

STSMC-Based Dynamic Wireless Charging System for Electric Vehicles

Mizan Miyan, Neeraj Chauhan, Mahtabul Haque

*1,2,3,4, UG Student, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
R.V.R&J.C College of Engineering, Chowdavaram, Guntur (Dt), AP, India.*

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the increasing demand for efficient charging systems due to the rapid growth of electric vehicles (EVs). Dynamic Wireless Power Transfer (DWPT) is introduced as an advanced technology that allows EVs to charge while in motion, eliminating the need for stationary charging systems. The proposed system uses a Super-Twisting Sliding Mode Control (STSMC) technique to improve the performance and stability of wireless charging.

The STSMC controller enhances system efficiency by handling uncertainties, disturbances, and variations in load conditions. It improves voltage stability, reduces power fluctuations, and ensures continuous power transfer even when the vehicle is moving. The system is analyzed through simulation by considering parameters such as misalignment, coupling variations, and dynamic loading conditions.

Comparative analysis with conventional controllers shows that STSMC provides better efficiency, reduced steady-state error, and improved robustness. The results demonstrate that the proposed system is reliable and suitable for real-time EV charging applications. This research contributes to the development of sustainable transportation by improving wireless charging technology and enabling efficient energy transfer in dynamic conditions.

Keywords: *Wireless Power Transfer, Electric Vehicles, Dynamic Charging, STSMC, Magnetic Resonance*

1. INTRODUCTION

The large-scale use of internal combustion engine vehicles has led to environmental pollution and global warming. Electric vehicles (EVs) are considered an effective alternative to reduce these problems. However, EVs face challenges such as limited battery capacity, long charging time, and high cost.

Traditional charging methods include plug-in charging systems, which require physical cables. These systems may cause safety issues and inconvenience due to cable handling. Wireless Power Transfer (WPT) is an advanced solution that enables contactless charging using electromagnetic fields.

Dynamic Wireless Power Transfer (DWPT) allows vehicles to charge while moving, improving efficiency and reducing downtime. This technology eliminates the need for large batteries and provides continuous charging during travel.

1.1 Literature Review

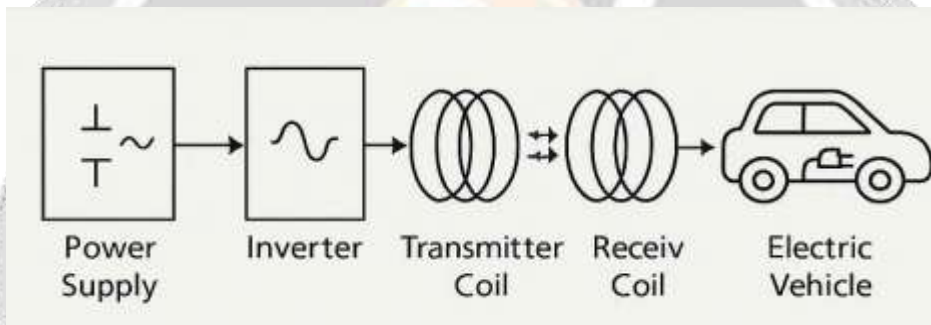
Several researchers have worked on improving wireless charging systems. Studies show that dynamic charging can increase vehicle range and efficiency. Advanced control techniques are used to manage system uncertainties and improve power transfer.

1.2 Wireless Power Transfer

Wireless power transfer is a method of transmitting electrical energy without physical connection. It works using electromagnetic fields between transmitter and receiver coils.

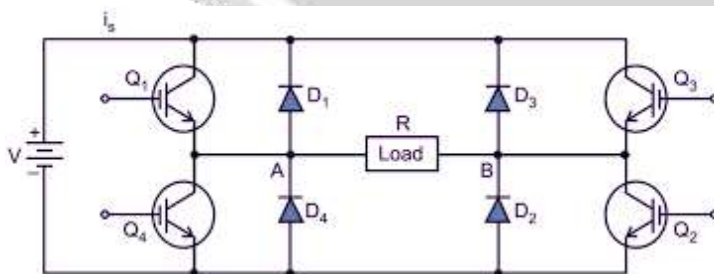
2. SYSTEM DESIGN

- The DWPT system consists of:
- Transmitter unit embedded in road
- Receiver unit attached to vehicle
- Power electronic converters
- Control system (STSMC controller)



2.1 Working Principle

- AC current generates electromagnetic field
- Receiver coil captures energy
- Power is converted and stored in battery



2.2 Advantages

- No cables required
- Safe and convenient
- Supports automation
- Suitable for smart transportation

