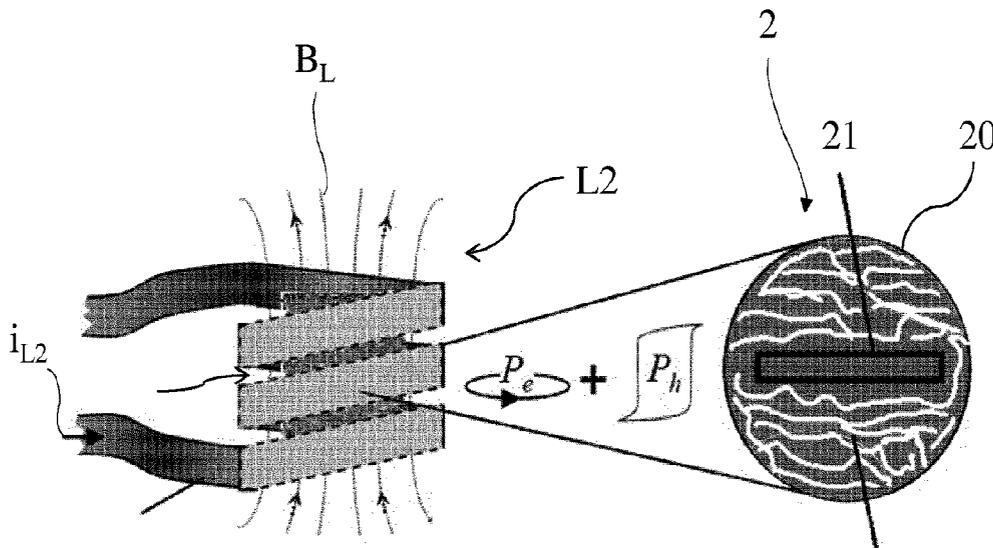




(86) **Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date:** 2015/05/21  
 (87) **Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date:** 2015/11/26  
 (45) **Date de délivrance/Issue Date:** 2023/03/14  
 (85) **Entrée phase nationale/National Entry:** 2016/07/15  
 (86) **N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.:** EP 2015/061200  
 (87) **N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.:** 2015/177255  
 (30) **Priorité/Priority:** 2014/05/21 (EP14169191.5)

(51) **Cl.Int./Int.Cl. H05B 6/10** (2006.01),  
**A24F 40/20** (2020.01), **A24F 40/465** (2020.01)  
 (72) **Inventeur/Inventor:**  
MIRONOV, OLEG, CH  
 (73) **Propriétaire/Owner:**  
PHILIP MORRIS PRODUCTS S.A., CH  
 (74) **Agent:** RIDOUT & MAYBEE LLP

(54) **Titre : DISPOSITIF DE CHAUFFAGE PAR INDUCTION POUR CHAUFFER UN SUBSTRAT DE FORMATION D'AEROSOL**  
 (54) **Title: INDUCTIVE HEATING DEVICE FOR HEATING AN AEROSOL-FORMING SUBSTRATE**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

An inductive heating device (1) comprises: a device housing (10), a DC power source (11), a power supply electronics (13) comprising a DC/AC inverter (132) including a Class-E power amplifier with a transistor switch (1320), a transistor switch driver circuit (1322), and an LC load network (1323) configured to operate at low ohmic load (1324), the LC load network (1323) comprising a shunt capacitor (C1) and a series connection of a capacitor (C2) and an inductor (L2), and a cavity (14) arranged in the device housing (10), the cavity (14) having an internal surface shaped to accommodate at least a portion of the aerosol-forming substrate (20), wherein the cavity (14) is arranged such that the inductor (L2) is inductively coupled to the susceptor (21) of the aerosol-forming substrate (20) during operation.

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property  
Organization  
International Bureau(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 2015/177255 A1**(43) International Publication Date  
26 November 2015 (26.11.2015)

- (51) **International Patent Classification:**  
A24F 47/00 (2006.01) H05B 6/10 (2006.01)
- (21) **International Application Number:**  
PCT/EP2015/061200
- (22) **International Filing Date:**  
21 May 2015 (21.05.2015)
- (25) **Filing Language:** English
- (26) **Publication Language:** English
- (30) **Priority Data:**  
14169191.5 21 May 2014 (21.05.2014) EP
- (71) **Applicant:** PHILIP MORRIS PRODUCTS S.A.  
[CH/CH]; Quai Jeanrenaud 3, 2000 Neuchâtel (CH).
- (72) **Inventor:** MIRONOV, Oleg; Rue des Battieux 1, 2000  
Neuchâtel (CH).
- (74) **Agent:** BOHEST AG; Holbeinstrasse 36-38, 4051 Basel  
(CH).
- (81) **Designated States** (unless otherwise indicated, for every  
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,

AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY,  
BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM,  
DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT,  
HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR,  
KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG,  
MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM,  
PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC,  
SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN,  
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

- (84) **Designated States** (unless otherwise indicated, for every  
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,  
GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ,  
TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU,  
TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE,  
DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU,  
LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK,  
SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,  
GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published:**

— with international search report (Art. 21(3))

