Self-Aligning Wireless Charger

Team Number: sdmay23-21 Team Website: https://sdmay23-21.sd.ece.iastate.edu/ Advisor: Cheng Huang Client: Cheng Huang

Our Team

Malakhi Barkley - Software and Prototype Designer

Remington Greatline - Hardware Designer and Researcher

Gregory Matson - Researcher and Tester

Jeremy Noesen - Software Designer and Scribe

Noah Pritchard - Hardware Designer and Client Interactor

John Welch - Prototype Designer and Tester

Common Use Case

- Wireless chargers used on nightstands, desks, etc.
- Quick and easy to set phone down or pick up
- One handed operation



Problem Statement

What's the problem with wireless charging?

- If the phone is misaligned, the charger needs more power to charge the phone, resulting in inefficient charging
- More effort on to align properly when compared to wired chargers



Current Solutions



INIU Wireless Charger

Very sensitiveUser must manually align phone





JOYROOM Wireless Car Charger

+ Moves the phone using clamps- Made for cars only

Yoobao Toaster Charger

- + User friendly
- Phone size matters
- Removes many advantages of wireless charging

Functional and Non-functional Requirements

• Functional Requirements

- Able to detect when a phone is placed on the charger itself
- Able to scan the surface area of the charger to detect the location of the phone
- Able to automatically move the coils within the charger to the center of the phone

• Non-Functional Requirements

- Must be affordable and easy to use
- Needs to be large enough to be able to charge larger phones

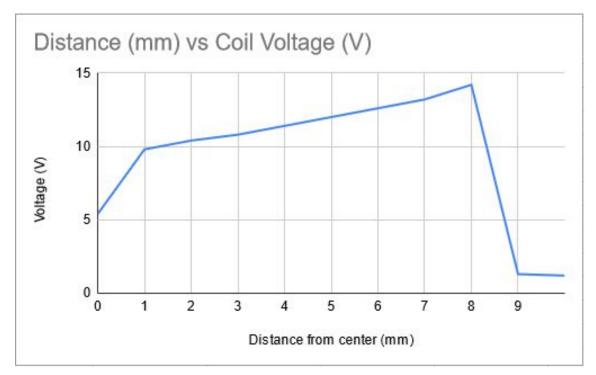
Possible Solution

- Use charger coil to check alignment with phone
- Align coil based on measured voltage or current from transmitter

Can we even use the coil to test alignment?

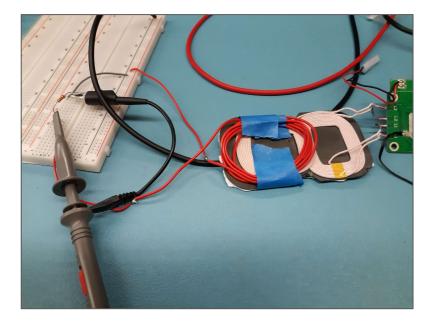
Testing the Coil

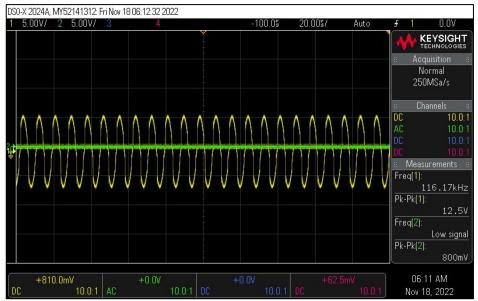




Amplitude voltage of test transmitter coil as it is charging the iPhone 11.

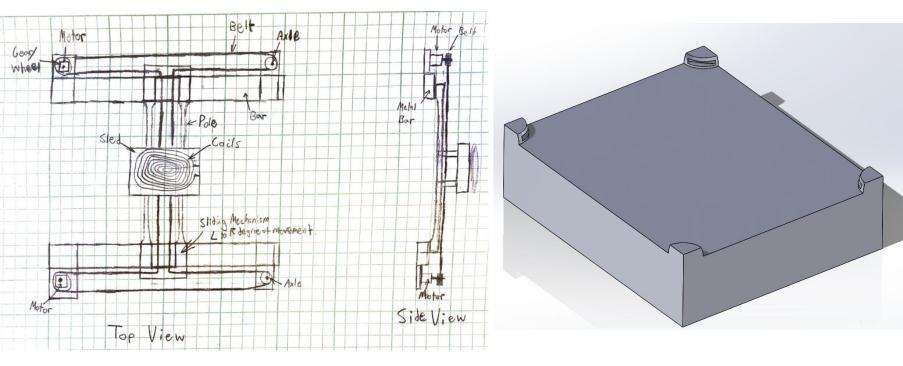
Testing the Coil



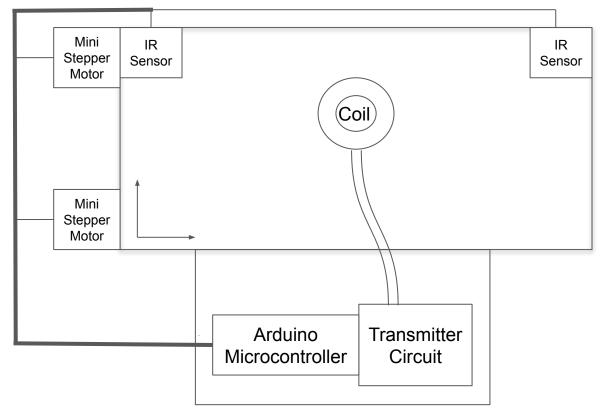


AC waveform of $1k\Omega$ test resistor while transmitter coil charges an iPhone 11.

