電圧電流で理解する最大効率とkQ積 スミスチャートもSパラメータも用いない明快計算法

Voltage-Current Domain View to Maximum Efficiency and k-Q Product Lucid Formulas before Learning S₁₁ on Smith Chart

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直流入力直流出力のワイヤレス電力伝送システムは一般に3つの要素:インバータ、正弦波伝送路、整流回路から構成される。このうち伝送路は線形受動網であり、その入力電力に対する出力電力の比を伝送路の電力効率 η と呼ぶ。伝送路が与えられたときに、入出力ポート電圧電流セットを調整して効率 η を最大化する問題を考える。このとき得られる効率をその伝送路の最大効率 η maxと呼ぶ。

$$kQ = \frac{\omega M}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}$$

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$$kQ = \frac{|z_{21}|}{\sqrt{|\mathbf{R}|}}$$

Indeed the maximum available efficiency is a key factor in designing wireless power transfer systems, professors and engineers yet feel difficulties due to its complicated mathematics expressed in S parameter domain. This lecture starts from the index called k-Q product familiar to magnetic-resonance predecessors. We extend the product for use in some non-magnetic and/or non-resonant instances, and finally to a general two-port black box model representing an arbitrary scheme of wireless power transfer system. Assuming its immittance matrix known, we express the input and output power as quadratic polynomials of RF voltages and currents at the ports. One of Jacobean matrix determinant zeros leads to the optimum set of voltages and currents that lets the power transfer efficiency reach its peak η_{max} . We heuristically introduce efficiency angle θ defined by $kQ = \tan 2\theta$. The angle keeps invariance against operations of scaling, conjugate, and inverse on immittance matrix. This enables us to find elegant formula $\eta_{\text{max}} = \tan^2 \theta$ for maximum available efficiency. A double-angle tangent chart helps to graphically estimate η_{max} from k-Q product.