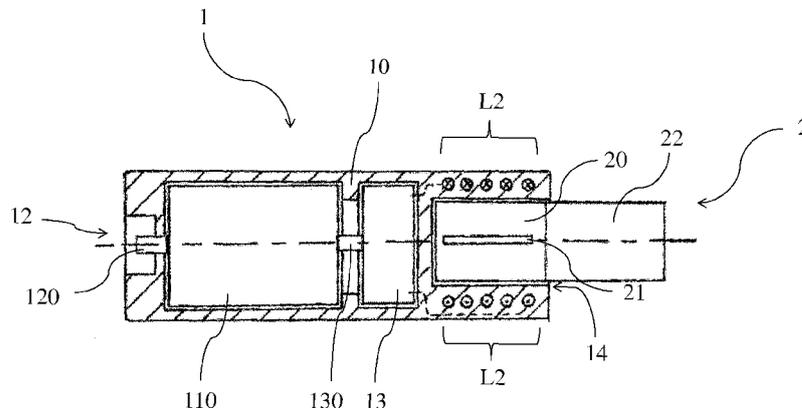
(54) **Title:** INDUCTIVE HEATING DEVICE FOR HEATING AN AEROSOL-FORMING SUBSTRATE

Fig. 3

(57) **Abstract:** An inductive heating device (1) comprises: a device housing (10), a DC power source (11), a power supply electronics (13) comprising a DC/AC inverter (132) including a Class-E power amplifier with a transistor switch (1320), a transistor switch driver circuit (1322), and an LC load network (1323) configured to operate at low ohmic load (1324), the LC load network (1323) comprising a shunt capacitor (C1) and a series connection of a capacitor (C2) and an inductor (L2), and a cavity (14) arranged in the device housing (10), the cavity (14) having an internal surface shaped to accommodate at least a portion of the aerosol-forming substrate (20), wherein the cavity (14) is arranged such that the inductor (L2) is inductively coupled to the susceptor (21) of the aerosol-forming substrate (20) during operation.

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Inductive heating device for heating an aerosol-forming substrate

The present invention relates to an inductive heating device for heating an aerosol-forming substrate, and more particularly relates to an inductive heating device for heating an aerosol-forming substrate of a smoking article.

Previously known more conventional smoking articles, for example cigarettes, deliver flavor and aroma to the user as a result of a combustion process. A mass of combustible material, primarily tobacco, is combusted and an adjacent portion of material is pyrolyzed as the result of applied heat drawn therethrough, with typical combustion temperatures being in excess of 800°C during puffing. During this heating, inefficient oxidation of the combustible material takes place and yields various distillation and pyrolysis products. As these products are drawn through the body of the smoking article towards the mouth of the user, they cool and condense to form an aerosol or vapor which gives the consumer the flavor and aroma associated with smoking.

A prior alternative to the more conventional smoking articles include those in which the combustible material itself does not directly provide the flavorants to the aerosol inhaled by the smoker. In these smoking articles, a combustible heating element, typically carbonaceous in nature, is combusted to heat air as it is drawn over the heating element and through a zone which contains heat-activated elements that release the flavored aerosol.

Yet another alternative to the more conventional smoking articles comprises an aerosol-forming tobacco-laden solid substrate comprising a magnetically permeable and

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electrically conductive susceptor which is arranged in thermal proximity to the aerosol-forming tobacco-laden substrate. The susceptor of the tobacco-laden substrate is exposed to an alternating magnetic field generated by an induction source, so that an alternating magnetic field is induced in the susceptor.

This induced alternating magnetic field generates heat in the susceptor, and at least some of this heat generated in the susceptor is transferred from the susceptor to the aerosol-forming substrate arranged in thermal proximity to the susceptor to produce the aerosol and evolve the desired flavor.

There is a need for an induction heating device for aerosol-forming substrates including a susceptor, more particularly for solid aerosol-forming substrates including a susceptor, for example solid aerosol-forming substrates of a smoking article. The induction heating device shall be capable of operating without the need to be connected to an external power supply. In addition, the device shall be small in overall size and easy to use, so that it is attractive to users. The device shall allow for rapid generation of the required heat in the susceptor, which can then be transferred to the aerosol-forming substrate in order to produce the aerosol to allow a user to draw the aerosol on demand.

In accordance with one aspect of the invention an inductive heating device for heating an aerosol-forming substrate comprising a susceptor is suggested, in particular for heating a solid aerosol-forming substrate of a smoking article. The inductive heating device according to the invention comprises:

- a device housing
- a DC power source having a DC supply voltage

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- a power supply electronics configured to operate at high frequency, the power supply electronics comprising a DC/AC inverter connected to the DC power source, the DC/AC inverter including a Class-E power amplifier including a transistor switch and an LC load network configured to operate at low ohmic load, wherein the LC load network comprises a shunt capacitor and a series connection of a capacitor and an inductor having an ohmic resistance, and

- a cavity arranged in the device housing, the cavity having an internal surface shaped to accommodate at least a portion of the aerosol-forming substrate, the cavity being arranged such that upon accommodation of the portion of the aerosol-forming substrate in the cavity the inductor of the LC load network is inductively coupled to the susceptor of the aerosol-forming substrate during operation.

