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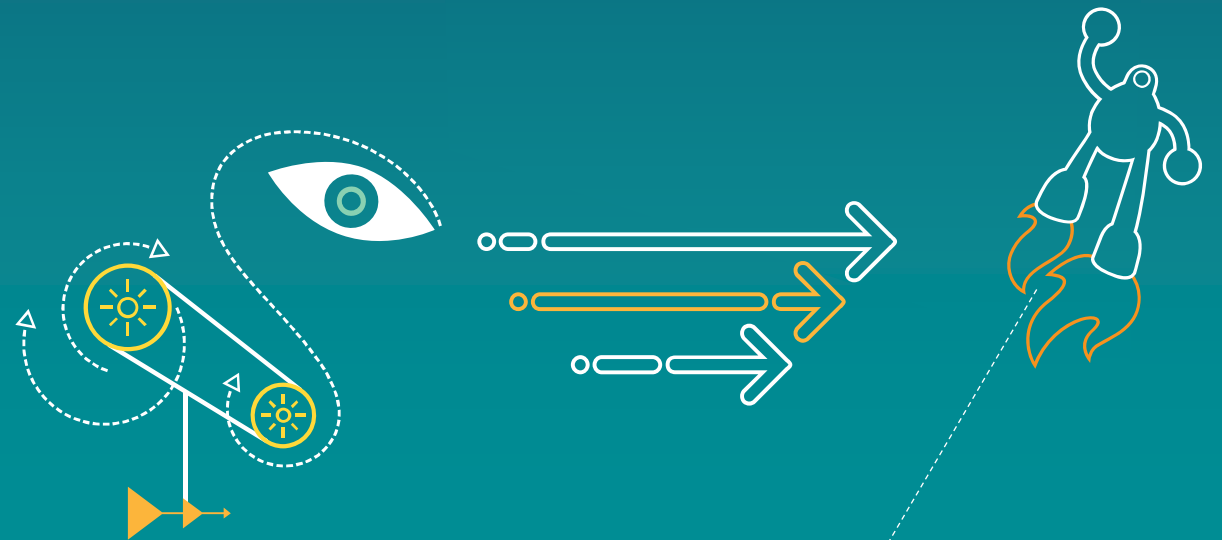
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# Wireless Charging by Magnetic Resonance

