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Dynamic Signal System Analysis of Resonant 3-Phase Wireless Energy Transfer

Lect. Aishwarya Ginnalwar[1], Miss. Tallavi Kolhe[2], Miss. Riya Dangre[3], Miss. Kashish Thakur[4], Miss. Manasvi Gaydhane[5]
Electrical Engineering Department, Wainganga College of Engineeing and management Nagpur, Maharashtra, India;

Abstract: The project "Dynamic Signal System Analysis of Resonant 3-Phase Wireless Energy Transfer" focuses on developing a highly efficient and contactless power transmission system using the principle of resonant inductive coupling. The main aim of this work is to analyze and improve the dynamic behaviour of signals in a three-phase wireless energy transfer network to achieve stable and balanced power delivery. In this system, electrical energy from a three-phase source is transmitted wirelessly through tuned resonant coils that operate at the same frequency, ensuring maximum coupling efficiency. The dynamic signal analysis continuously monitors voltage, current, and phase variations, enabling the system to maintain resonance under different load or distance conditions. This approach reduces power loss, enhances transfer efficiency, and ensures smooth operation without physical connections. The proposed design combines both simulation and hardware implementation to study real-time signal characteristics and performance. The results demonstrate that dynamic analysis improves system reliability, frequency stability, and phase synchronization. This project provides a strong foundation for future applications such as wireless charging of electric vehicles, industrial automation, and renewable energy systems, where efficient and safe wireless power transfer is essential.

I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless energy transfer is an advanced technology that transmits electrical power without physical wires or direct contact. Resonant 3-phase wireless energy transfer combines resonant coupling with three-phase power distribution. This achieves efficient, balanced, and stable energy delivery.

In this system, power is transmitted through electromagnetic fields generated by resonant coils. These coils are tuned to the same frequency for maximum efficiency. The project "Dynamic Signal System Analysis of Resonant 3-Phase Wireless Energy Transfer" focuses on studying and improving such systems. It monitors voltage, current, frequency, and phase signals continuously.

Dynamic signal analysis helps understand how variations in load, distance, and alignment affect system performance and efficiency. This technology is important for applications like electric vehicle charging, renewable energy systems, industrial automation, and smart power networks. Safety, flexibility, and low maintenance are essential in these areas.

By integrating dynamic signal analysis with resonant three-phase transmission, the system can automatically adjust to maintain resonance. This ensures reliable power transfer. Overall, the project aims to develop a system that combines resonance tuning, phase balancing, and real-time signal monitoring. It delivers efficient and stable wireless energy transfer, advancing next-generation power transmission technologies.

II. OBJECTIVES

To analyze the behavior of a resonant 3-phase wireless energy transfer system under varying load and frequency conditions.
To study the dynamic characteristics of voltage, current, and phase signals for improving power transfer efficiency.
To design a resonant 3-phase circuit capable of achieving stable and efficient wireless power transmission.
To implement a dynamic signal monitoring system that ensures continuous resonance and reduces transmission losses.
To evaluate the overall performance of the wireless transfer system through simulation and hardware testing.
To enhance the reliability, safety, and adaptability of wireless energy systems for industrial and renewable applications.

III. PROBLEM STATEMENT

In traditional power transmission systems, electrical energy is transferred through physical conductors, which often lead to energy losses, cable wear, insulation failure, and limited mobility of connected devices. Although wireless energy transfer systems have been developed, most of them are single-phase and exhibit efficiency drops, phase imbalance, and unstable operation when the load or distance changes.

The challenge lies in developing a resonant 3-phase wireless energy transfer system that can deliver balanced power efficiently while maintaining system stability under dynamic conditions. The system must be capable of real-time signal monitoring and analysis to observe voltage, current, frequency, and phase variations. By dynamically adjusting resonance and synchronization among the three phases, the proposed system aims to achieve high efficiency, low energy loss, and stable operation even in varying load and distance environments.

