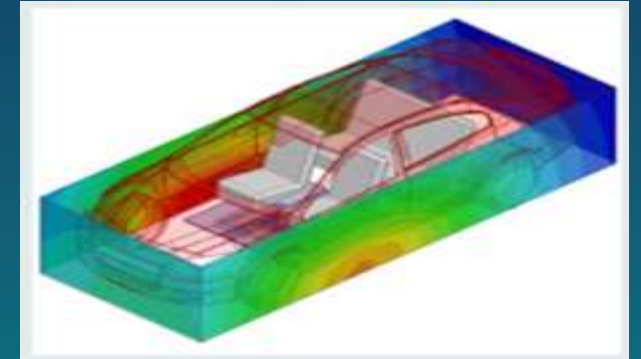
**IPT Magnetics &
Power Electronics**



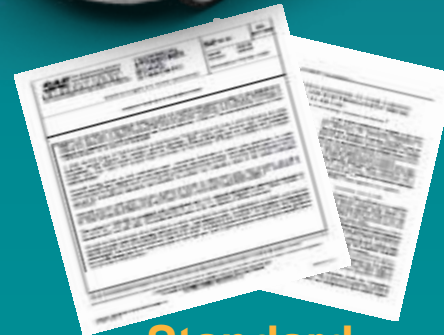
**Application -
System integration**



**Auxiliary: FOD, LOP,
Positioning**



Regulatory Compliance



Standard



Communication

Power Range

Each system is fully integrated into the vehicle



Output Power

3.7 kW

7.4 kW

20+ kW

Power Input

Single Phase

Single / Three Phase

Three Phase

Base Pad Size

Small - Medium

Medium - Large

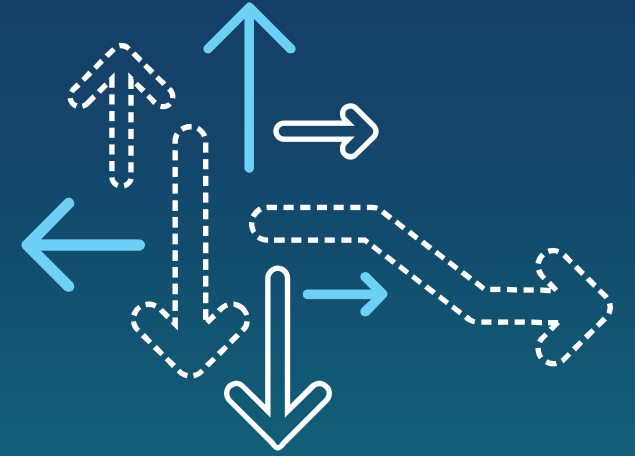
Large

Vehicle Pad Size