The aerosol-forming substrate is preferably a substrate capable of releasing volatile compounds that can form an aerosol. The volatile compounds are released by heating the aerosol-forming substrate. The aerosol-forming substrate may be solid or liquid or comprise both solid and liquid components. In a preferred embodiment, the aerosol-forming substrate is solid.

The aerosol-forming substrate may comprise nicotine. The nicotine containing aerosol-forming substrate may be a nicotine salt matrix. The aerosol-forming substrate may comprise plant-based material. The aerosol-forming substrate may comprise tobacco, and preferably the tobacco containing material contains volatile tobacco flavor compounds, which are released from the aerosol-forming substrate upon heating.

The aerosol-forming substrate may comprise homogenized tobacco material. Homogenized tobacco material may be formed by agglomerating particulate tobacco. Where present, the

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homogenized tobacco material may have an aerosol-former content of equal to or greater than 5% on a dry weight basis, and preferably between greater than 5% and 30% by weight on a dry weight basis.

5           The aerosol-forming substrate may alternatively comprise a non-tobacco-containing material. The aerosol-forming substrate may comprise homogenized plant-based material.

          The aerosol-forming substrate may comprise at least  
10 one aerosol-former. The aerosol-former may be any suitable known compound or mixture of compounds that, in use, facilitates formation of a dense and stable aerosol and that is substantially resistant to thermal degradation at the operating temperature of the aerosol-generating device.  
15 Suitable aerosol-formers are well known in the art and include, but are not limited to: polyhydric alcohols, such as triethylene glycol, 1,3-butanediol and glycerine; esters of polyhydric alcohols, such as glycerol mono-, di- or triacetate; and aliphatic esters of mono-, di- or  
20 polycarboxylic acids, such as dimethyl dodecanedioate and dimethyl tetradecanedioate. Particularly preferred aerosol formers are polyhydric alcohols or mixtures thereof, such as triethylene glycol, 1,3-butanediol and, most preferred, glycerine. The aerosol-forming substrate may comprise other  
25 additives and ingredients, such as flavorants. The aerosol-forming substrate preferably comprises nicotine and at least one aerosol-former. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the aerosol-former is glycerine.

          The DC power source generally may comprise any  
30 suitable DC power source including in particular a power supply unit to be connected to the mains, one or more single-use batteries, rechargeable batteries, or any other suitable

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DC power source capable of providing the required DC supply voltage and the required DC supply amperage. In one embodiment, the DC supply voltage of the DC power source is in the range of about 2.5 Volts to about 4.5 Volts and the DC supply amperage is in the range of about 2.5 to about 5 Amperes (corresponding to a DC supply power in the range of about 6.25 Watts and about 22.5 Watts). Preferably, the DC power source comprises rechargeable batteries. Such batteries are generally available and have an acceptable overall volume of between approximately 1.2-3.5 cubic centimeters. Such batteries may have a substantially cylindrical or rectangular solid shape. Also, the DC power source may include a DC feed choke.

As a general rule, whenever the term "about" is used in connection with a particular value throughout this application this is to be understood such that the value following the term "about" does not have to be exactly the particular value due to technical considerations. However, the term "about" used in connection with a particular value is always to be understood to include and also to explicitly disclose the particular value following the term "about".

The power supply electronics is configured to operate at high frequency. For the purpose of this application, the term "high frequency" is to be understood to denote a frequency ranging from about 1 Megahertz (MHz) to about 30 Megahertz (MHz) (including the range of 1 MHz to 30 MHz), in particular from about 1 Megahertz (MHz) to about 10 MHz (including the range of 1 MHz to 10 MHz), and even more particularly from about 5 Megahertz (MHz) to about 7 Megahertz (MHz) (including the range of 5 MHz to 7 MHz).

The power supply electronics comprises a DC/AC inverter connected to the DC power source. The DC/AC inverter

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includes a Class-E power amplifier including a transistor switch, a transistor switch driver circuit, and an LC load network. Class-E power amplifiers are generally known and are described in detail, for example, in the article "Class-E RF  
5 Power Amplifiers", Nathan O. Sokal, published in the bimonthly magazine QEX, edition January/February 2001, pages 9-20, of the American Radio Relay League (ARRL), Newington, CT, U.S.A.. Class-E power amplifiers are advantageous as regards operation at high frequencies while at the same time  
10 having a simple circuit structure comprising a minimum number of components (e.g. only one transistor switch needed, which is advantageous over Class-D power amplifiers which comprise two transistor switches that must be controlled at high frequency in a manner so as to make sure that one of the two  
15 transistors has been switched off at the time the other of the two transistors is switched on). In addition, Class-E power amplifiers are known for minimum power dissipation in the switching transistor during the switching transitions. Preferably, the Class-E power amplifier is a single-ended  
20 first order Class-E power amplifier having a single transistor switch only.

The transistor switch of the Class-E power amplifier can be any type of transistor and may be embodied as a bipolar-junction transistor (BJT). More preferably, however,  
25 the transistor switch is embodied as a field effect transistor (FET) such as a metal-oxide-semiconductor field effect transistor (MOSFET) or a metal-semiconductor field effect transistor (MESFET).