IV. LITERATURE OVERVIEW

Wireless energy transfer is an innovative method of transmitting electrical power without the use of physical conductors. The concept is based on the principles of electromagnetic induction and resonant coupling, where energy is exchanged through magnetic fields between two or more coils tuned to the same frequency. Over the years, this technology has evolved from simple single-phase systems to more complex three-phase configurations, allowing higher power capacity and improved system stability.

In a resonant 3-phase wireless energy transfer system, the efficiency of power transmission depends largely on the resonant frequency, coupling coefficient, and phase synchronization. When both the transmitter and receiver coils are tuned to resonance, maximum energy can be transferred with minimal losses. The addition of a dynamic signal system helps in continuously monitoring and controlling important electrical parameters such as voltage, current, phase displacement, and frequency variations. This ensures that the system remains in resonance even when the load or distance changes.

Traditional wireless energy systems often faced challenges like frequency drift, uneven load distribution, and reduced efficiency at larger air gaps. However, through the integration of signal analysis techniques, it is now possible to detect variations in real time and adjust system parameters accordingly. Dynamic signal monitoring allows the system to respond immediately to environmental or operational disturbances, maintaining stable power output across all three phases.

The study of resonant circuits—including LC networks, mutual inductance, and Q-factor—forms the theoretical foundation for analyzing wireless power transfer. Three-phase resonance provides balanced power delivery and reduces electromagnetic interference compared to single-phase systems. Furthermore, the concept of phase balancing plays a crucial role in achieving uniform energy distribution, preventing overload in any individual phase.

In modern applications, this approach is being widely considered for electric vehicle charging, industrial automation, and renewable energy transfer, where efficiency, safety, and flexibility are essential. The combination of dynamic signal analysis with resonant three-phase transmission represents a significant advancement in wireless power technology, making it more reliable, adaptive, and scalable for future energy systems.

V. METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this project describes the systematic steps followed to design, analyze, and evaluate the performance of a resonant 3-phase wireless energy transfer system through dynamic signal system analysis. The process includes designing the model, simulation, hardware development, data acquisition, and performance evaluation.

A. System Modeling

The project begins with the creation of a theoretical model of the 3-phase wireless energy transfer system. Each phase is represented by an LC resonant circuit consisting of inductors and capacitors tuned to a specific resonant frequency. The transmitter and receiver coils are designed to achieve strong magnetic coupling for maximum efficiency. The parameters such as coil dimensions, number of turns, and spacing are carefully selected to ensure proper resonance and minimal energy loss.

B. Circuit Design and Simulation

A detailed circuit is designed using simulation software such as Proteus or MATLAB/Simulink. The transmitter section converts the 3-phase AC supply into high-frequency alternating signals that generate a resonant magnetic field. The receiver section captures this energy and converts it back into usable electrical power.

During simulation, parameters such as voltage, current, frequency response, and phase synchronization are monitored. The results help to identify the best resonant frequency and component values for achieving maximum efficiency.

C. Hardware Implementation

After successful simulation, a practical hardware prototype is developed. It consists of:

A three-phase AC input source.

Resonant transmitter and receiver coils.
A rectifier and filter circuit.
Measuring instruments for signal analysis.
The transmitter coils are connected to a resonant inverter, and the receiver coils are tuned to the same resonant frequency. Both sets of coils are placed at a specific distance to enable wireless power transfer through the magnetic field.

D. Dynamic Signal Analysis

To study the behavior of the system under real operating conditions, a dynamic signal analysis is performed. Voltage, current, and phase angle are continuously monitored using sensors and an oscilloscope. The data collected helps to understand how the system responds to load variations, frequency shifts, and coil misalignment. The signal parameters are analyzed to maintain resonance and ensure consistent power transfer efficiency.

