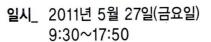
제34권 제1호

2011년도 춘계 마이크로파 및 전파전파 학술대회 논문진



KIEES O



**장소**\_ 일산 킨텍스

주최\_ 사단법인 대한전자공학회 마이크로파 및 전파전파 연구회 사단법인 한국통신학회 마이크로파 및 전파 연구회 사단법인 한국전자파학회 마이크로파 및 전파 연구회 사단법인 한국전자파학회 안테나 및 전파전파 연구회 사단법인 대한전기학회 광전자 및 전자파 연구회 IEEE MTT/AP/EMC Korea Chapter

### Interactive Session

## EMI / EMC / 전자파 산란 / Metamaterial

▶장소 : 2층 로비

09:30~10:50 좌장			남대
P-5-1	09:30~10:50	다중화 비행조종컴퓨터의 EMI시험을 위한 점검장비 설계 ···································	95
P-5-2	09:30~10:50	Scan 레이다 신호의 진폭 추적에 대한 교란방법 연구 ···································	96
P-5-3	09:30~10:50	DDS core를 이용한 Multitone 생성 기법 ···································	97
P-5-4	09:30~10:50	9개 원형 배열 안테나를 이용한 2채널 방향탐지 시스템 설계 ···································	98
P-5-5	09:30~10:50	휴대용 IT기기 충전을 위한 전자기 유도 방식의 무선전력 전송 모듈 설계 및 구현 ············ 박희정(국민대), 임세미(국민대), 정원재(국민대), 김상규(국민대), 김대중(국민대), 박준석(국민대)	99
P-5-6	09:30~10:50	다양한 변조신호의 1,8GHz 대역 VSWR 측정 개선에 관한 연구 ···································	10
P-5-7	09:30~10:50	A SIMPLE MATCHING METHOD FOR WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER SYSTEM	102
P-5-8	09:30~10:50	n체배를 이용한 다체널 주파수 발생기김재현((주)유텔), 박종설((주)유텔), 임태환((주)LIG넥스원)	103
P-5-9	09:30~10:50	군용 복사내성시함 측정방법에 관한 연구 ···································	104
P-5-10	09:30~10:50	수소연료전지 자동차의 케이블에 의한 EMI 특성 연구 ·····이순용(한양대), 서원범(한양대), 최재훈(한양대)	105
P-5-11	09:30~10:50	진화전략기법을 이용한 IED 함체 개구부 최적 설계 연구 ···································	106
P-5-12	09:30~10:50	접지 명판을 관통하는 꺾인 전송선로의 삽입손실 특성 ···································	107
P-5-13	09:30~10:50	Electromagnetic Gradient Surface의 편파에 따른 RCS 특성 분석 ······ 임요한(연세대), 김영섭(연세대), 윤영중(연세대)	108
P-5-14	09:30~10:50	자유공간에서 구형 패치의 공진 특성 해석 ···································	109

# A SIMPLE MATCHING METHOD FOR WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER SYSTEM

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#### I. Introduction

research wireless on power transfer(WPT) using the near-field coupling was reported recently. To implement WPT system, matching issue remains unsolved. Some groups proposed a matching method using inductive coupling [1]. This method controls the coupling between the additional feeding loop and antenna to satisfy the simultaneous matching condition. It needs an additional loop structure and space between the feeding loop and antenna. So it is difficult to implement the WPT system. Another matching method is investigated by other groups [2]. They suggest frequency tracking method. Using this method simultaneous conjugate matching condition is virtually satisfied. But there is demerit. If available frequency of WPT system is fixed, this method is easy to violation the frequency regulation.

#### II. A simple matching method

In this work we propose a new matching method. When using the frequency tracking method, this method use additional compensating components at transmitting and receiving antenna. By additional components, self-resonant frequency is changed. So split frequency is compensated. It is very simple method to implement matching network of WPT system.

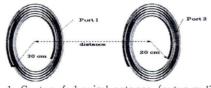


Fig. 1. Center-fed spiral antenna (outer radius = 30 cm, inner radius = 20 cm, distance = 30 cm, wire thickness = 5 mm, 5.7-turns, self-resonant frequency = 10.02 MHz)

Fig. 1 shows the example of WPT system. Antenna type is spiral and the antennas are identical. Fig. 2 denotes the S-parameters of the WPT system. Fig. 2 (a) shows the S11 of without additional capacitance and with

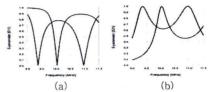


Fig. 2. Effect of additional compensating components: (a) S11, (b) S21 (red line : without additional compensating components, blue line : with additional compensating components (C = 100 pF))

additional capacitance (100 pF), respectively. Using additional components split resonant frequency is shifted to fixed operating frequency of WPT system. Fig. 2 (b) shows the S21. In this figure, we can see the power transfer efficiency is almost 1. This means we achieves the almost simultaneous matching condition only using the additional compensating components at antennas.

#### III. Conclusion

In this work, we compare the matching methods of other works. And then a new matching method is proposed. Using this method, virtually simultaneous conjugate matching condition is achieved at the fixed operating frequency by additional compensating components.

#### Acknowledgment

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#### REFERENCES

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- [2] Y. Kim and H. Ling, "Investigation of coupled mode behaviour of electrically small meander antennas," Electron. Lett., vol.43, no.23, Nov. 2007.