The LC load network of the Class-E power amplifier of  
30 the induction heating device according to the invention is configured to operate at low ohmic load. The term "low ohmic load" is to be understood to denote an ohmic load smaller

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than about 2 Ohms. The LC load network comprises a shunt capacitor, and a series connection of a capacitor and an inductor having an ohmic resistance. This ohmic resistance of the inductor is typically a few tenths of an Ohm. In operation, the ohmic resistance of the susceptor adds to the ohmic resistance of the inductor and should be higher than the ohmic resistance of the inductor, since the supplied electrical power should be converted to heat in the susceptor to an as high extent as possible in order to increase efficiency of the power amplifier and to allow transfer of as much heat as possible from the susceptor to the rest of the aerosol-forming substrate to effectively produce the aerosol.

A susceptor is a conductor which is capable of being inductively heated. "Thermal proximity" means that the susceptor is positioned relative to the rest of the aerosol-forming substrate such that an adequate amount of heat is transferred from the susceptor to the rest of the aerosol-forming substrate to produce the aerosol.

Since the susceptor is not only magnetically permeable but also electrically conductive (it is a conductor, see above), a current known as eddy current is produced in the susceptor and flows in the susceptor according to Ohm's law. The susceptor should have low electrical resistivity  $\rho$  to increase Joule heat dissipation. In addition, the frequency of the alternating eddy current must be considered because of the skin effect (more than 98% of the electrical current flow within a layer four times the skin depth  $\delta$  from the outer surface of the conductor). Taking this into account the ohmic resistance  $R_s$  of the susceptor is calculated from the equation

$$R_s = \sqrt{2\pi f \mu_0 \mu_r}$$

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wherein

$f$  denotes the frequency of the alternating eddy current

$\mu_0$  denotes the magnetic permeability of free space

5  $\mu_r$  denotes the relative magnetic permeability of the material of the susceptor, and

$\rho$  denotes the electrical resistivity of the material of the susceptor.

The power loss  $P_e$  generated by the eddy current is  
10 calculated by the formula

$$P_e = I^2 \cdot R_s$$

wherein

$I$  denotes the amperage (rms) of the eddy current, and

$R_s$  denotes the electrical resistance of the susceptor (see  
15 above)

From this equation for  $P_e$  and from the calculation of  $R_s$  it can be seen that for a material having a known relative magnetic permeability  $\mu_r$  and a given electrical resistivity  $\rho$  it is evident that the power loss  $P_e$  generated by the eddy  
20 current (through conversion to heat) increases with increasing frequency and increasing amperage (rms). On the other hand, the frequency of the alternating eddy current (and correspondingly of the alternating magnetic field inducing the eddy current in the susceptor) cannot be  
25 arbitrarily increased, since the skin depth  $\delta$  decreases as the frequency of the eddy current (or of the alternating magnetic field inducing the eddy current in the susceptor) increases, so that above a certain cut-off frequency no eddy currents can be generated in the susceptor anymore since the

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skin depth is too small to allow eddy currents to be generated. Increasing the amperage (rms) requires an alternating magnetic field having a high magnetic flux density and thus requires voluminous induction sources  
 5 (inductors).

In addition, heat is produced in the susceptor through the heating mechanism associated with hysteresis. The power loss generated by hysteresis is calculated from the equation

$$P_H = V \cdot W_H \cdot f$$

10 wherein

V denotes the volume of the susceptor

$W_H$  denotes the work required to magnetize the susceptor

along a closed hysteresis loop in the B-H diagram, and

f denotes the frequency of the alternating magnetic field.

15 The work  $W_H$  required to magnetize the susceptor along a closed hysteresis loop can also be expressed as

$$W_H = \oint H \cdot dB$$

The maximum possible amount of  $W_H$  depends on material  
 20 properties of the susceptor (saturation remanence  $B_R$ , coercivity  $H_C$ ), and the actual amount of  $W_H$  depends on the actual magnetization B-H loop induced in the susceptor by the alternating magnetic field, and this actual magnetization B-H  
 loop depends on the magnitude of the magnetic excitation.

25 There is a third mechanism generating heat (power loss) in the susceptor. This heat generation is caused by dynamic losses of the magnetic domains in the magnetically permeable susceptor material when the susceptor is subjected to an alternating external magnetic field, and these dynamic

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losses also generally increase as the frequency of the alternating magnetic field increases.

To be able to generate the heat in the susceptor in accordance with the afore-described mechanisms (mainly through eddy current losses and hysteresis losses), a cavity is arranged in the device housing. The cavity has an internal surface shaped to accommodate at least a portion of the aerosol-forming substrate. The cavity is arranged such that upon accommodation of the portion of the aerosol-forming substrate in the cavity the inductor of the LC load network is inductively coupled to the susceptor of the aerosol-forming substrate during operation. This means, that the inductor of the LC load network of the Class-E power amplifier is used to heat the susceptor through magnetic induction. This eliminates the need for additional components such as matching networks for matching the output impedance of the Class-E power amplifier to the load, thus allowing to further minimize the size of the power supply electronics.