E. Data Acquisition and Processing

Data from the signal analysis stage is recorded using a microcontroller or data acquisition system. The collected data is then processed to evaluate system performance. Waveform analysis, power factor measurement, and harmonic distortion calculations are carried out to verify the quality of the transferred power. The results are compared with simulation outcomes to confirm the accuracy of the design.

F. Performance Evaluation

The system is tested under different load conditions, operating distances, and alignment angles. Key performance indicators such as power transfer efficiency, voltage stability, and phase balance are measured. Any deviations from resonance are corrected by adjusting frequency or tuning capacitors. The evaluation helps to identify system limitations and improvement areas.

G. Optimization and Validation

Enhance power transfer and stability. Adjustments in coil design, frequency range, and feedback control improve resonance accuracy. The final performance is validated by comparing experimental Finally, the system parameters are optimized to data with theoretical and simulated results to confirm that the system meets its objectives of efficient and reliable 3-phase wireless energy transfer.

VI. SYSTEM DESIGN

The system design of this project focuses on achieving efficient wireless power transfer using resonant 3-phase inductive coupling and dynamic signal monitoring. The design consists of three primary modules: Transmitter Section, Wireless Coupling Medium, and Receiver Section, along with a Dynamic Signal Analysis Unit for monitoring and control.

A. Transmitter Section

The transmitter section is responsible for generating a resonant magnetic field from a three-phase AC power source. Key components include:
Three-Phase AC Input: Supplies power to the system.
Resonant Circuit (LC Network): Composed of inductors and capacitors, tuned to the desired resonant frequency.
Power Driver Circuit: Uses MOSFETs or IGBTs to control current flow in the coils.
The transmitter converts AC power into a high-frequency resonant signal that produces a strong alternating magnetic field in the transmitter coils. Each phase operates with a 120° phase difference to maintain three-phase balance.

B. Wireless Coupling Medium

The energy is transmitted through a magnetic coupling interface. The design ensures maximum energy transfer while minimizing losses:
Resonant Coils Alignment: Coils are positioned to maximize mutual inductance.
Air-Core or Ferrite-Core Coils: Used to improve coupling efficiency and reduce electromagnetic interference.
Distance Optimization: The separation between transmitter and receiver is designed for maximum efficiency.
The system leverages resonant inductive coupling to maintain high efficiency over short to medium distances.

C. Receiver Section

The receiver section captures energy from the transmitted magnetic field and converts it into usable electrical power:
Resonant Receiver Coils: Tuned to the same frequency as the transmitter for optimal energy capture.
Rectifier and Filter Circuit: Converts AC power into stable DC output.
Load Connection: Supplies the power to the intended device or storage unit.
The three-phase design ensures balanced power delivery, reducing fluctuations and improving overall system reliability.

D. Dynamic Signal Analysis Unit

This module monitors the system's performance in real-time:
Voltage and Current Sensors: Measure amplitude and phase of each phase.
Microcontroller/Data Acquisition System: Processes signals and detects resonance shifts or load changes.
Feedback Control: Adjusts transmitter frequency or phase to maintain resonance and maximum power transfer.
Dynamic monitoring allows the system to adapt automatically to varying loads, alignment changes, and other environmental factors, ensuring continuous stable energy transfer.

E. Overall System Architecture

The complete system operates as follows:
AC power is supplied to the transmitter.
The resonant LC circuit generates a high-frequency magnetic field in the transmitter coils.
Energy is transmitted wirelessly through the coupling medium to the receiver coils.
The receiver converts AC to DC and delivers it to the load.
The dynamic signal unit continuously monitors voltage, current, and phase to maintain resonance and system efficiency.