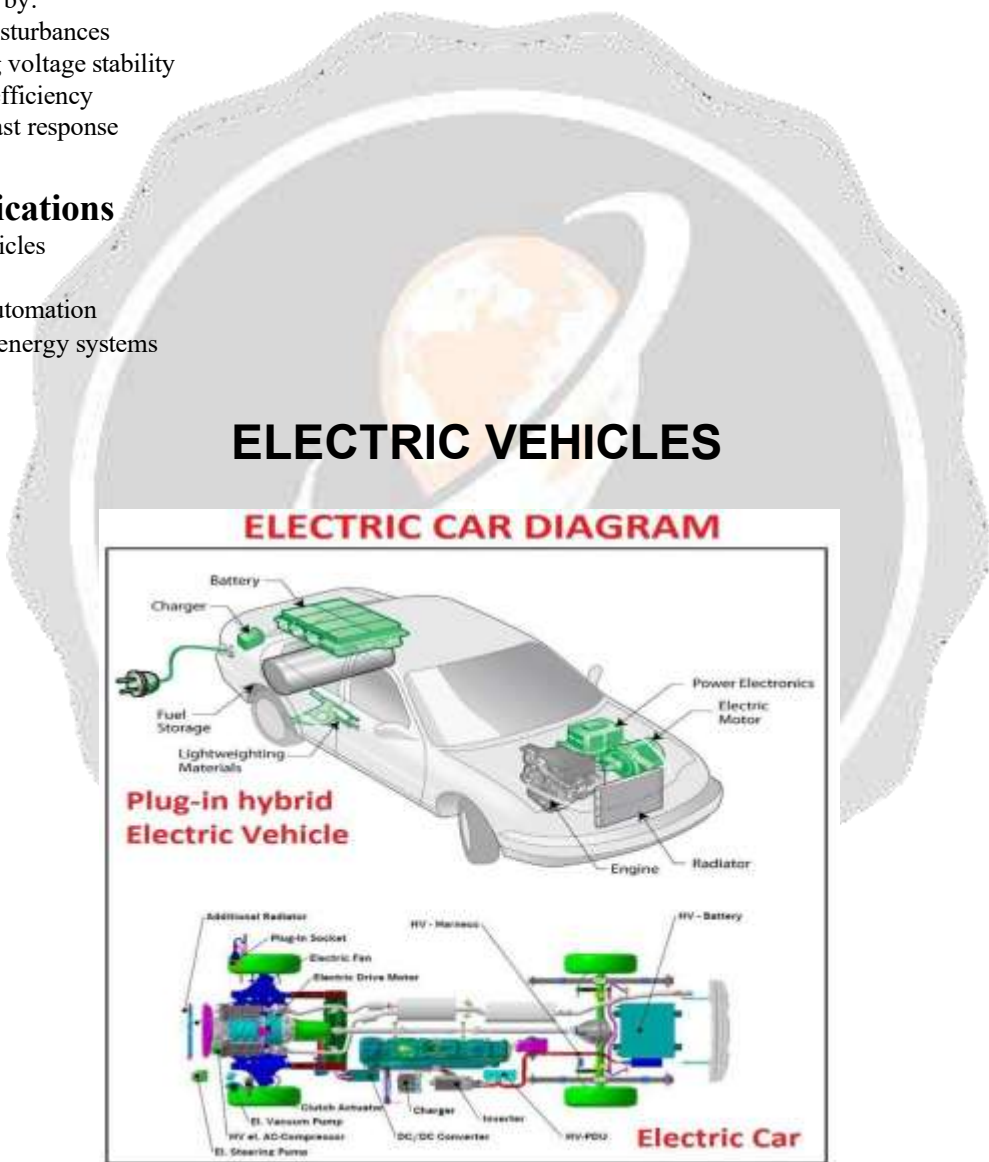
3. CONTROL STRATEGY (STSMC)

The Super-Twisting Sliding Mode Controller improves system performance by:

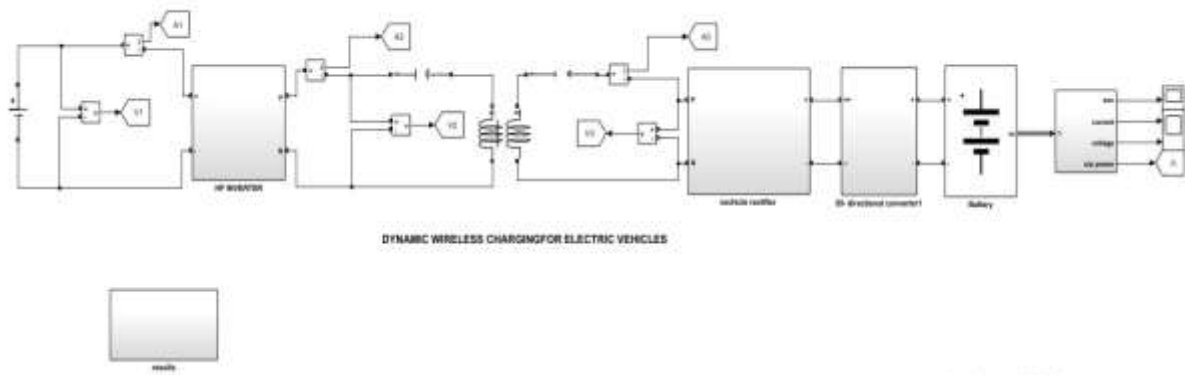
- Reducing disturbances
- Maintaining voltage stability
- Improving efficiency
- Providing fast response