Overall, the inductive heating device according to the invention provides for a small and easy to handle, efficient, clean and robust heating device due to the contactless heating of the substrate. For susceptors forming low ohmic loads as specified above while having a resistance significantly higher than the ohmic resistance of the inductor of the LC load network, it is thus possible to reach temperatures of the susceptor in the range of 350-400 degrees Celsius in five seconds only or in a time interval which is even less than five seconds, while at the same time the temperature of the inductor is low (due to a vast majority of the power being converted to heat in the susceptor).

As mentioned already, in accordance with one aspect of the inductive heating device according to the invention the

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device is configured for heating an aerosol-forming substrate of a smoking article. This includes in particular, that power is provided to the susceptor within the aerosol-forming substrate such that the aerosol forming substrate is heated  
5 to an average temperature of between 200-240 degrees Celsius. Even more preferably, the device is configured for heating a tobacco-laden solid aerosol-forming substrate of a smoking article.

In accordance with a further aspect of the inductive  
10 heating device according to the invention, the total volume of the power supply electronics is equal to or smaller than  $2 \text{ cm}^3$ . This allows for an arrangement of the batteries, the power supply electronics and the cavity in a device housing having an overall small size which is convenient and easy to  
15 handle.

According to a further aspect of the inductive heating device according to the invention, the inductor of the LC load network comprises a helically wound cylindrical inductor coil having an oblong shape and defining an inner volume in  
20 the range of about  $0.15 \text{ cm}^3$  and about  $1.10 \text{ cm}^3$ . For example, the inner diameter of the helically wound cylindrical inductor coil may be between about 5 mm and about 10 mm, and may preferably be about 7 mm, and the length of the helically wound cylindrical inductor coil may be between about 8 mm and  
25 about 14 mm. The diameter or the thickness of the coil wire may be between about 0.5 mm and about 1 mm, depending on whether a coil wire with a circular cross-section or a coil wire with a flat rectangular cross-section is used. The helically wound inductor coil is positioned on or adjacent  
30 the internal surface of the cavity. A helically wound cylindrical inductor coil positioned on or adjacent the internal surface of the cavity allows to further minimize the

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size of the device.

According to yet another aspect of the inductive heating device according to the invention, the device housing has a substantially cylindrical shape with the cavity being arranged at the proximal end of the device housing and with the DC power source being arranged at the distal end of the device housing. The power supply electronics is arranged between the DC power source and the cavity. This allows for a space-saving and aesthetically pleasing arrangement of all components of the inductive heating device in a small and easy to handle device housing.

As already mentioned above, in accordance with another aspect of the inductive heating device according to the invention, the DC power source comprises a rechargeable DC battery. This allows for recharging the batteries, preferably through a connection to the mains via a charging device comprising an AC/DC converter.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the inductive heating device according to the invention, the power supply electronics further comprises a microcontroller which is programmed to interrupt generation of AC power by the DC/AC inverter as the temperature of the susceptor of the aerosol-forming substrate has exceeded a Curie temperature of the susceptor during operation, and which is programmed to resume generation of AC power as the temperature of the susceptor has cooled down below this Curie temperature again. This feature can be used for controlling the temperature of the susceptor with the aid of the microcontroller.

In case the susceptor is made from one single material, the Curie temperature should correspond to a maximum temperature the susceptor should have (that is to say the Curie temperature is identical with the maximum

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temperature to which the susceptor should be heated or deviates from this maximum temperature by about 1-3%. As the temperature of the susceptor exceeds the Curie temperature of this single material, the ferromagnetic properties of the susceptor are no longer present and the susceptor is paramagnetic only.

In case the susceptor is made from more than one material, the materials of the susceptor can be optimized with respect to further aspects. For example, the materials can be selected such that a first material of the susceptor may have a Curie temperature which is above the maximum temperature to which the susceptor should be heated. This first material of the susceptor may then be optimized, for example, with respect to maximum heat generation and transfer to the rest of the aerosol-forming substrate to provide for an efficient heating of the susceptor on one hand, however, the susceptor then additionally may comprise a second material having a Curie temperature which corresponds to the maximum temperature to which the susceptor should be heated, and once the susceptor reaches this Curie temperature the magnetic properties of the susceptor as a whole change. This change can be detected and communicated to the microcontroller which then interrupts the generation of AC power until the temperature has cooled down below this Curie temperature again, whereupon AC power generation can be resumed.

In accordance with another aspect of the inductive heating device according to the invention the class E power amplifier has an output impedance, and the power supply electronics further comprises a matching network for matching the output impedance of the class E power amplifier to the low ohmic load. This measure may be helpful to further

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increase power losses in the low ohmic load leading to an increased generation of heat in the low ohmic load. For example, the matching network may include a small matching transformer.

5           Another aspect of the invention relates to an inductive heating system comprising an inductive heating device according to anyone of the embodiments described above and an aerosol-forming substrate comprising a susceptor. At least a portion of the aerosol-forming substrate is  
10 accommodated in the cavity of the inductive heating device such that the inductor of the LC load network of the DC/AC inverter of the inductive heating device is inductively coupled to the susceptor of the aerosol-forming substrate during operation.