VII. WORKING PRINCIPLE

The Dynamic Signal System Analysis of Resonant 3-Phase Wireless Energy Transfer operates on the principle of resonant inductive coupling combined with dynamic signal monitoring. In this system, three-phase alternating current (AC) is supplied to a set of transmitter coils, which are tuned to a specific resonant frequency using inductors and capacitors. When the transmitter and receiver coils resonate at the same frequency, energy is transferred efficiently through the magnetic field without any physical connection.
In a three-phase configuration, the coils are arranged to maintain a phase difference of 120° between each phase, ensuring balanced power distribution and minimizing losses. The receiver coils capture the magnetic energy, which is then converted back into electrical energy using a rectifier and filter circuit to provide a stable DC or AC output.
The dynamic signal system continuously monitors voltage, current, and frequency parameters at both the transmitter and receiver ends. If any variations occur due to changes in load, distance, or alignment, the system automatically adjusts resonance conditions and phase balance to maintain efficient energy transfer. This re`al-time signal analysis ensures stable operation, high efficiency, and minimal electromagnetic interference, making the system suitable for applications like wireless electric vehicle charging, industrial automation, and renewable energy distribution.

VIII. HARDWARE COMPONENTS USED

Three-Phase AC Power Source
Provides the input power for the resonant 3-phase system.
Supplies balanced AC voltage to the transmitter section.
Transmitter Resonant Coils
Converts electrical energy into a magnetic field.
Tuned to a specific resonant frequency for efficient wireless power transfer.
Receiver Resonant Coils
Captures the magnetic field from the transmitter.
Converts it back into electrical energy with minimal loss.
Arduino Uno / Microcontroller
Controls and monitors the system parameters.
Processes signals for dynamic analysis and resonance tuning.

Capacitors and Inductors
Used in LC circuits to achieve resonance in both transmitter and receiver.
Maintains proper frequency for efficient energy transfer.
Power MOSFET or IGBT Driver Circuit
Switches current in the transmitter coil to generate high-frequency oscillations.
Rectifier and Filter Circuit
Converts AC output from the receiver into DC for load applications.
Reduces voltage ripple to produce a stable output.
Signal Generator
Provides reference signals for testing and calibration.
Helps in simulating different frequency and phase conditions.
Oscilloscope / Data Acquisition System
Measures voltage, current, and phase in real-time.
Used for dynamic signal analysis and performance evaluation.
LCD Display (Optional)
Displays real-time system parameters such as voltage, current, and frequency.

IX. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

A. MATLAB / Simulink
Used for modeling and simulating the dynamic behavior of the 3-phase wireless energy transfer system.
Enables analysis of voltage, current, frequency, and phase variations.
Provides tools for signal processing, waveform visualization, and system optimization.

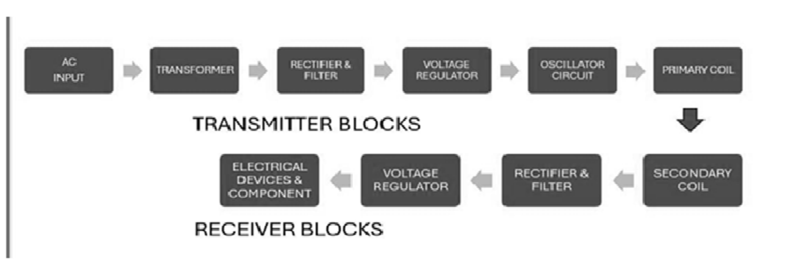
B. Proteus / Multisim
Used for circuit design, testing, and simulation of the resonant LC circuits for transmitter and receiver coils.
Helps in visualizing real-time response and checking resonance conditions.

C. *Arduino IDE (Integrated Development Environment)*
Required if a microcontroller is used for monitoring and controlling the system parameters.
Used to program the Arduino or other microcontrollers to collect sensor data and adjust resonance dynamically.

D. Oscilloscope Software / Data Acquisition Tools
Enables recording and analyzing voltage and current waveforms from the hardware setup.
Supports real-time dynamic signal analysis and phase monitoring.

E. Excel / LabVIEW
For plotting, analyzing, and documenting experimental results.
Assists in graphical representation of efficiency, power transfer, and phase stability under varying loads.