Small

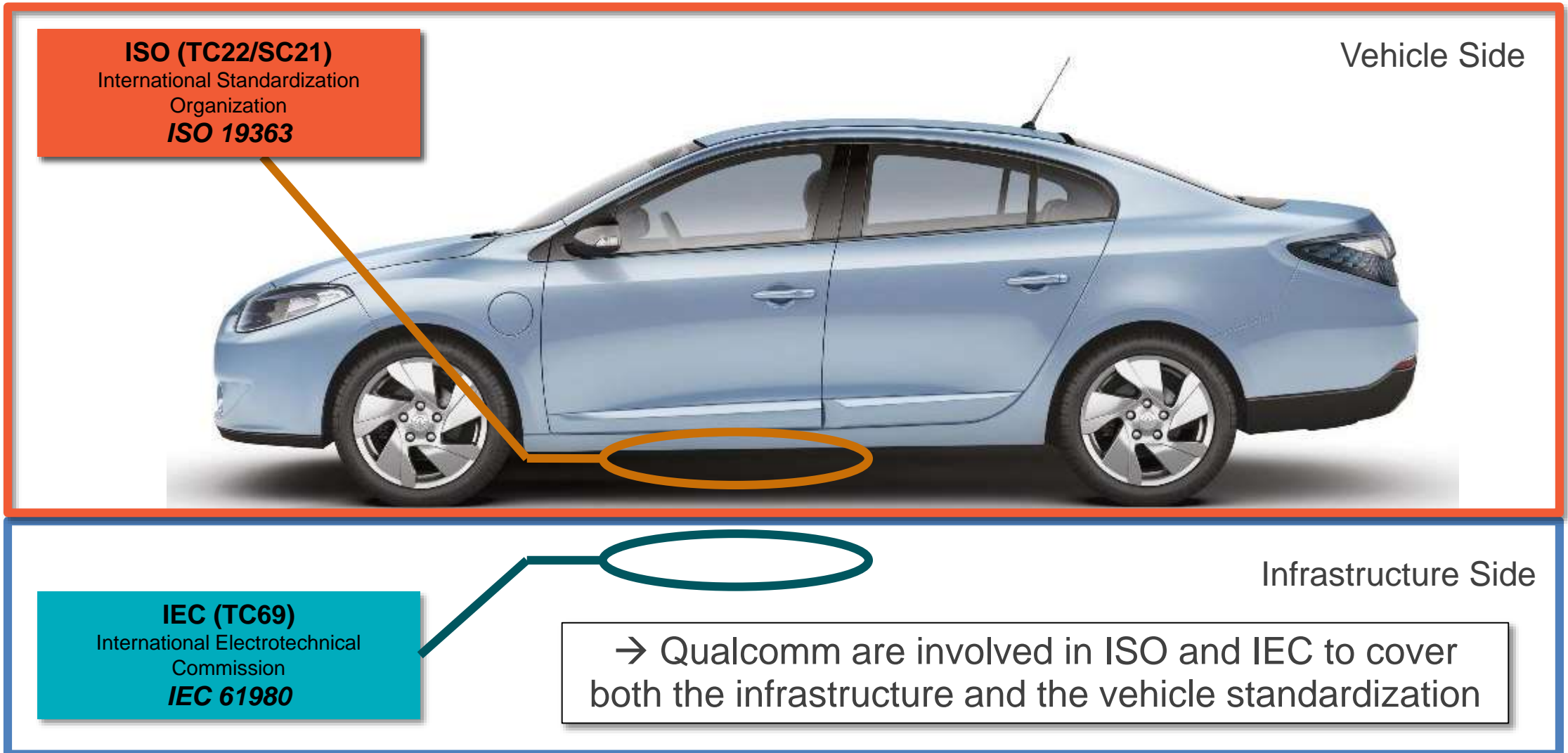
Small-Medium

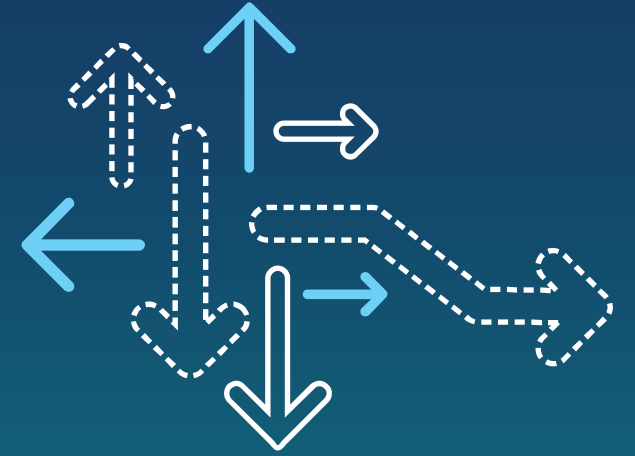
Large



Standardization

Standards Overview





Interoperability – Key Factors

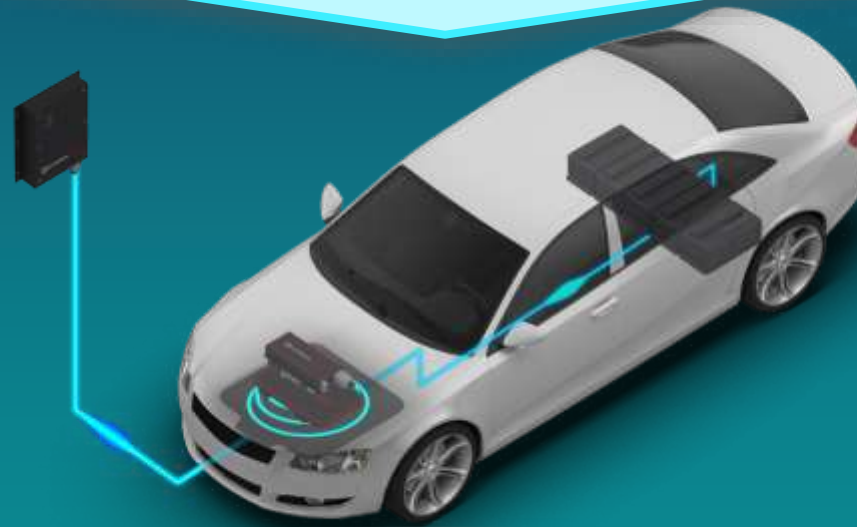
Standardization Areas and Constraints

INTEROPERABILITY REQUIREMENTS–

- Common Operating Frequency
- Magnetic interoperability between vehicle assembly (VA) and ground assembly (GA)
- Vehicle to charger communications
- Default alignment mechanism
- Agreement on VA and GA positioning in parking bay