15           According to one aspect of the inductive heating system according to the invention the aerosol-forming substrate may be an aerosol-forming substrate of a smoking article. In particular, the aerosol-forming substrate may be a tobacco-laden solid aerosol-forming substrate which may be  
20 used in smoking articles (such as, for example, cigarettes).

          Yet a further aspect of the invention relates to a kit comprising an inductive heating device in accordance with any of the afore-described embodiments and an aerosol-forming substrate comprising a susceptor. The inductive heating  
25 device and the aerosol-forming substrate are configured such that in operation at least a portion of the aerosol-forming substrate is accommodated in the cavity of the inductive heating device such that the inductor of the LC load network of the DC/AC inverter of the inductive heating device is  
30 inductively coupled to the susceptor of the aerosol-forming substrate. While generally, the aerosol-forming substrate and the inductive heating device can be provided separately, they

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can also be provided in the form of a kit of parts. Or, alternatively a starter kit may comprise the inductive heating device and a plurality of aerosol-forming substrates while in addition only aerosol-forming substrates are provided, so that once the consumer has obtained an inductive heating device in the starter kit and has consumed the aerosol-forming substrates contained in the starter kit, the consumer is only in need of additional aerosol-forming substrates. Again, in accordance with one aspect of the kit according to the invention, the aerosol-forming substrate may be an aerosol-forming substrate of a smoking article, and in particular the aerosol-forming substrate of the smoking article may be a tobacco-laden solid aerosol-forming substrate.

Still a further aspect of the invention relates to a method of operating an inductive heating system. The method comprises the steps of:

- providing a DC power source having a DC supply voltage,
- providing a power supply electronics configured to operate at high frequency, the power supply electronics comprising a DC/AC inverter connected to the DC power source, the DC/AC inverter including a Class-E power amplifier including a transistor switch, a transistor switch driver circuit, and an LC load network configured to operate at low ohmic load, wherein the LC load network comprises a shunt capacitor and a series connection of a capacitor and an inductor having an ohmic resistance,
- providing a cavity capable of accommodating at least a portion of an aerosol-forming substrate, the cavity being arranged such that upon accommodation of the portion of the aerosol-forming substrate in the cavity the inductor of the LC load network is inductively coupled to the susceptor of

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the aerosol-forming substrate, and

- providing an aerosol-forming substrate comprising a  
susceptor and inserting at least a portion of the aerosol-  
forming substrate into the cavity such that the inductor of  
5 the LC load network is inductively coupled to the susceptor  
of the aerosol-forming substrate.

According to one aspect of the method according to the  
invention, the DC power source is a rechargeable battery and  
the method further comprises the step of charging the  
10 rechargeable battery prior to inserting the portion of the  
aerosol-forming substrate into the cavity. This aspect is  
particularly advantageous since in case rechargeable  
batteries are used, the device can be used (after charging of  
the batteries) without a connection to the mains or to  
15 another external power source being necessary. Once the  
battery charge is at low level, the rechargeable battery can  
be easily recharged again, so that it is not necessary to  
carry any single-use replacement batteries along. If the  
battery charge is low, the rechargeable battery can be simply  
20 recharged and the device is ready for use again. In addition,  
rechargeable batteries are friendly to the environment since  
there are no single-use batteries that must be properly  
disposed of.

Further advantageous aspects of the invention will  
25 become apparent from the following description of embodiments  
with the aid of the drawings in which:

Fig. 1 shows the general heating principle underlying  
the invention,

Fig. 2 shows a block diagram of an embodiment of the  
30 inductive heating device and system according  
to the invention,

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Fig. 3 shows an embodiment of the inductive heating device with the essential components arranged in a device housing,

5 Fig. 4 shows an embodiment of essential components of the power electronics of the inductive heating device according to the invention (without matching network),

10 Fig. 5 shows an embodiment of the inductor of the LC load network in form of a helically wound cylindrical inductor coil having an oblong shape,

15 Fig. 6 shows a detail of the LC load network including the inductivity and ohmic resistance of the coil, and in addition shows the ohmic resistance of the load.

In **Fig. 1** the general heating principle underlying the instant invention is schematically illustrated. Schematically shown in Fig. 1 are a helically wound cylindrical inductor coil L2 having an oblong shape and defining an inner volume  
20 in which there is arranged a portion or all of an aerosol-forming substrate 20 of a smoking article 2, the aerosol-forming substrate comprising a susceptor 21. The smoking article 2 comprising the aerosol-forming substrate 20 with the susceptor 21 is schematically represented in the enlarged  
25 cross-sectional detail shown separately on the right hand side of Fig. 1. As mentioned already, the aerosol-forming substrate 20 of the smoking article 2 may be a tobacco-laden solid substrate, however, without being limited thereto.