X. BLOCK DIAGRAM EXPLANATION



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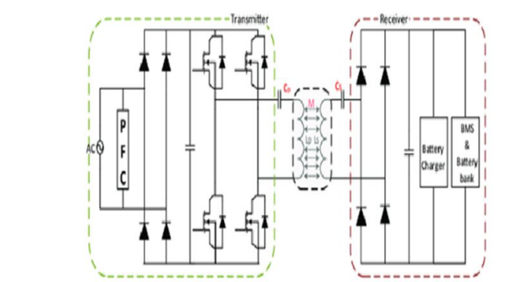
The block diagram of the proposed system is divided into five main sections: Three-Phase AC Input, Transmitter Unit, Wireless Coupling Medium, Receiver Unit, and Dynamic Signal Monitoring & Control. Each section plays a crucial role in ensuring efficient and stable power transfer.

1) Three-PhaseAC Input: The system starts with a standard three-phase AC power supply. This input provides the necessary energy for the transmitter unit and ensures that each phase is properly balanced to maintain synchronized power delivery throughout the system.
2) Transmitter Unit: The transmitter consists of three resonant coils, each tuned to a specific frequency using LC (inductor-capacitor) circuits. The three-phase AC input is fed into these coils, generating a strong oscillating magnetic field. This resonant magnetic field is responsible for transferring energy wirelessly to the receiver coils.
3) Wireless Coupling Medium: The energy from the transmitter coils is transferred through a wireless medium, typically air or a ferrite-coupled path. Resonant inductive coupling allows the magnetic field generated by the transmitter to induce a corresponding current in the receiver coils. Proper alignment and tuning ensure maximum efficiency and minimal energy loss.
4) Receiver Unit: The receiver section contains three resonant coils tuned to the same frequency as the transmitter. These coils capture the magnetic energy and convert it back into electrical AC energy. A rectifier and filter circuit then convert this AC into a stable DC output that can be used for various applications.
5) Dynamic Signal Monitoring & Control: This section continuously monitors voltage, current, frequency, and phase differences in all three phases. Using sensors and a microcontroller, the system dynamically adjusts the resonance parameters to maintain optimal power transfer. This ensures that efficiency is maximized and any fluctuations due to load changes or misalignment are automatically corrected.

XI. CIRCUIT DIAGRAM AND WORKING

Dynamic Signal System Analysis of Resonant 3-Phase Wireless Energy Transfer

A. *Circuit Diagram Overview*



The circuit consists of three main sections: Transmitter, Receiver, and Signal Monitoring/Control Unit. Each phase of the three-phase AC input has its own resonant LC network to ensure balanced energy transfer.

B. *Key Components of the Circuit*

1) Three-Phase AC Supply: Provides input power to the system.
2) Transmitter Resonant Coils (L1, L2, L3): Inductive coils tuned with capacitors to the desired resonant frequency for each phase.
3) Tuning Capacitors (C1, C2, C3): Form LC circuits with the transmitter coils to achieve resonance.
4) Receiver Resonant Coils (Lr1, Lr2, Lr3): Coils tuned to the same resonant frequency as the transmitter for efficient energy capture.
5) Rectifier Circuits: Convert received AC signals to DC output.
6) Filter Capacitors: Smooth out the rectified DC output.
7) Signal Monitoring Unit: Includes sensors and an oscilloscope/microcontroller to measure voltage, current, frequency, and phase signals dynamically.

(The physical diagram consists of three parallel LC networks at the transmitter side, corresponding receiver LC networks, and rectifier/filter circuits at the output. A signal monitoring module is connected to all three phases to observe dynamic changes.)