3.1 Applications

- Electric vehicles
- Smart roads
- Industrial automation
- Renewable energy systems

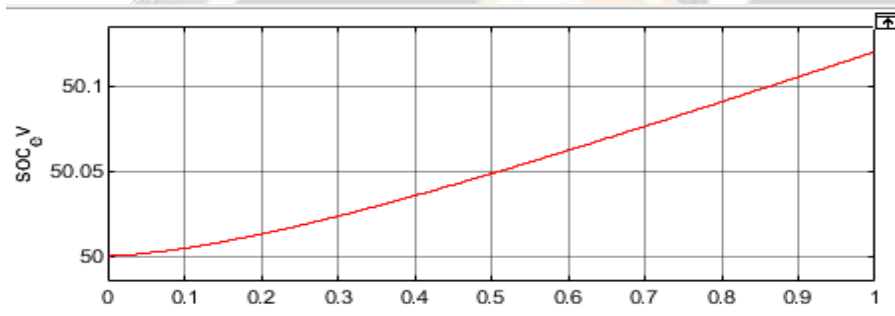


SIMULATION RESULTS

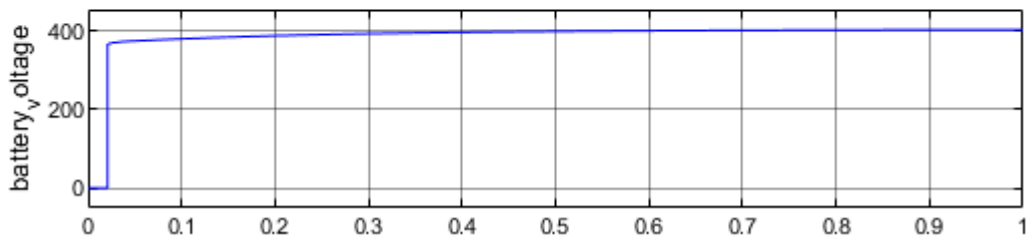
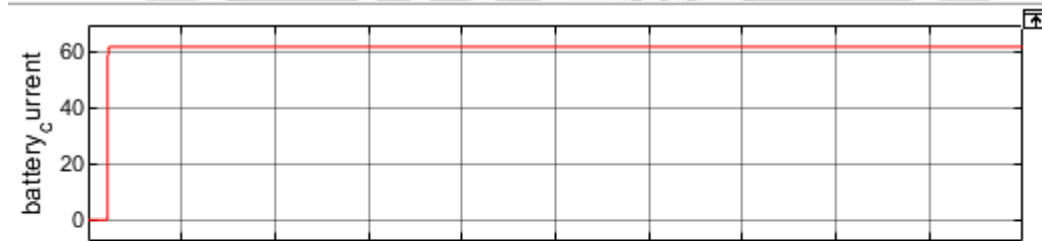


schematic diagram of dynamic wireless charging of electric vehicle

In this study the Dynamic Wireless Charger for EV is designed in MATLAB Simulink environment. The proposed WPT dynamic charging system is based on an optimal designed, power electronic converters and a magnetic coupler