In addition, in Fig. 1 the magnetic field within the

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inner volume of the inductor coil L2 is indicated schematically by a number of magnetic field lines  $B_L$  at one specific moment in time, since the magnetic field generated by the alternating current  $i_{L2}$  flowing through the inductor coil L2 is an alternating magnetic field changing its polarity at the frequency of the alternating current  $i_{L2}$  which may be in the range of about 1 MHz to about 30 MHz (including the range of 1 MHz to 30 MHz), and may in particular be in the range of about 1 MHz to about 10 MHz (including the range of 1 MHz to 10 MHz, and may especially be smaller than 10 MHz), and very particularly the frequency may be in the range of about 5 MHz to about 7 MHz (including the range of 5 MHz to 7 MHz, and may for example be 5 MHz). The two main mechanisms responsible for generating heat in the susceptor 21, the power losses  $P_e$  caused by eddy currents (closed circle representing the eddy currents) and the power losses  $P_h$  caused by hysteresis (closed hysteresis curve representing the hysteresis), are also schematically indicated in Fig. 1. With respect to these mechanisms it is referred to the more detailed discussion of these mechanisms above.

**Fig. 3** shows an embodiment of an inductive heating device 1 according to the invention. The inductive heating device 1 comprises a device housing 10 which can be made of plastic and a DC power source 11 (see Fig. 2) comprising a rechargeable battery 110. Inductive heating device 1 further comprises a docking port 12 comprising a pin 120 for docking the inductive heating device to a charging station or charging device for recharging the rechargeable battery 110. Still further, inductive heating device 1 comprises a power supply electronics 13 which is configured to operate at the desired frequency, for example at a frequency of 5 MHz as

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mentioned above. Power supply electronics 13 is electrically connected to the rechargeable battery 110 through a suitable electrical connection 130. And while the power supply electronics 13 comprises additional components which cannot be seen in Fig. 3, it comprises in particular an LC load network (see Fig. 4) which in turn comprises an inductor L2, this being indicated by the dashed lines in Fig. 3. Inductor L2 is embedded in the device housing 10 at the proximal end of device housing 10 to surround a cavity 14 which is also arranged at the proximal end of the device housing 10. Inductor L2 may comprise a helically wound cylindrical inductor coil having an oblong shape, as shown in **Fig. 5**. The helically wound cylindrical inductor coil L2 may have a radius  $r$  in the range of about 5 mm to about 10 mm, and in particular the radius  $r$  may be about 7mm. The length  $l$  of the helically wound cylindrical inductor coil may be in the range of about 8 mm to about 14 mm. The inner volume accordingly, may be in the range of about  $0.15 \text{ cm}^3$  to about  $1.10 \text{ cm}^3$ .

Returning to Fig. 3, the tobacco-laden solid aerosol-forming substrate 20 comprising susceptor 21 is accommodated in cavity 14 at the proximal end of the device housing 10 such that during operation the inductor L2 (the helically wound cylindrical inductor coil) is inductively coupled to susceptor 21 of the tobacco-laden solid aerosol-forming substrate 20 of smoking article 2. A filter portion 22 of the smoking article 2 may be arranged outside the cavity 14 of the inductive heating device 1 so that during operation the consumer may draw the aerosol through the filter portion 22. Once the smoking article is removed from the cavity 14, the cavity 14 can be easily cleaned since except for the open distal end through which the aerosol-forming substrate 20 of the smoking article 2 is to be inserted the cavity is fully

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closed and surrounded by those inner walls of the plastic device housing 10 defining the cavity 14.

**Fig. 2** shows a block diagram of an embodiment of the inductive heating device 1 according to the invention, however, with some optional aspects or components as will be discussed below. Inductive heating device 1 together with the aerosol-forming substrate 20 including the susceptor 21 forms an embodiment of the inductive heating system according to the invention. The block diagram shown in Fig. 2 is an illustration taking the manner of operation into account. As can be seen, the inductive heating device 1 comprises a DC power source 11 (in Fig. 3 comprising the rechargeable battery 110), a microprocessor control unit 131, a DC/AC inverter 132, a matching network 133 for adaptation to the load, and the inductor L2. Microprocessor controller unit 131, DC/AC inverter 132 and matching network 133 as well as inductor L2 are all part of the power supply electronics 13 (see Fig. 1). Two feed-back channels 134 and 135 are provided for providing feed-back signals indicating the voltage and current through inductor L2 allowing to control the further supply of power. For example, in case the temperature of the susceptor exceeds a desired temperature, a corresponding signal may be generated interrupting the further supply of power until the temperature of the susceptor is again below the desired temperature whereupon further supply of power may be resumed. Correspondingly, it is possible to control the frequency of the switching voltage for optimal transfer of power to the susceptor. A matching network 133 may be provided for optimum adaptation to the load but is not mandatory and is not contained in the embodiment described in more detail in the following.

**Fig. 4** shows some essential components of the power

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supply electronics 13, more particularly of the DC/AC inverter 132. As can be seen from Fig. 4, the DC/AC inverter includes a Class-E power amplifier including a transistor switch 1320 comprising a Field Effect Transistor (FET) 1321, for example a Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor (MOSFET), a transistor switch supply circuit indicated by the arrow 1322 for supplying the switching signal (gate-source voltage) to the FET 1321, and an LC load network 1323 comprising a shunt capacitor C1 and a series connection of a capacitor C2 and inductor L2. In addition, the DC power source 11 including a choke L1 is shown for supplying a DC supply voltage  $+V_{CC}$ . Also shown in Fig. 4 is the ohmic resistance R representing the total ohmic load 1324, which is the sum of the ohmic resistance  $R_{Coil}$  of the inductor L2 and the ohmic resistance  $R_{Load}$  of the susceptor 21, as this is shown in **Fig. 6**.