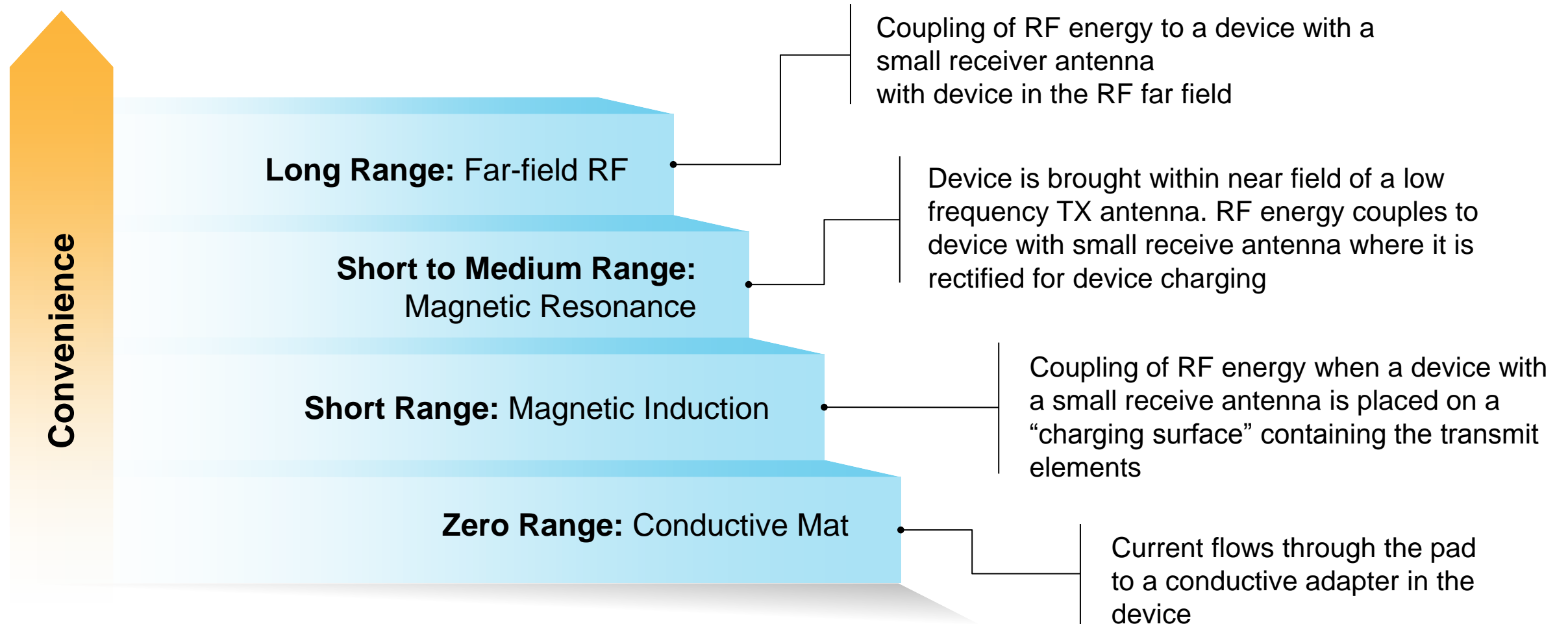
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**ECTC 2014**  
**Wireless Power Transfer Systems**

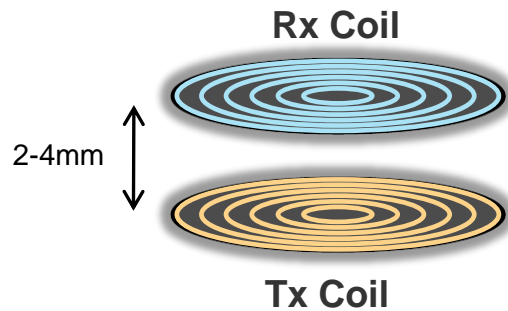


# Wireless Charging Landscape



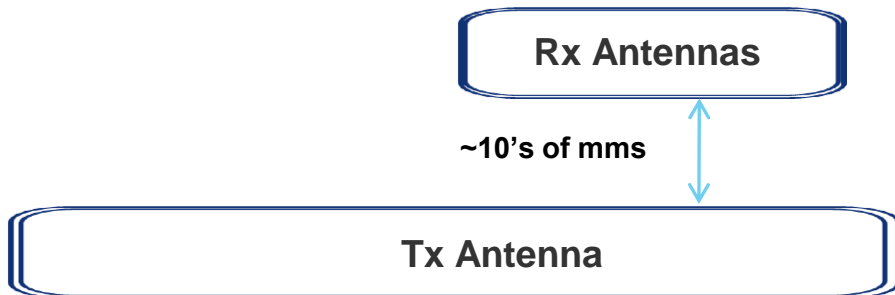
# Magnetic Resonance vs. Inductive Solutions

## Key Distinctions – Size, Separation and Orientation



### Magnetic Induction (MI)

- 1:1 ratio of Tx to Rx coil
- Tx and Rx coils:
  - Are generally closely matched in size and shape
  - Are generally in close proximity to each other
  - Generally utilize magnets or other mechanism to maintain precise alignment



### Magnetic Resonance (MR)

- Tx antennas are designed to create a CHARGING AREA or FIELD
- Allows devices to charge effectively even when Tx & Rx is separated by 10's mm
- Not impacted by coins, pens, and other metal objects
- Doesn't affect magnetic strip credit cards
- No precise alignment required of Rx to Tx
- Not just limited to desktop solutions

# Freedom of Placement

## Magnetic Induction (MI)

- MI solutions utilize positioning devices, such as magnets or physical constraints such as blocks or 'posts' to insure alignment.