SAFETY CONSTRAINTS – Thermal and RF

- Foreign Object Detection
- Living Object Protection
- Circuit protection layers
- System control



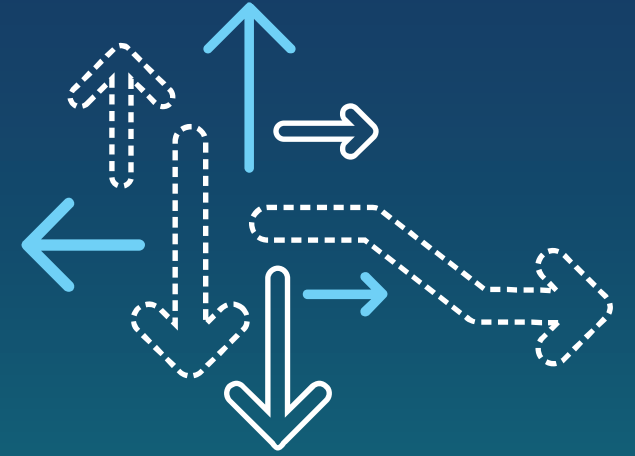
PERFORMANCE

- Power Levels (3.7, 7.4, 22kW)
- Efficiency
- Air gap (absolute and range) [Z1, Z2, Z3]
- Alignment tolerance
- Stationary, Semi-dynamic, Dynamic

COEXISTENCE –

RF and EMC regulations

- Vehicle Systems
- Implantable Medical Devices
- Communication Services

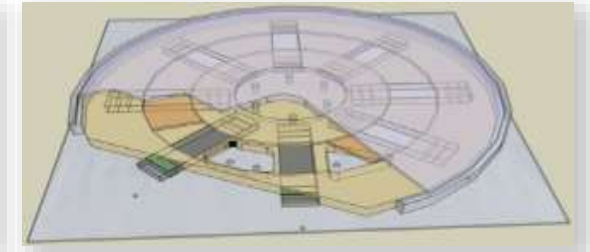
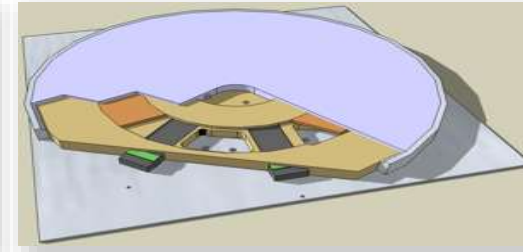


Magnetic Designs

Comparison of Pad Magnetic Architecture

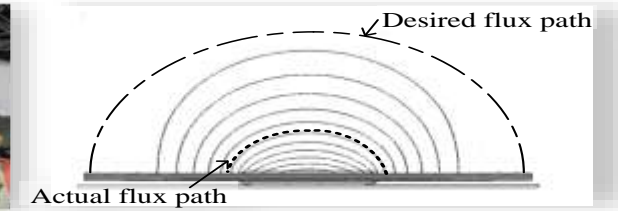
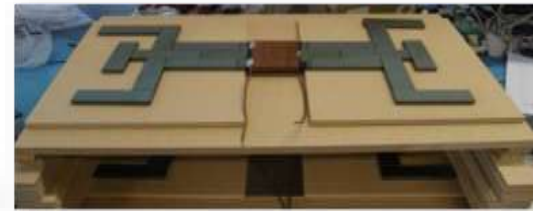
- Circular