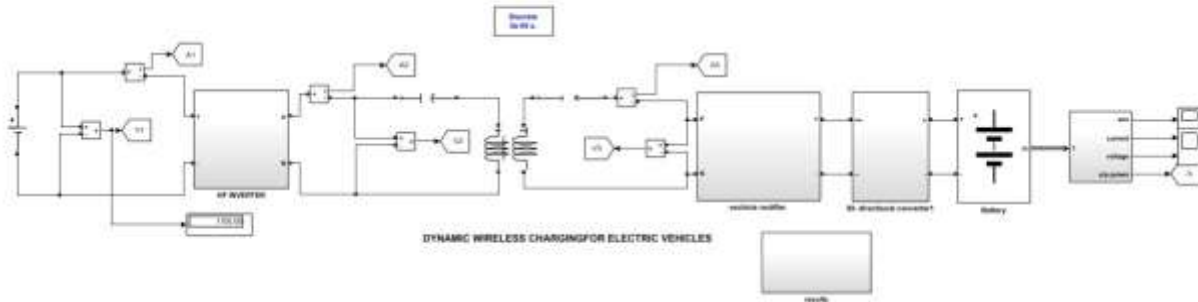


EV SOC



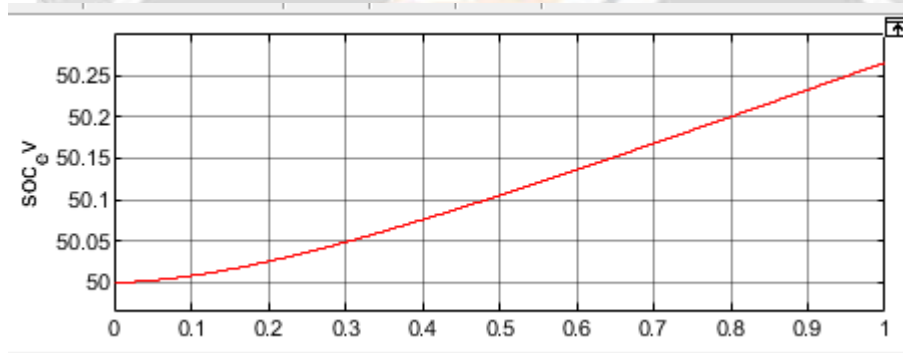
Ev battery voltage and Ev current

EXTENSION RESULTS

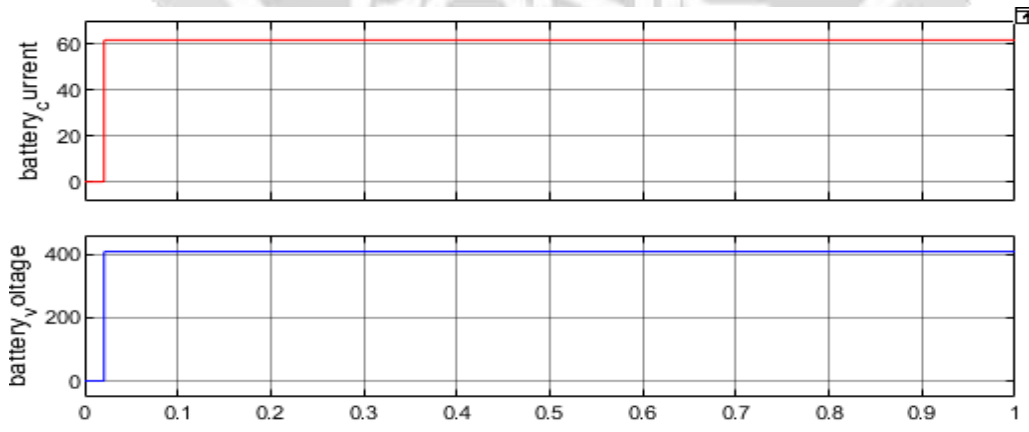


Simulation schematic diagram of dynamic wireless charger for electric vehicles

In this study the Dynamic Wireless Charger for EV is designed in MATLAB Simulink environment. The proposed WPT dynamic charging system is based on an optimal designed, power electronic converters and a magnetic coupler and then by using the Stsmc controller to control then generate pulses .



Ev soc



Ev battery side voltage and current

CONCLUSION

Dynamic wireless charging using STSMC is an efficient and reliable solution for EV charging. It improves power transfer efficiency, reduces charging time, and enhances system stability. The technology supports sustainable transportation and future smart infrastructure development.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to thank their institution and faculty members for their support

REFERENCES

1. Kesler, M., et al. (2013). "Design of a Wireless Power Transfer System for EVs." IEEE Trans. Ind. Electron.
2. Budhia, M., et al. (2011). "Design and Optimization of Magnetic Coils for EV Charging." IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics.
3. Zhai, Y., et al. (2015). "Mid-range Resonant Wireless Power Transfer." Energies.
4. Liu, Y., et al. (2016). "Wireless Charging Technologies for EVs." Renewable & Sustainable Energy Reviews.
5. Villa, J.L., et al. (2013). "High-efficiency Inductive Power Transfer." IEEE Trans. Ind. Electronics.
6. Sample, A.P., et al. (2011). "Analysis of Resonant Coupled Circuits." IEEE PELS.
7. Lee, S.Y., et al. (2012). "Dynamic Wireless Power Transfer for EVs." IEEE TIA.
8. Shin, J., et al. (2013). "A Design Guide for Wireless Power Transfer Systems." IEEE Trans. Ind. Electron.
9. Choi, S.Y., et al. (2015). "High Efficiency Wireless Power Transfer Using Frequency Control." Journal of Power Electronics.
10. Kang, W., et al. (2018). "Review of Wireless Power Transfer Applications." Electronics