- You cannot place the BT device on the tablet charging spot, and you can't place the tablet on the smart phone spot and expect them to charge.

# Freedom of Placement

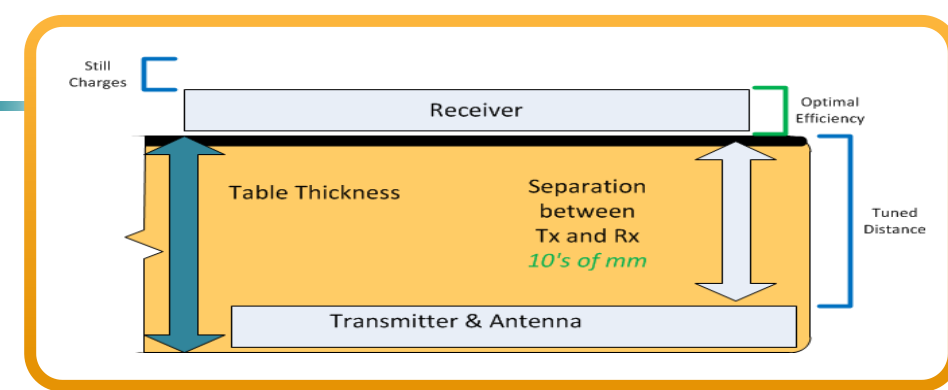
## Magnetic Resonance (MR)

- Flexible coupled solutions do NOT require any alignment devices



- One transmitter 'field' can charge BT, smart phones, and tablets.

# Freedom of Design



## MI Systems

Each device requires a dedicated transmitter location where the coil size is reasonably matched in size or a multi-coil Transmitter is required



Must have Tx and Rx coils of comparable size and dedicated area for each device form factor

## MR Systems

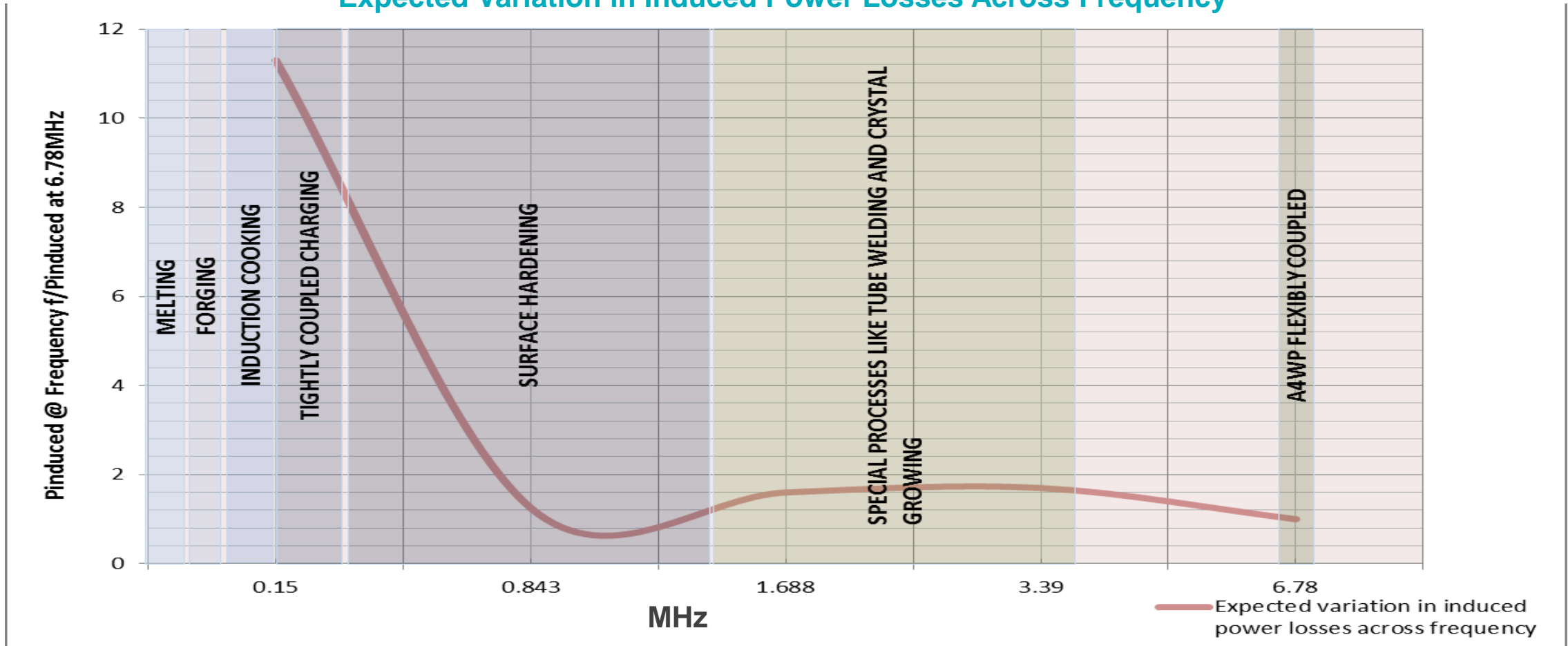
Each device can be placed anywhere on the transmitter