- + Low field emissions
- Large diameter for z-gap
- Low x/y tolerance



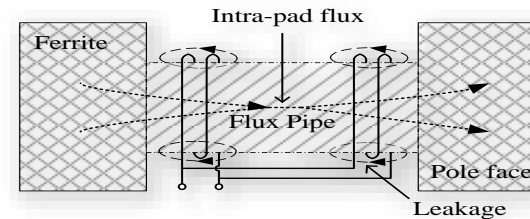
- Solenoid

- High emissions
- Shielding required



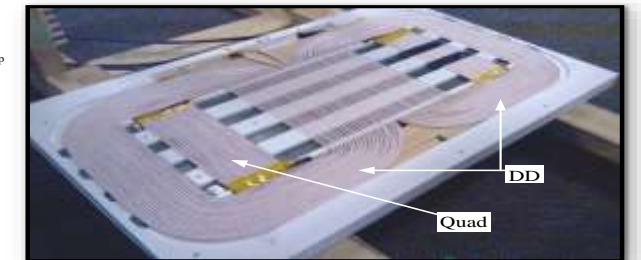
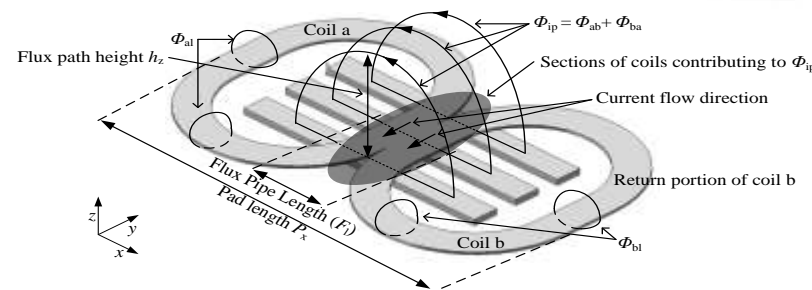
- Solenoid

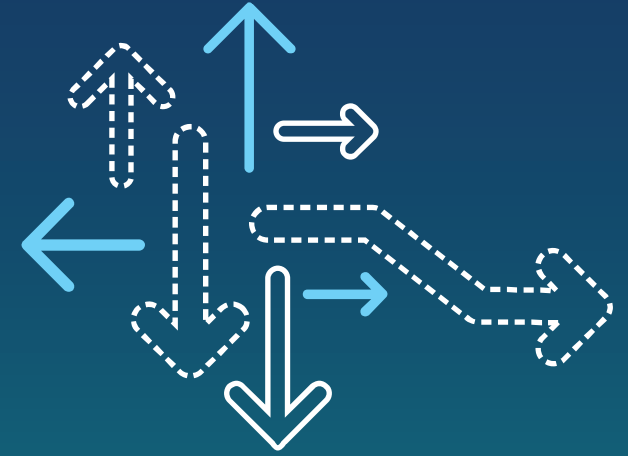
- + Good coupling
- High emissions
- Shielding required



- Double D / DDQ

- + Low field emissions
- + High Coupling
- + Superior z- gap
- + Superior x/y tolerance