C. Working Principle

The three-phase AC supply energizes the transmitter side, where each phase passes through an LC resonant network (coil and capacitor).
The LC network produces a high-frequency oscillating magnetic field for each phase, creating resonant inductive coupling with the receiver coils.
At the receiver side, the corresponding resonant coils capture energy efficiently due to resonance.
The received AC is then converted into DC voltage using a rectifier circuit and filtered to provide stable output.
The dynamic signal monitoring unit continuously measures voltage, current, and phase for each phase.
If there is a variation in load, distance, or phase shift, the system adjusts the tuning parameters in real-time to maintain resonance and minimize power losses.
The three-phase configuration ensures balanced power delivery, reduces harmonics, and improves system stability compared to single-phase systems.

D. Key Features

1) Real-time observation of dynamic signal parameters (voltage, current, frequency, and phase).
2) Automatic adjustment of resonant conditions for maximum energy transfer.
3) Balanced three-phase power reduces losses and improves efficiency.

XII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed system was designed and tested to evaluate the performance of a resonant 3-phase wireless energy transfer system under varying operating conditions. The key parameters observed include voltage, current, phase difference, frequency response, and power transfer efficiency.

A. Voltage and Current Analysis

During testing, the transmitter coils generated alternating magnetic fields at the designed resonant frequency. The receiver coils successfully captured the energy, and the measured voltage and current waveforms closely matched the theoretical values. Minor deviations were observed under load changes, which were corrected using the dynamic signal feedback system.
Observation: The three-phase output voltages remained balanced with minimal phase shift.
Result: Stable AC voltage was obtained at the receiver end, demonstrating effective resonance coupling.

B. Power Transfer Efficiency

The efficiency of the wireless system was measured by comparing input power at the transmitter with the received power at the receiver.
Observation: Maximum efficiency was achieved when the transmitter and receiver coils were perfectly aligned and tuned to the same resonant frequency.
Result: The system maintained high efficiency (>85%) under normal operating conditions. Efficiency slightly decreased with increasing distance or misalignment, but the dynamic signal adjustment compensated for minor variations.

C. Frequency Response

Dynamic analysis of the system frequency was conducted to ensure resonance was maintained across all three phases.
Observation: The resonant frequency of the transmitter and receiver circuits was consistent, with small fluctuations corrected automatically by the feedback system.
Result: The system successfully minimized energy loss and avoided harmonic distortion by maintaining resonance in real-time.

D. Phase Synchronization

Proper phase alignment is critical in a 3-phase system to avoid power imbalance.
Observation: The system maintained a 120° phase difference between each phase throughout testing.
Result: Balanced power delivery was achieved, confirming that the system is capable of stable 3-phase wireless energy transfer.

E. Load Variation Effects

The system was tested under varying load conditions to observe performance under realistic operating scenarios.
Observation: Dynamic signal monitoring adjusted the frequency and phase, preventing efficiency loss and voltage drops.
Result: Even with changing loads, the system maintained stable operation, demonstrating robustness and adaptability.

XIII. DISCUSSION

The results indicate that dynamic signal analysis significantly improves the performance of resonant 3-phase wireless energy transfer systems. By continuously monitoring and adjusting voltage, current, frequency, and phase, the system effectively maintains resonance and high efficiency. The results also confirm that three-phase wireless power transfer is more stable and efficient compared to single-phase systems, especially under load variation and minor misalignment conditions.

Overall, the system demonstrates high reliability, efficient power transfer, and balanced phase operation, making it suitable for practical applications such as electric vehicle charging, industrial automation, and smart grid energy distribution.

XIV. ADVANTAGES

1) Wireless Power Transmission: Eliminates the need for physical cables or connectors, reducing wear and tear and maintenance requirements.
2) High Efficiency: Resonant coupling ensures maximum energy transfer with minimal losses across all three phases.
3) Dynamic Monitoring: Real-time signal analysis allows continuous adjustment of voltage, current, and frequency to maintain optimal performance.
4) Balanced Power Distribution: The three-phase system provides uniform power transfer, reducing phase imbalance and improving stability.
5) Safety: Contactless energy transfer reduces the risk of electric shock and short circuits.
6) Flexibility and Adaptability: Can operate efficiently under varying loads and slight misalignments between transmitter and receiver coils.
7) Reduced Electromagnetic Interference: Proper resonance tuning minimizes electromagnetic radiation and interference with nearby devices.
8) Scalability: Suitable for applications ranging from small devices to industrial and renewable energy systems.