Can have a range of antennas for Tx and Rx therefore supporting form factors as small as Bluetooth headsets while still supporting smartphones, netbooks, etc.

# Ensuring Metal Objects in or Near the Field Do Not Have a Significant Temperature Rise

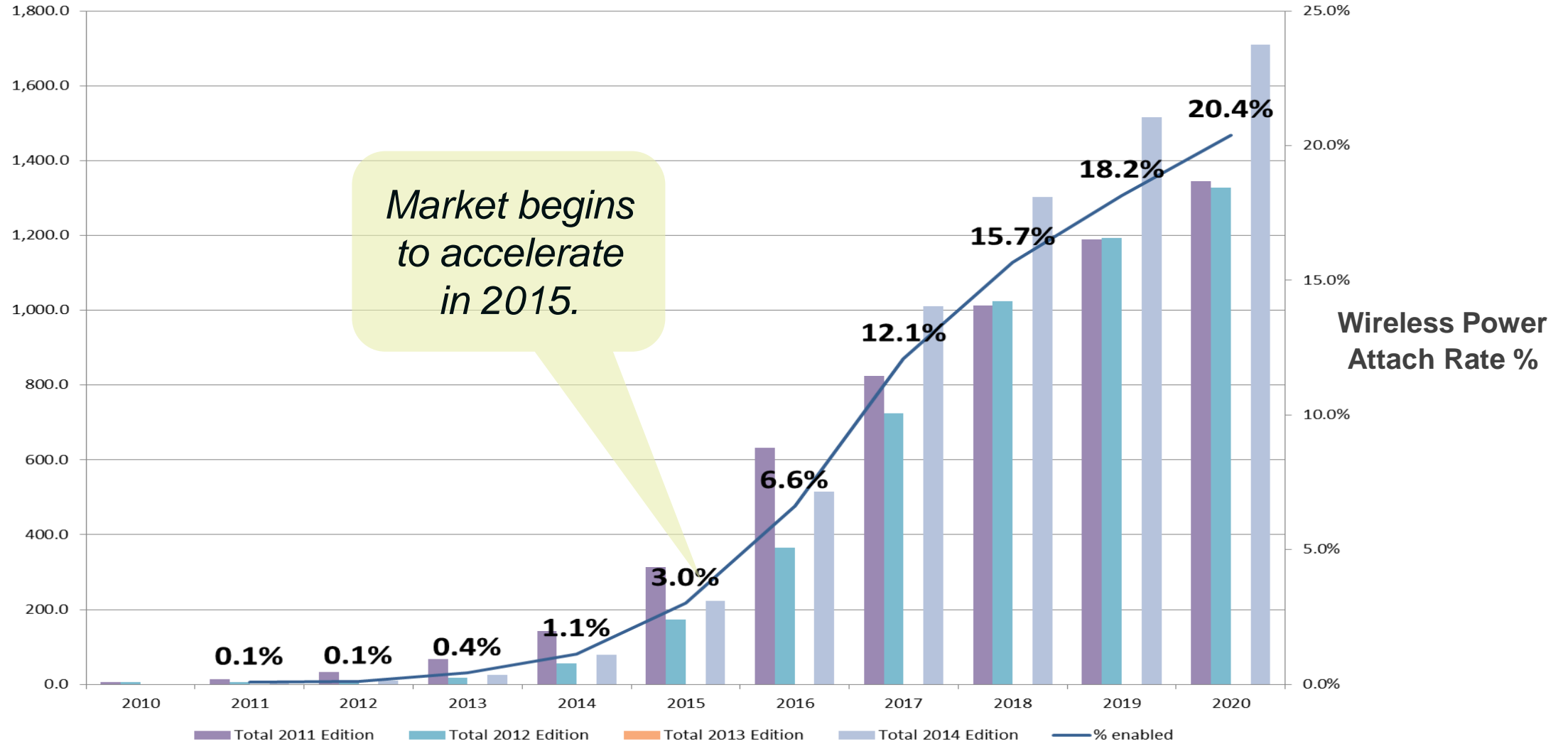
Expected Variation in Induced Power Losses Across Frequency