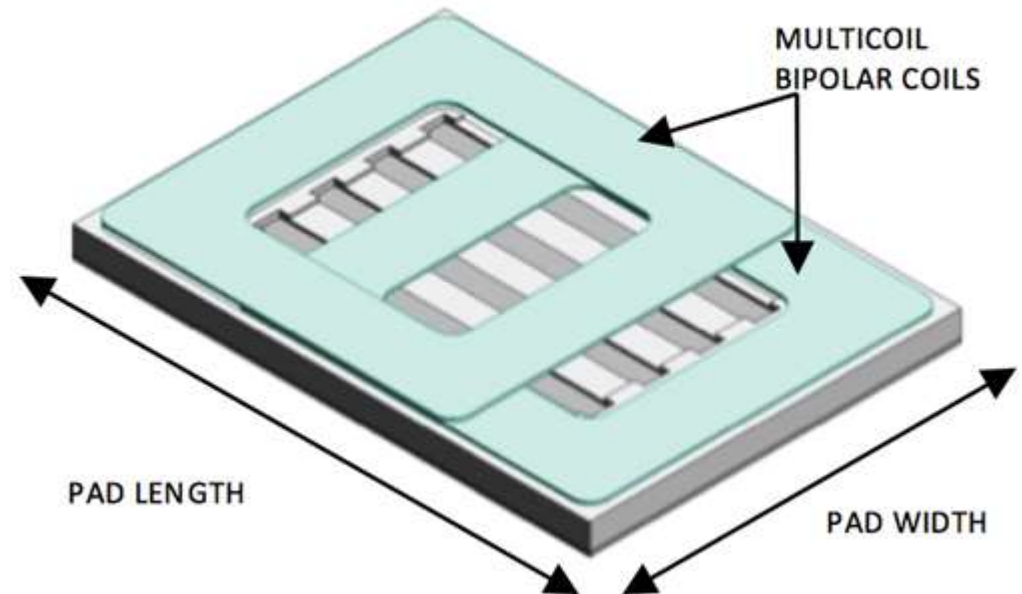


Universal Base Pad

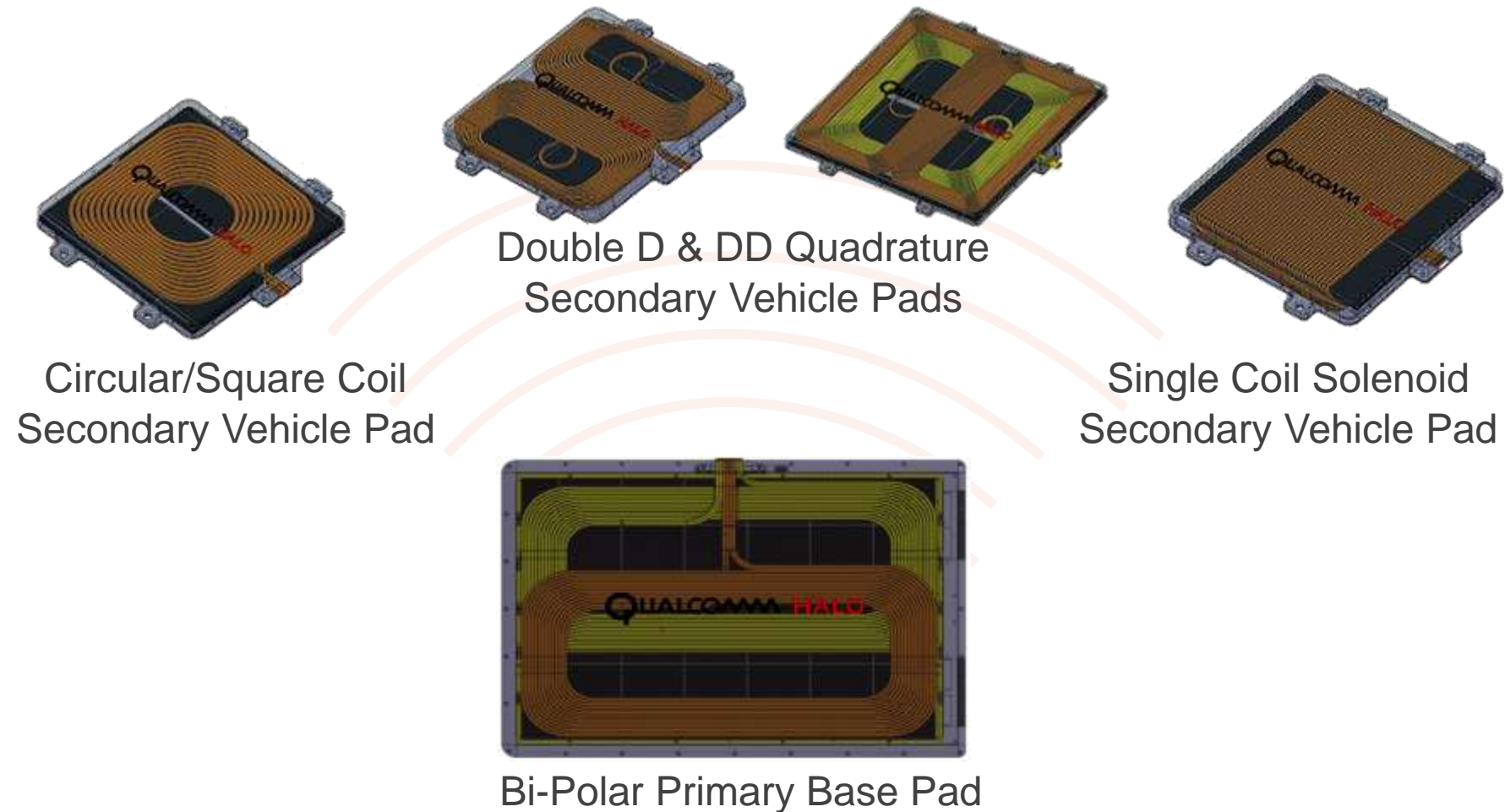
Bi-polar Base Pad - Qualcomm Halo™ WEVC Magnetics