Our Solution



Hardware Conceptual Diagram

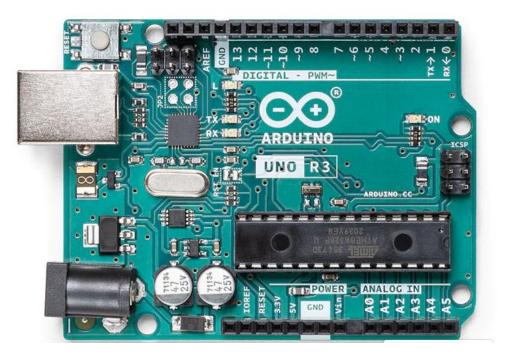


Software Block Diagram

Stepper Motor Library IRDetect Stepper() int isPhonePresent() setSpeed(long whatSpeed) int isBeamCrossed() step(int steps_to_move) CoilScan HardwareInterface Cell readCell(int x, int y) setMotorX(int x) int compareCell(Cell a, Cell b) setMotorY(int y) void localScan(Cell *cells, int x, int y) int getIR(int n) void globalScan(Cell *cells) **IR Sensor Library PuckMover** int getX() int getY() IRReciever void moveGlobalX(int absoluteX) IRSender void moveGlobalY(int absoluteY) void moveLocalX(int deltaX) void moveLocalY(int deltaY)

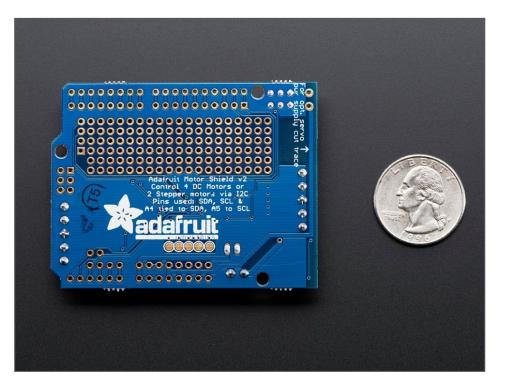
Hardware Component: Arduino UNO Microcontroller

- Small dimensions: 68.6 mm by 53.4 mm
- Lightweight: 25g
- 5V and 3.3V supply
- Good for prototype
- USB type B



Hardware Component: Stepper Shield

- Similar physical dimensions to Arduino UNO
- Used to drive Stepper Motors
- Well tested with Arduino UNO



Hardware Component: Mini Stepper Motor

- Small: 33mm x 20mm x 9mm
- 3.9 V voltage rating at 600mA
- 0.2 Kg*cm holding torque per phase
- About 7 ohms per winding



Hardware Component: Beam Break IR Sensor

- Good Range: 50cm
- Easily powered by Arduino UNO's 5V or 3.3V supply.
- Can be digitally read by Arduino UNO pull up resistor.



Cost Estimation

Parts	Prototype Cost	Projected Mass Production Cost
Arduino UNO Microcontroller	\$34.99	-
Stepper Shield	\$24.95	-
Mini Stepper Motor	\$19.95	-
Transmitter Coil & PCB Board	\$26.95	-
IR Sensors	\$5.95	-
2D Rail System	\$55.80	-
3D-Printing	\$0.35	-
Total	\$168.94	~ \$59.99

Potential Risk and Mitigation

• The heat generated by the coils could potentially hurt the user, or even damage some of the internal circuitry

• The wire and plug coming out of the wireless charger could be an electrical hazard if used improperly

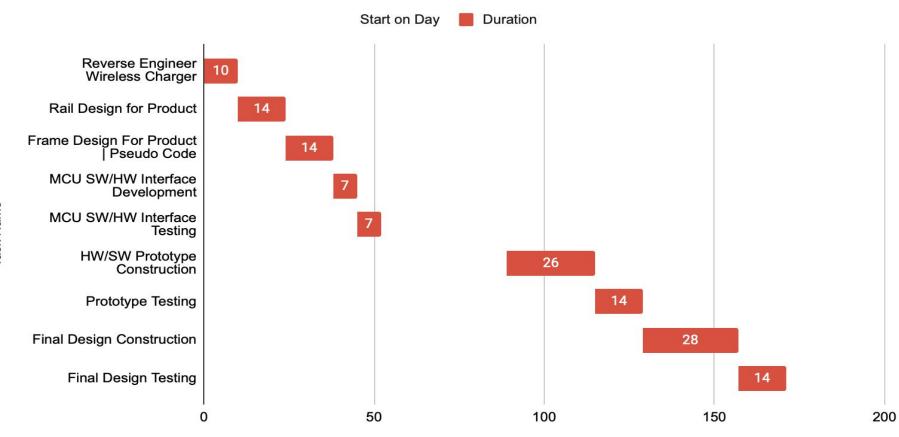
Testing Plan

- Unit Tests
 - Exhaustive Software Function Tests
- Functionality/Integration Tests
 - Test the motors and program to determine if they can move the coil to the phone accurately
 - Test the motors and rail system to determine its freedom of movement
 - Test the data collection of the scanning feature to see if it can accurately and reliably locate the phone
- Reliability Testing
 - Test that the charger can charge multiple devices fully without overheating
 - Test that the coil moving hardware can withstand many cycles without failure

Project Schedule

Task	Date
Reverse Engineer Wireless Charger / Confirm Charging Current Measurability	10/20/2022
Rail Design For Product	10/30/2022
Frame Design and Pseudo Code	11/13/2022
MCU Software Interface Development	11/27/2022
MCU Software Interface Testing	12/4/2022
Hardware/Software Prototype Construction	1/17/2023
Prototype Testing	2/12/2023
Final Design Construction	2/26/2023
Final Design Testing	3/26/2023

Gantt Chart



Days Spent Per Task

Task Name

Questions?