Wireless Charging Solutions Operating in the 100s of KHz Range Generate ~10x the Amount of Induced Power in Foreign Objects as That of 6.78 MHz Systems

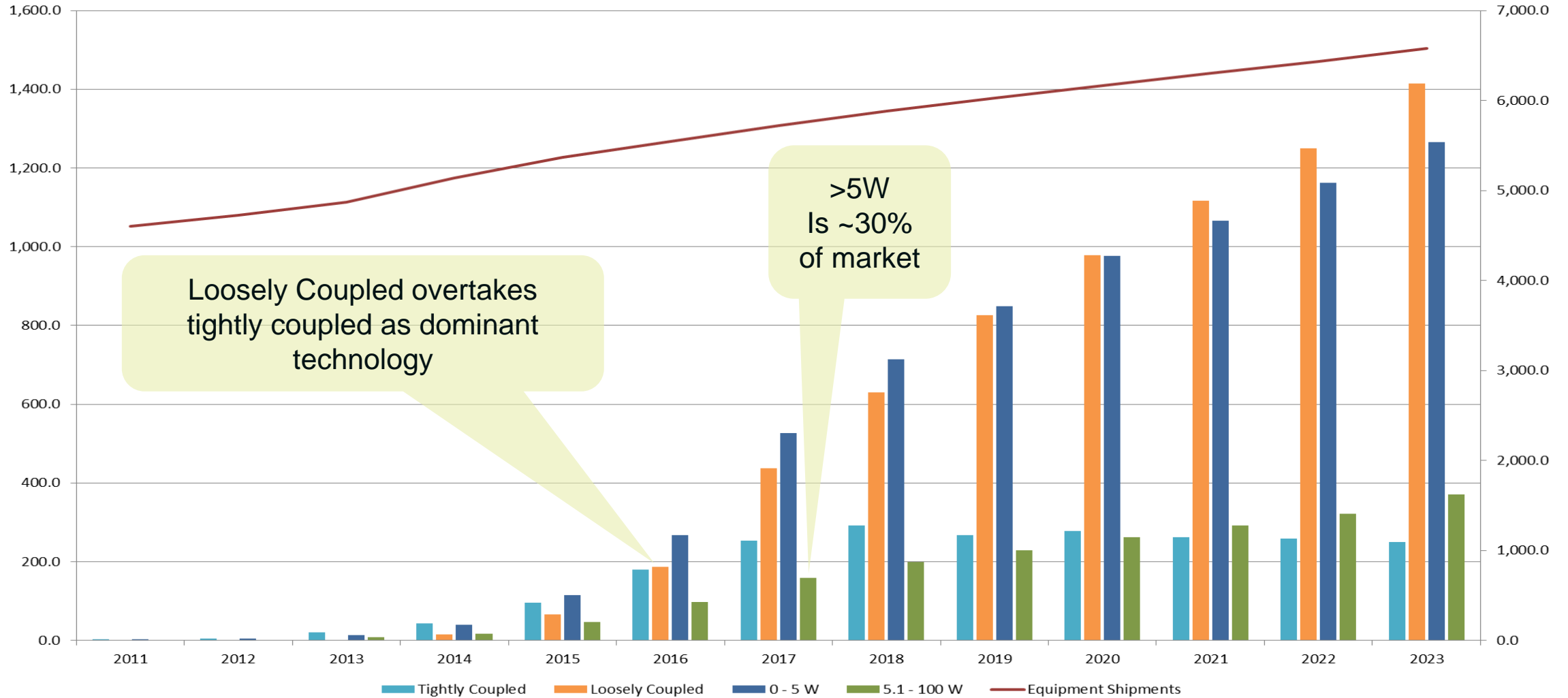
# Total Market (Rx and Tx)