Interoperable with circular/square coil, solenoid and Double D secondary pads

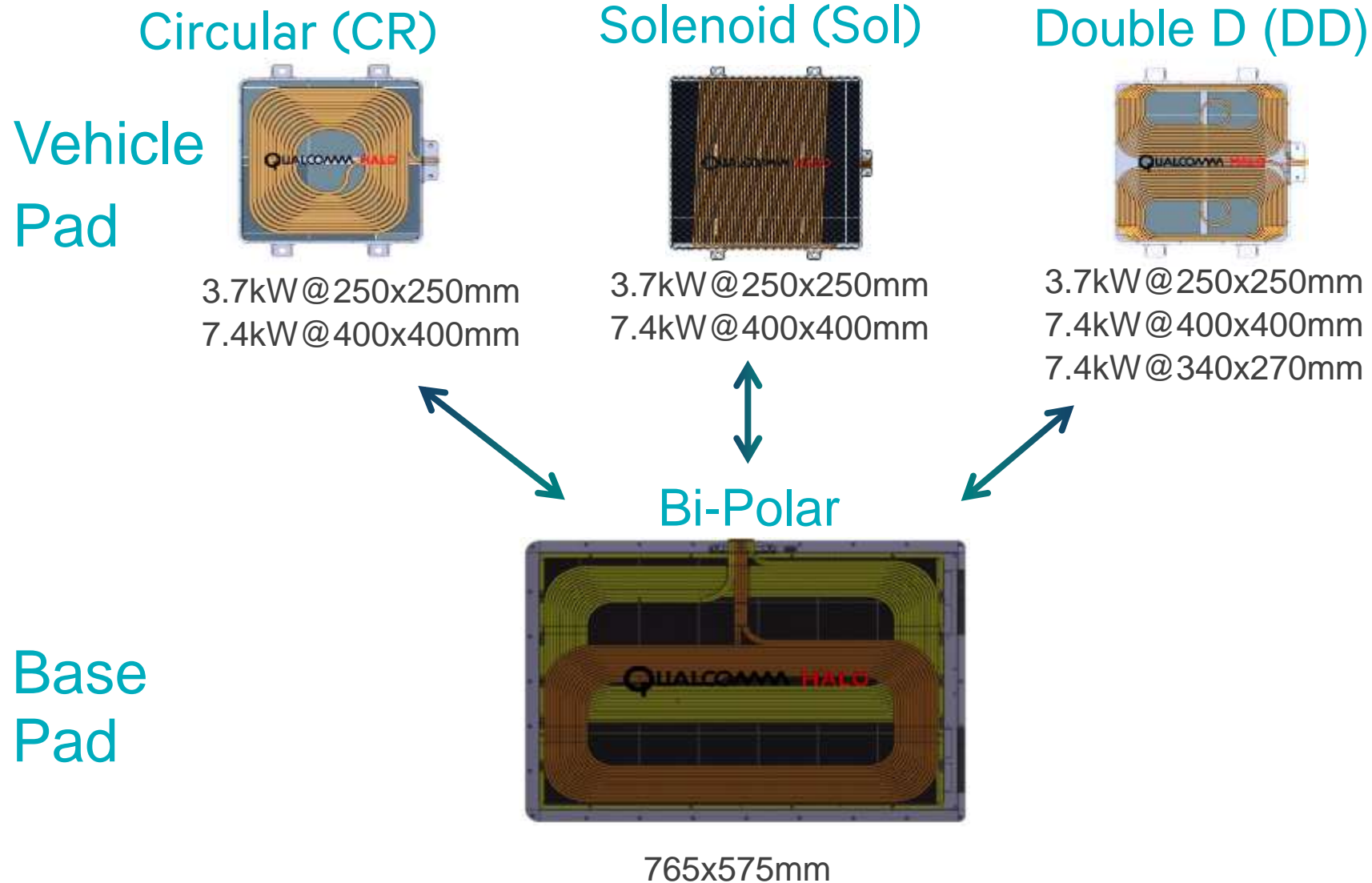
- Low field emissions
- Good coupling
- High coupling
- Superior z- gap range
- Superior x/y tolerance
- Interoperability with single coil pads



