Wireless Power May Cut the Cord for Plug-In Devices, Including Cars 2

A mobile phone that <u>charges</u> in your pocket, a flat-screen TV that needs no <u>power</u> cord, a car <u>fueled</u> by a <u>cordless</u> panel in the floor:
 In a building just outside Boston, these and other applications of wireless electricity signal a future with fewer snaking cables.

6 WiTricity, a company spun off from research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), aims to redefine how people use 7 energy, making it possible to power **devices** without ever **plugging** them into an outlet. In WiTricity's lab, various devices run on 8 power transmitted from electric **coils** through the air. "It is not hard to imagine that in a few years, you go to a coffee shop, sign into a 9 power zone, and charge your phone or laptop," said Richard Martin. "We predict this technology taking off in a similar fashion to how Wi-Fi got its start a decade or so ago." Martin says the industrial potential for wireless power is huge, especially concerning 10 electric vehicles and wireless sensors, where harsh environments make it difficult to run wiring. In addition, he says wire-free 11 12 electricity transmission is often a more convenient, greener alternative to conventional plug-in charging. "Part of this is that there is 13 an obviously big space in the market waiting to be filled," Martin said. WiTricity CEO Eric Giler imagines a future where power 14 devices are **embedded** in the walls and floors of homes, making for a truly wire-free household. He says with a big enough power 15 supply and small wireless repeaters, one could even power a grocery store or office building.

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17 Conventional charging devices use electromagnetic induction to transmit power. Through electromagnetic induction, an electric 18 current is sent through a magnetic field generated by a power conductor to a smaller magnetic field generated by a receiving device. 19 "Think of your electric toothbrush," Giler says, "It works very efficiently, but the problem is that it can only transmit power wirelessly 20 a few inches." WiTricity devices share energy through magnetic fields as well. However, unlike those generated by your toothbrush or iPod cable, their devices produce magnetic fields through a process called resonant magnetic coupling, which allows power to be 21 22 transmitted several meters in **distance**. Resonant coupling can be illustrated by many everyday examples. A child pumps her legs at 23 the resonant frequency of a swing to fly through the air, or an opera singer shatters a wine glass by singing a single note at a frequency that matches the acoustic resonance of the glass. WiTricity founder Marin Soljačić wondered whether electricity could be passed 24 25 from a wall outlet to an electronic device in a similar manner after he was awoken late one night in by the beeping of his wife's dying 26 cellphone. He experimented with two electromagnetic resonators vibrating at a specific frequency and found they shared power 27 through their magnetic fields at distances far greater than their conventional, magnetic induction counterparts. 28

- Giler says materials such as wood, brick, and concrete are essentially transparent to magnetic fields, enabling two WiTricity devices
 to transfer power through them in <u>amounts</u> ranging from a few milliwatts to several kilowatts. As the number of household electronic
 devices proliferates, so do <u>concerns</u> about electromagnetic radiation <u>exposure</u> from these devices and the possible health effects.
 Giler, however, says their technology is safe. While the human body <u>responds</u> strongly to electric fields, (the same response that
 makes it possible to cook the meat of a chicken or steak in a microwave), Giler says humans do not absorb power from the low-level,
 magnetic field generated by a WiTricity device. "If you are OK living on Earth, then you should be OK with what we are doing here,"
 he says. "Our technology generates less radiation than the Earth's magnetic field and it is one hundred times safer than a cell phone."
- He says WiTricity is developing wirelessly powered devices <u>ranging</u> from an iPhone to <u>implanted</u> medical devices and military robots. Both Giler and Martin agree that the electric-vehicle industry will be the first market sector <u>to benefit from</u> wireless power transmission. "The electric-car industry has <u>figured out</u> that people aren't going to use electric vehicles if they have to constantly plug them in," Giler says. "We are trying to make charging your car as <u>convenient</u> as fueling it at the pump." In the bumper of an electric BMW, WiTricity has placed a wireless coil that receives power from a resonator embedded in the floor beneath the car. The system can transmit up to 3,300 watts per hour and takes four to six hours to fully charge the vehicle.
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44 Adapted from <u>National Geographic News</u>