## Variance From Previous Edition - Revenue



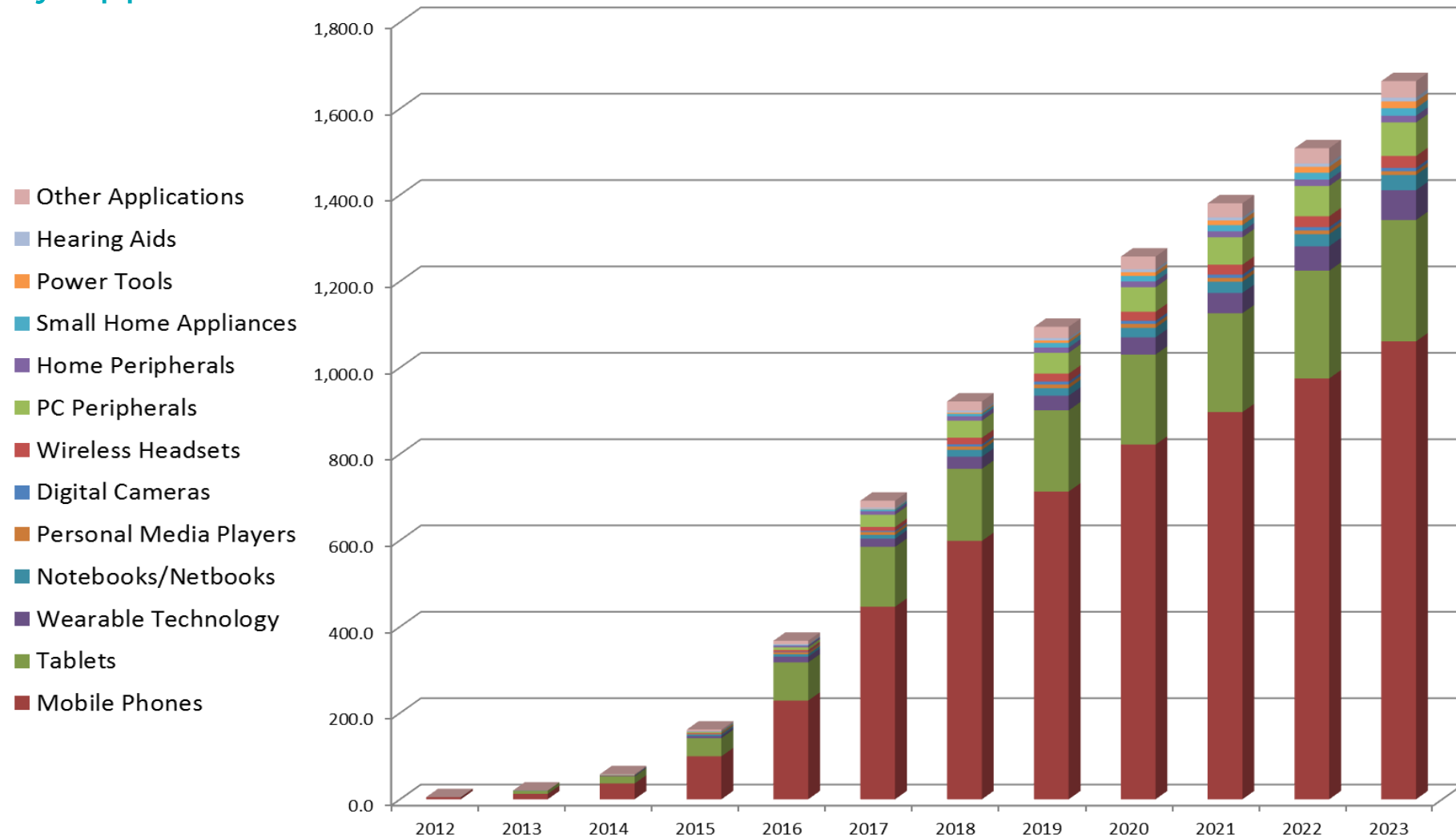


# Transition To Loosely Coupled Begins in 2015



# Wireless Power Receivers

## Volumes by Application



# Quick comparison of the Alliances

	A4WP	PMA	WPC
Consumer Brand	Rezence		Qi
When Established	5/2012	2012	12/2008
Number of Members	101	~70	~210
Technology Type Promoted	Resonant (MR)	Magnetic Induction (MI)	Magnetic Induction(MI)
Specification Release	2012	2009	2010
First Product Launch	NA	2009	2010
Frequency of power transfer	6.78MHz	Variable 80~300KHz	~205KHz
# of devices charged simultaneously	2, 3, more	1	1
Type of devices supported	Currently up to 22W	Limited to 5W or less	Limited to 5W or less
Signaling method	OOB – BLE 2.4GHz	IB	IB
System Efficiency	50-65%	70+% 1:1	~70% - 1:1 designs, ~60% - coil arrays
Specification Requires EMI/EMC Compliance	Yes	No	No
# of potential generated network harmonics	<9	100's	100's
Device heating or Foreign Object Concerns	No	Yes, deploys FOD	Yes, deploys FOD



# A4WP Latest Developments

Alliance for Wireless Power  
Unveils Rezence™ Brand

rezence  
Alliance for Wireless Power



Rezence Named Digital  
Trends Best of CES 2014  
Award Finalist (Top 5!)



A4WP Announces First  
Rezence Products  
Following Launch of Global  
Certification Program

4 companies have certified product:

- Samsung
- Qualcomm
- Gill Electronics
- Samsung Electro-Mechanics

Alliance for Wireless Power  
and Power Matters Alliance  
Join Forces



# Overcoming the Hurdles to Drive Wireless Power into the Mainstream



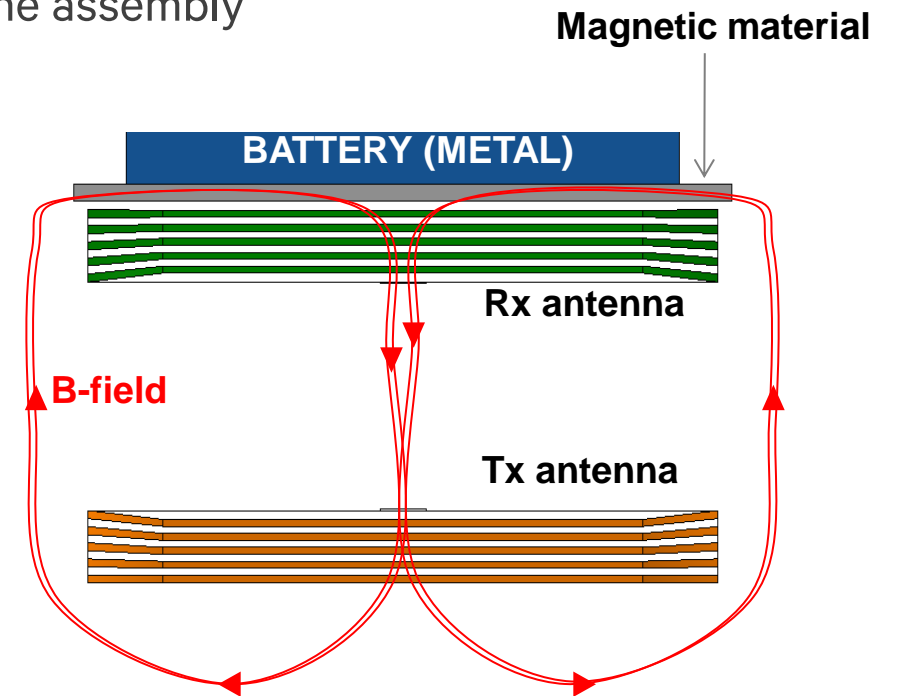
Meets <b>User Case</b> Requirements	Delivers Spatial Freedom (Simultaneously meeting X/Y <b>and</b> Z)	✓
	Simultaneous charging of multiple devices from a single specification	✓
	Simultaneous charging of multiple device types from a single specification	✓
Meets <b>Regulatory</b> Requirements	ICNIRP	✓
	FCC Part 15/18	✓
	CISPR 11	✓
Meets <b>Standardization</b> Requirements	Rezence brand launch by A4WP provides certification of products for interoperability and safety	✓
Meets <b>Commercial Readiness</b> Requirements	Charge Time, Touch and Battery Temperature Requirements	✓
	Mobile Phone Coexistence	✓
	Minimal temperature rise in foreign objects in or near the field	✓

# Technology challenges

## What it takes to operate at 6.78MHz

- Ferrite and antenna structures trade-off: thickness vs. permeability
  - Magnetic reluctance is given by  $R = \frac{l}{\mu wt}$ , where  $\mu$  is the permeability of the material
  - Hysteresis losses (given by  $\mu''$ ), which contribute to heating of the assembly
  - Complex permeability:  $\mu = \mu' - j\mu''$
  - Magnetic loss tangent  $\tan \delta = \frac{\mu''}{\mu'}$

Quantity	Existing	Desirable
$\mu'_r$	100-200	>200
$\mu''_r$	1-5	<1
t (mm)	0.4-0.75	$\leq 0.3$



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# Electronic components' challenges

- Transmitter: High efficiency, resonant Power Amplifiers from 10 to 50+ Watts
  - Low average dissipation, but large instantaneous power loss when off-resonance
  - GaN shows some advantage, but dynamic conditions and thermal capacitance are a challenge
- Receiver: Rectification at 6.78MHz
  - Challenges: high efficiency, low EMI generation
  - Synchronous rectification presents some advantages but high voltage required and power dissipation challenge integration
- EMI filters:
  - Low losses at 6.78MHz and high rejection at the harmonics and all the way to LTE and WWAN bands



# Wireless Power Integration opportunities

- Integration of Wireless Power and NFC antennas
- Integration of antenna structure in Wearables
- Integration in SiP



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# Thank you

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