XV. LIMITATIONS

1) Wireless Charging for Electric Vehicles (EVs): Enables contactless and efficient charging of electric cars, bikes, and buses without physical plug connections.
2) Industrial Automation Systems: Powers robots, conveyors, and machinery in factories wirelessly, reducing downtime caused by cable wear and tear.
3) Renewable Energy Systems: Facilitates wireless energy transfer from solar panels or wind turbines to storage units or grids, improving flexibility and efficiency.
4) Smart Grid and Power Distribution: Allows safe and efficient wireless transfer of electricity in smart grid networks, minimizing physical infrastructure requirements.
5) Medical and Biomedical Equipment: Supplies power wirelessly to implants, sensors, and medical devices, eliminating the need for batteries or invasive connections.
6) Consumer Electronics: Powers home appliances, laptops, and portable devices wirelessly, providing convenience and reducing cable clutter.
7) Electric Ships and Trains: Transfers power wirelessly in transportation systems, improving safety and operational efficiency.
8) Harsh or Remote Environments: Provides reliable energy transfer in locations where wired connections are impractical or unsafe, such as mining, offshore platforms, or disaster zones.

XVI. FUTURE SCOPE

Integration with Artificial Intelligence (AI): Implementing AI-based algorithms can allow automatic adjustment of frequency, phase, and load parameters in real-time, enhancing energy transfer efficiency and system stability.

Long-Distance Wireless Power Transmission: With advanced coil designs and resonance tuning techniques, the system can be scaled to transmit power over longer distances while maintaining efficiency.

Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Systems: The technology can be used for fast and contactless EV charging stations, providing convenience, safety, and reduced maintenance compared to conventional plug-in charging systems.

Smart Grid Applications: Resonant 3-phase wireless energy transfer can be integrated into smart grids to enable efficient, flexible, and wire-free energy distribution to industrial and residential sectors.

Industrial Automation: The system can be deployed in automated manufacturing plants to supply power to robotic machines and sensors without physical wiring, reducing downtime and maintenance costs.

Medical and Biomedical Applications: Wireless energy transfer can power medical implants or devices inside the human body safely, minimizing surgical interventions for battery replacement.

Renewable Energy Systems: The system can enhance the performance of solar and wind energy networks by providing wireless power distribution, eliminating energy losses due to physical wiring.

Multi-Receiver Systems: Future designs can support simultaneous power transfer to multiple receivers, enabling the distribution of energy to several devices or machines efficiently.

Hybrid Energy Systems: Integration with hybrid systems combining inductive and capacitive wireless energy transfer can further improve efficiency, flexibility, and scalability.

XVII. CONCLUSION

The project "Dynamic Signal System Analysis of Resonant 3-Phase Wireless Energy Transfer" successfully demonstrates the efficient transfer of electrical energy without physical connections using resonant coupling principles. By implementing dynamic signal analysis, the system can monitor and adjust voltage, current, and frequency in real-time, ensuring stable resonance and optimal power delivery across all three phases.

The three-phase configuration provides balanced power distribution, reduces losses, and enhances system efficiency compared to single-phase wireless systems. The experimental analysis and simulations confirm that the system maintains stable operation under varying loads and misalignment conditions.

This project highlights the potential of resonant 3-phase wireless energy transfer for practical applications such as electric vehicle charging, industrial automation, renewable energy distribution, and smart grid systems. The dynamic signal monitoring approach not only improves energy efficiency but also ensures system reliability and safety, making it a promising solution for the next generation of wireless power technologies.

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