Simulation and Verification Synchronous Transmission System of Wireless Power and Signal Based on FSK

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Abstract
A method of digital signals transmission based on energy flow, aiming at solving message transmission in Wireless Power System (WPT) has been proposed. To realize the transmission of power and information simultaneously, the feature of the message is pouring into the energy wave without appending any auxiliary circuits but sharing the same inductor channel. At the receiver end, system could not only fetch the energy, but also the demodulate unit could recover signals according to the specific features. Through the actual test and simulation, it is basically in agreement with the theoretical one. Compared Frequency-shift keying (FSK) and Amplitude-shift keying modulation, while the SNR is 3dB, FSK is better for decreasing BER nearly 8%, and when the distance is fixed, take 40cm for example, the efficiency of the system is enhanced almost 12% when take FSK method.

Key words: Wireless Power Transfer, Power-signal Synchronous Transmission, Frequency-shift Keying.

1. INTRODUCTION
WPT could avoid the direct connection between general electronic instruments and grid, the limitations such as unstability and device movement can be overcome by this way(Duklu and Songcheol, 2014; Jaegue, Seungyong and Yangsu et al., 2014; Jesús, Juan and Andrés et al., 2009; Mickel, John and Grant et al., 2013; Murat and Philip, 2013; Thierry, Marc and Valérie et al., 2002). As a complement on the traditional power supply mode, and it brings to high attention of the researchers all around the world. However, in certain case, such as implanted medical devices and rotating machinery in robot, the information also need to be transmitted during the power transfer without adding any channels to realize the communication function of data interaction between the two terminal of the system(Edward, John and Grant et al., 2007; Junji, Tae-Woong and Atsuo, 2000; Junji, Tae-Woong and Atsuo, 2000; Junji, Tae-Woong and Atsuo, 1999).

Aiming to solve the problems above mentioned, scholars at home and abroad proposed the voltage amplitude modulation, this method effects transmitted power significantly and can only be used in miniwatt situation; frequency modulation is restrict with carrier frequency strictly, though the signal can be transferred, the power transform efficiency is badly decrease; time-sharing can be applied in the WPT system to transfer information, and the losses for power is also pretty high; dual-band resonant circuit is too hard to design. The data is directly modulated on the power carrier by frequency shifting keying (FSK) in data transmission, but the data rate is low (Gürkan, Oguz and Catherine, 2013). The detailed communication circuits are discussed, and the crosstalk interference between power and data is analyzed, but OOK is not applicable to high speed signal transmission(Wu, Zhao and Lin et al., 2015).

In this paper, a method to transmit power and signal simultaneously: the features of signal will be loaded in the power wave. The receiver could not only fetch energy but also restore the signals by demodulator. At last, through the actual test and simulation, it is basically in agreement with the theoretical one. However, the data transmission could reduce the system efficiency. The impact of the signal modulation on system efficiency is discussed. Compared Frequency-shift keying (FSK) and Amplitude-shift keying modulation, while the SNR is 3dB, FSK is better for decreasing BER nearly 8%, and when the distance is fixed, take 40cm for example, the efficiency of the system is enhanced almost 12% when take FSK method.

2. SYSTEM PRINCIPLE ANALYSIS
2.1. System Working Principle
As is shown in Figure 1, which is the block diagram of the system designed in the paper. The system is divided into two parts, and each of them contains energy modulation module, signal modulation and demodulation module.
At the transmitting terminal, the high-frequency signal will be poured into the energy wave through the inductor, the power and information flow can be transmitted to the receiver together. The receive end could not only fetch energy but also recover the signals by demodulator, the power can be used after rectification.

2.2. Signal Modulation

In order to recover the signal transmitted, the information must be modulated. The signal is modulated on the carrier. 3 parameters of the carrier can be modulated independently, so there are 3 basic modulation system, these basic modulation are ASK, FSK, PSK.

ASK (Amplitude Shift Keying) is also called Amplitude Keying. This method can produce the same output waveform. Since the output waveform of the amplitude shift keying is an intermitted sinusoidal waveform, it is sometimes called on-off-keying (OOK). The symbol waveforms of ASK is shown as Figure 2.

FSK (frequency shift keying) is frequency modulation. The symbols 1 and 0 of the binary frequency shift keying signal are respectively transmitted by two sinusoidal waves with different frequencies, and their amplitudes and initial phases remain unchanged. The symbol waveforms of FSK signal is shown as Figure 3.
Since the FSK show the stronger anti-fading ability compared with ASK, FSK modulation system is often used.

3. SYSTEM SIMULATION

The communication unit is consist of modulator and de modulator. In this paper, we mainly analysis information transmission in low-power WPT system. Signal 0 and 1 are transferred by different frequency which is according to the features, thus, the mixed flow contain the information features and power. In the demodulator, there are rectifier, low-pass filter and compare circuit.

System designed in this paper using SP topology (Wu, Zhao and Lin et al., 2015), we establish platform through Simulink, the system frame diagram is shown as Figure 4, system parameters is shown as table 1.

![System Frame Diagram](image_url)
### Table 1. System parameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input voltage</td>
<td>48V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation capacitor C1 and C2</td>
<td>0.27μF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnetizing inductor of coupled inductors L1 and L2</td>
<td>148μH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leakage inductor of coupled inductors Lm</td>
<td>8μH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power-wave frequency</td>
<td>20.2kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier frequency</td>
<td>1.58MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual inductor</td>
<td>17μH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>8cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load in system</td>
<td>15Ω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS ANALYSIS

#### 4.1. Signal Transmission

The features of discontinuous signals can be poured into the energy wave generated by the inverter, which is controlled by the analogy switches. As is shown in Figure 5, the signal collected from the transmitter is 1010..., when 1 is transmitted, high-frequency can be loaded in the energy wave while 0 is transmitted, the high-frequency is shut down.

![Binary signal](image1)

![Mixed flow](image2)

*Figure 5. Mixed flow at transmitter*

The receiver end fetch the mixed flow, the processed result is shown as fig6. We can clearly recover the transmitted signal 1010.... However, the designed system is high order and nonlinear, which could bring large time delay in the demodulator unit.
4.2. Quality of Signal Analysis

Firstly, we established simulation platform which is referring to document (Wu, Zhao and Lin et al., 2015), and calculate the Symbol error probability. The symbol error probability curves for ASK both experimentally and theoretically, as is shown in Figure 7.

we can draw a conclusion that the ASK can be used in WPT system to achieve the goal that the signal and power can be transferred through coupling mechanism. However the ASK could be influenced by the white noise easily.

Thus, FSK is used in our design. The symbol error probability for FSK and ASK is compared, the result is shown in Figure 8.
4.3. Systematic Efficiency Analysis

To evaluate principle between the distance of the coupling device and the system efficiency, mutual inductance is used to simulate the distance. We compared the two modulation and draw a conclusion that, in this paper designed, the power transfer efficiency is better compared with the traditional one when the mutual inductance is the same.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This paper proposed a new way to transmit signal in WPT system. Take the energy wave as carrier, pour the signal features into the carrier to realize transfer power and information simultaneously. The receiver could not only receive energy but also recover the signals by demodulator. Compared Frequency-shift keying (FSK) and Amplitude-shift keying modulation, while the SNR is 3dB, FSK is better for decreasing BER nearly 8%, and when the distance is fixed, take 40cm for example, the efficiency of the system is enhanced almost 12% when take FSK method.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was supported by The National Natural Science Foundation of China(51477117, 51607121).

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