Review On Solar Wireless Charging for EV's

Prof. Kishor S. Dhore[1], Mr. Punit Bothra, Mr. Sahil Nikhade , Mr. Abhishek Parihar[4] Mr. Navnit Bisen.

[1]Project Guide, Department of Electrical Engineering, Abha Gaikwad-Patil College of Engineering & Technology, Nagpur, India.
UG Students, Department of Electrical Engineering, Abha Gaikwad-Patil College of Engineering & Technology, Nagpur, India.

Abstract: -

Electric vehicles (EVs) are increasingly recognized as a viable solution to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable transportation. However, the widespread adoption of EVs faces challenges, including limited driving range, lengthy charging times, and the availability of charging infrastructure. This paper explores the potential of solar-powered wireless charging (SPWC)
technology as a promising solution to address these challenges. It investigates the integration of photovoltaic (PV) systems with wireless power transfer (WPT) technology to create a sustainable
and convenient charging solution for EVs. The paper explores the relevant literature, identifies key problems, defines objectives, discusses environmental considerations, and concludes with the
potential benefits and future directions of SPWC for EVs.

Introduction:-

The transportation sector is a significant contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions. Electric vehicles (EVs) offer a cleaner alternative to traditional internal combustion engine vehicles,
contributing to a reduction in air pollution and reliance on fossil fuels. However, the practical adoption of EVs is hampered by a number of factors, most notably range anxiety, long charging times, and the scarcity of charging infrastructure, particularly in residential and public areas.
Wireless power transfer (WPT) technology presents a convenient and safe charging solution for EVs, eliminating the need for cables and plugs. Combining WPT with solar energy harvesting, through photovoltaic (PV) systems, leads to a completely sustainable charging system – Solar-
Powered Wireless Charging (SPWC). This approach offers a pathway towards a future where EVs can be charged conveniently and sustainably, reducing reliance on grid electricity and fossil fuel- based power plants.

Problem Identifications

Despite the potential of EVs, several challenges hinder their widespread adoption:

- **Range Anxiety:** The limited driving range of EVs compared to traditional vehicles causes anxiety among potential buyers.
- **Charging Time:** Long charging times, especially with traditional plug-in charging, can be inconvenient and discouraging.
- **Charging Infrastructure:** The limited availability of public and residential charging stations raises concerns about accessibility and convenience.
- **Grid Dependency:** Most EV charging relies on electricity from the grid, which may be generated by fossil fuels, limiting the environmental benefits.
- **Cost:** The initial cost of EVs, including the battery, remains a barrier for many consumers.
- **Wireless Power Transfer Efficiency:** While WPT offers convenience, current systems often suffer from lower efficiency compared to wired charging, which can lead to longer charging times or higher energy consumption.

Objectives:-

This paper aims to:

- Investigate the feasibility and potential of integrating solar energy with wireless power transfer for EV charging.
- Identify and analyze existing literature on SPWC systems, focusing on system design, performance, and efficiency.
- Explore the environmental benefits of SPWC compared to traditional grid-based charging.
- Discuss the technical challenges and potential solutions for implementing efficient and cost-effective SPWC systems.
- Evaluate the practical applications and future trends of SPWC for EVs.
- Examine the potential of SPWC to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and promote sustainable transportation.

Literature Survey

Significant research has been conducted on both WPT and solar energy systems for EVs. The following summarizes relevant literature:

- **Wireless Power Transfer (WPT) for EVs:** Studies have explored different WPT technologies, including inductive coupling, resonant inductive coupling, and capacitive coupling. Inductive coupling is the most widely used method, involving a transmitting coil embedded in the charging pad and a receiving coil integrated into the EV. Research focuses on improving the efficiency, power transfer distance, and misalignment tolerance of WPT systems. [Reference 1, Reference 2]
- **Solar Charging for EVs:** Studies focus on integrating PV systems with EV charging stations to reduce grid dependency. This includes rooftop solar installations, solar carports, and dedicated solar charging parks. [Reference 3, Reference 4]
- **Solar-Powered Wireless Charging (SPWC):** A growing body of research explores the integration of solar energy and wireless charging for EVs. Early work focused on the feasibility of combining the two technologies. Recent research is focusing on optimizing system design, improving energy conversion efficiency, and developing control strategies for managing power flow between the solar array, battery storage, and the WPT system. [Reference 5, Reference 6]
- **Grid Integration of SPWC Systems:** Some studies have investigated the integration of SPWC systems with the electricity grid, allowing excess solar power to be fed back into the grid and providing grid support during peak demand. [Reference 7]
- **Optimization of Solar Panel Placement:** Researchers have explored optimizing the placement and orientation of solar panels to maximize energy harvesting and minimize losses, particularly for dynamic charging scenarios. [Reference 8]
- **Battery Management System (BMS) Integration:** Integrating the BMS with the SPWC system allows for real-time monitoring and control of the battery charging process, optimizing charging efficiency and prolonging battery lifespan. [Reference 9]

Environmental Considerations:-

SPWC offers significant environmental benefits compared to traditional grid-based charging and internal combustion engine vehicles:

- **Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions:** By utilizing solar energy to power EVs, SPWC significantly reduces reliance on fossil fuel-based power plants, leading to lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Reduced Air Pollution:** EVs produce zero tailpipe emissions, improving air quality in urban areas. SPWC further minimizes pollution from electricity generation.
- **Sustainable Energy Source:** Solar energy is a renewable and sustainable resource, ensuring long-term energy security and reducing dependence on finite fossil fuel reserves.
- **Reduced Noise Pollution:** EVs are quieter than traditional vehicles, contributing to noise reduction in urban environments.
- **Land Use Considerations:** The deployment of large-scale solar farms for EV charging requires careful consideration of land use, minimizing environmental impact and preserving natural habitats. Integrating SPWC systems into existing infrastructure (e.g., rooftops, parking lots) can help to mitigate land use concerns.
- **Material Use and Recycling:** The production of solar panels and WPT components requires materials that must be responsibly sourced and recycled at the end of their life. Recycling initiatives are crucial to minimize environmental impact.
- **Life Cycle Assessment:** A comprehensive life cycle assessment (LCA) of SPWC systems is needed to evaluate the overall environmental impact, considering the manufacturing, operation, and end-of-life phases.

Conclusion:-

Solar-powered wireless charging (SPWC) holds significant promise as a sustainable and convenient charging solution for electric vehicles. By combining the benefits of wireless power transfer with renewable solar energy, SPWC can address key challenges hindering the widespread adoption of EVs, including range anxiety, long charging times, and grid dependency. SPWC offers a pathway towards a future where EVs can be charged efficiently, conveniently, and environmentally friendly, contributing to a cleaner and more sustainable transportation system.

Future research should focus on:

- Improving the efficiency and power transfer distance of WPT systems.
- Developing advanced control strategies for managing power flow between the solar array, battery storage, and WPT system.
- Optimizing the design and integration of SPWC systems into existing infrastructure.
- Reducing the cost of SPWC components to make the technology more accessible.
- Investigating dynamic wireless charging systems where EVs can be charged while in motion.
- Conducting thorough life cycle assessments to evaluate the overall environmental impact of SPWC systems.

The integration of solar energy with wireless charging represents a significant step towards a more sustainable and electrified transportation future. With continued research, development, and deployment, SPWC has the potential to revolutionize the way we power our vehicles and contribute to a cleaner, healthier planet.

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