Different Magnetic Pad Designs Must be Supported



Test Conditions – 3.7 and 7.4 kW Pad Topologies

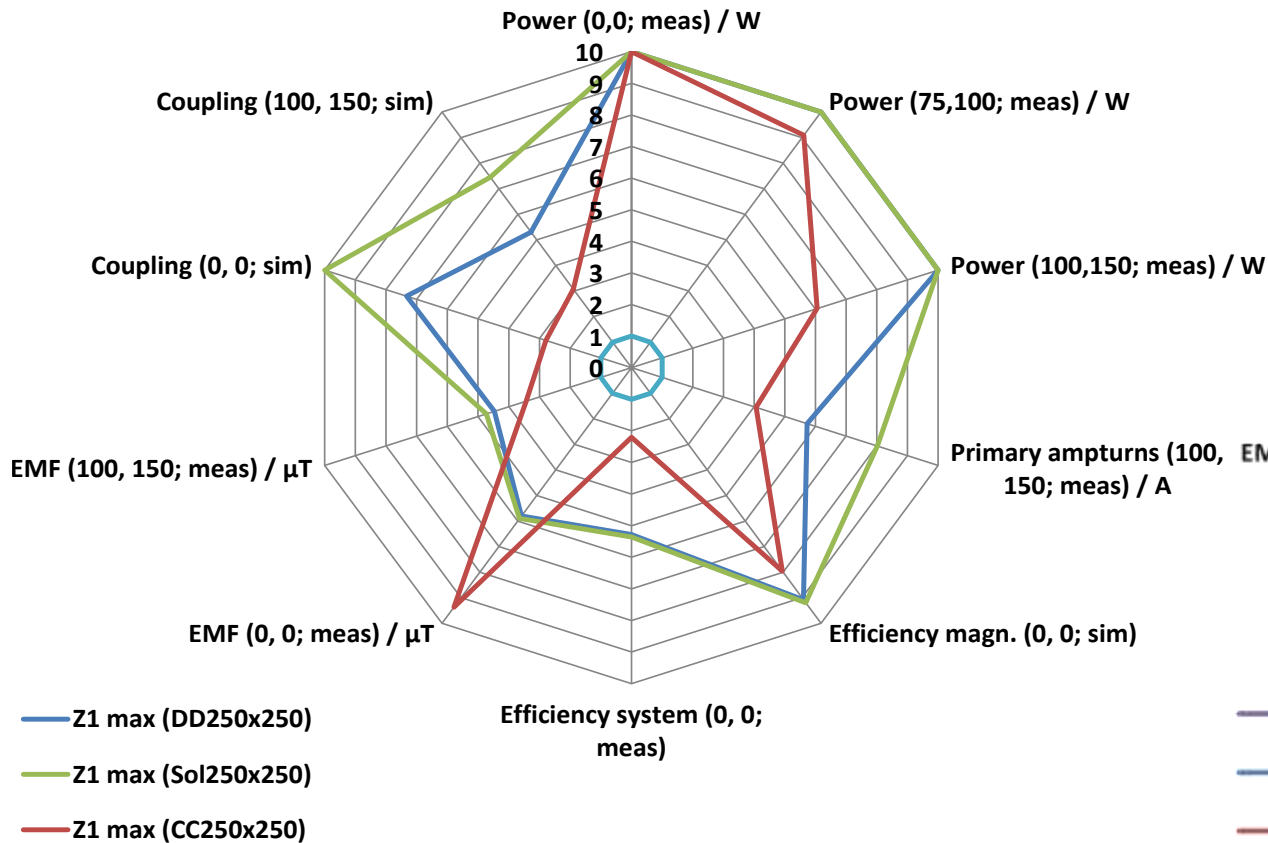


x \ y		0	50	100	150
	Y				
0					
50					
75					
100					
150					

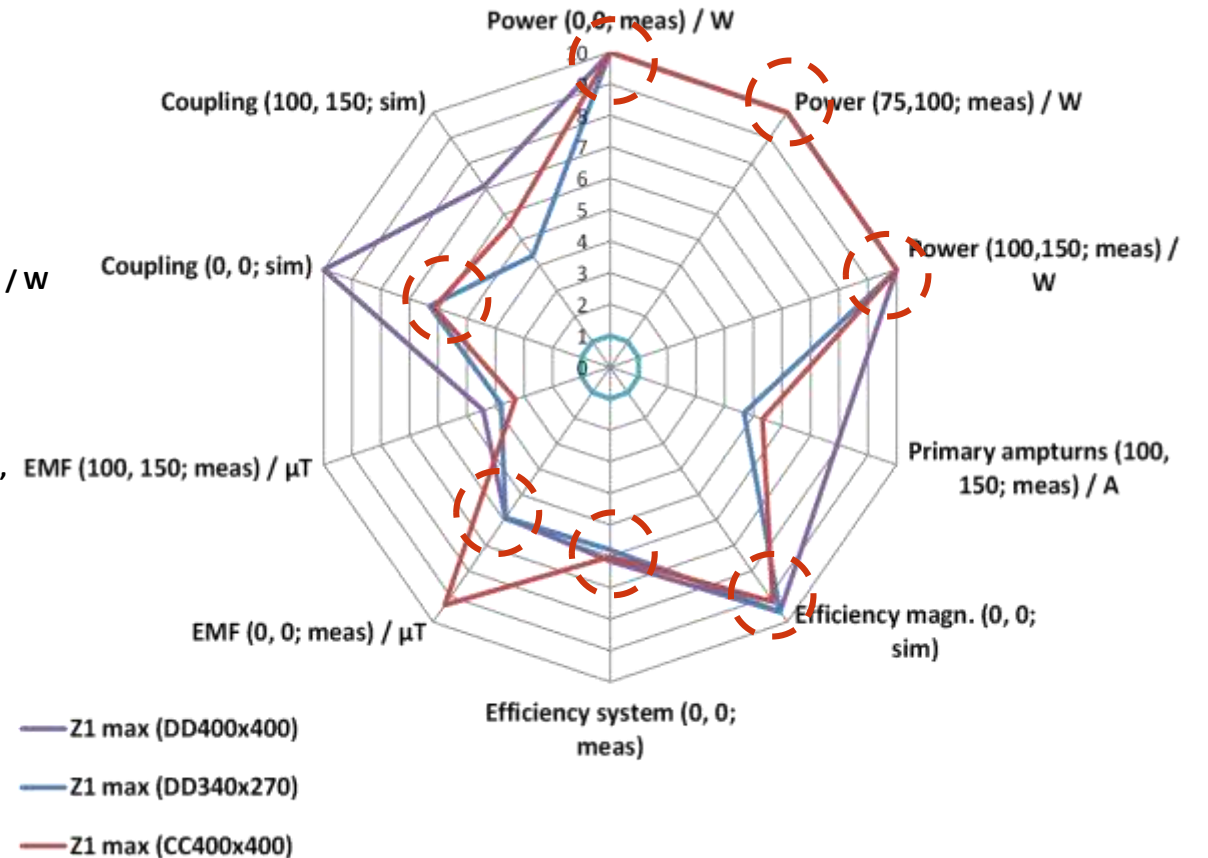
Test Result Summary

40% smaller 7.4 kW Double D Vehicle Pad performs as well as larger Circular Vehicle Pad

3.7kW@Z1max=160mm



7.4kW@Z2min=160mm



3.7 & 7.4 kW Magnetic Pad Options

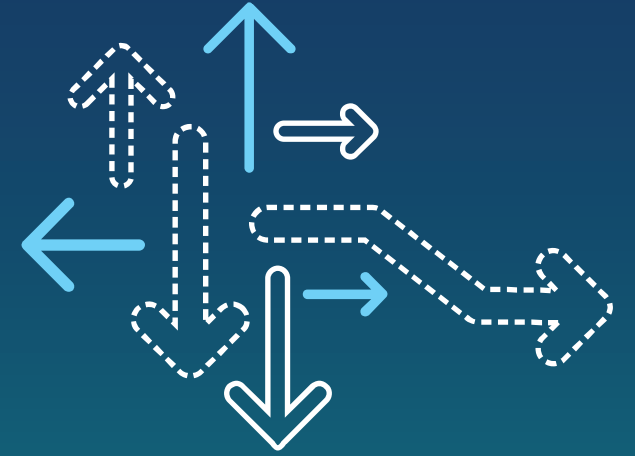
About 40% reduction in DD pad size for same performance as Circular pad

3.7 kW: 250mm x 190mm





7.4 kW: 340mm x 270mm





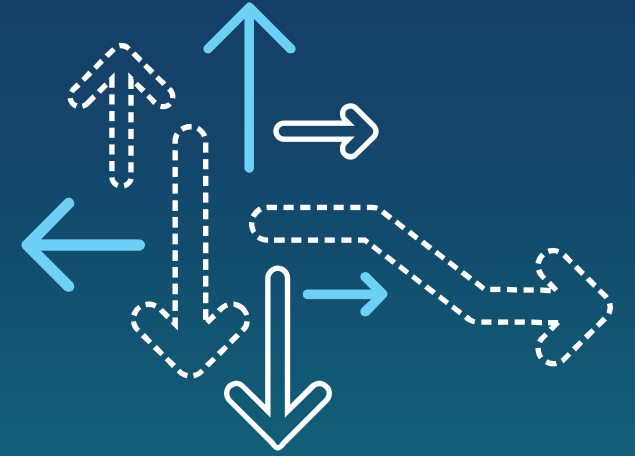
Semi dynamic and dynamic

Evolution from Stationary to Semi and Dynamic

	Stationary (*)	Semi&Dynamic (**)
<i>Frequency</i>	85 kHz	85 kHz
<i>Power Classes</i>	3.7 / 7.4 / 22 kW	10/ 20 / 40 / 200 kW
<i>Offset Tolerance (x/y)</i>	±75 / ±100 mm	Not relevant / ±200 mm
<i>Magnetics (vehicle side)</i>		

(*): Based on worldwide standardization

(**): Proposal for FABRIC project (currently, there are no standards specifying requirements for dynamic charging)



Conclusions

Conclusions

- Bipolar base pad can fulfill requirements as interoperable solution for infrastructure
- Future semi dynamic and dynamic systems should be interoperable with stationary solutions
- The testing demonstrated that a single universal primary base pad could effectively transfer power to different kinds of secondary vehicle pads, different power levels and different Z heights.
- It was possible to reduce the Double D Vehicle Pad size by more than 40% and still reach better performance than the Circular VP



Official Founding & Technology Partner

Driving adoption
of new technologies
for EVs:
Qualcomm HALO WEVC

Enhancing
the connected
fan experience



Thank you

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