It is evident, that due to the very low number of components the volume of the power supply electronics 13 can be kept extremely small. For example, the volume of the power supply electronics may be equal or smaller than  $2 \text{ cm}^3$ . This extremely small volume of the power supply electronics is possible due to the inductor L2 of the LC load network 1323 being directly used as the inductor for the inductive coupling to the susceptor 21 of aerosol-forming substrate 20, and this small volume allows to keep the overall dimensions of the entire inductive heating device 1 small. In case a separate inductor other than the inductor L2 is used for the inductive coupling to the susceptor 21, this would automatically increase the volume of the power supply electronics, this volume being also increased if a matching network 133 is included in the power supply electronics.

While the general operating principle of the Class-E

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power amplifier is known and described in detail in the already mentioned article "Class-E RF Power Amplifiers", Nathan O. Sokal, published in the bimonthly magazine QEX, edition January/February 2001, pages 9-20, of the American Radio Relay League (ARRL), Newington, CT, U.S.A., some general principles will be explained in the following.

Let us assume that the transistor switch supply circuit 1322 supplies a switching voltage (gate-source voltage of the FET) having a rectangular profile to FET 1321. As long as FET 1321 is conducting ("on"-state), it does essentially constitute a short circuit (low resistance) and the entire current flows through choke L1 and FET 1321. As FET 1321 is non-conducting ("off"-state), the entire current flows into the LC load network since FET 1321 essentially represents an open circuit (high resistance). Switching the transistor between these two states inverts the supplied DC voltage and DC current into an AC voltage and AC current.

For efficiently heating the susceptor 21, an as large as possible amount of the supplied DC power is to be transferred in the form of AC power to inductor L2 (helically wound cylindrical inductor coil) and subsequently to the susceptor 21 of aerosol-forming substrate 20 which is inductively coupled to inductor 2. The power dissipated in the susceptor 21 (eddy current losses, hysteresis losses) generates heat in the susceptor 21, as described further above. Or to say it in other words, power dissipation in FET 1321 must be minimized while maximizing power dissipation in susceptor 21.

The power dissipation in FET 1321 during one period of the AC voltage/current is the product of the transistor voltage and current at each point in time during that period of the alternating voltage/current, integrated over that

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period, and averaged over that period. Since the FET 1321 must sustain high voltage during a part of that period and conduct high current during a part of that period, it must be avoided that high voltage and high current exist at the same time, since this would lead to substantial power dissipation in FET 1321. In the "on-"state of FET 1321, the transistor voltage is nearly zero when high current is flowing through the FET 1321. In the "off-"state of FET 1321, the transistor voltage is high but the current through FET 1321 is nearly zero.

The switching transitions unavoidably also extend over some fractions of the period. Nevertheless, a high voltage-current product representing a high power loss in FET 1321 can be avoided by the following additional measures. Firstly, the rise of the transistor voltage is delayed until after the current through the transistor has reduced to zero. Secondly, the transistor voltage returns to zero before the current through the transistor begins to rise. This is achieved by load network 1323 comprising shunt capacitor C1 and the series connection of capacitor C2 and inductor L2, this load network being the network between FET 1321 and the load 1324. Thirdly, the transistor voltage at turn-on time is practically zero (for a bipolar-junction transistor "BJT" it is the saturation offset voltage  $V_o$ ). The turning-on transistor does not discharge the charged shunt capacitor C1, thus avoiding dissipating the shunt capacitor's stored energy. Fourthly, the slope of the transistor voltage is zero at turn-on time. Then, the current injected into the turning-on transistor by the load network rises smoothly from zero at a controlled moderate rate resulting in low power dissipation while the transistor conductance is building up from zero during the turn-on transition. As a result, the transistor

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voltage and current are never high simultaneously. The voltage and current switching transitions are time-displaced from each other.

For dimensioning the various components of the DC/AC inverter 132 shown in Fig. 4, the following equations have to be considered, which are generally known and have been described in detail in the afore-mentioned article "Class-E RF Power Amplifiers", Nathan O. Sokal, published in the bimonthly magazine QEX, edition January/February 2001, pages 9-20, of the American Radio Relay League (ARRL), Newington, CT, U.S.A..

Let  $Q_L$  (quality factor of the LC load circuit) be a value which is in any event greater than 1.7879 but which is a value that can be chosen by the designer (see the afore-mentioned article) let further  $P$  be the output power delivered to the resistance  $R$ , and let  $f$  be the frequency, then the various components are numerically calculated from the following equations ( $V_o$  being zero for FETs, and being the saturation offset voltage for BJTs, see above):

20

$$L2 = Q_L \cdot R / 2\pi f$$

$$R = ((V_{CC} - V_o)^2 / P) \cdot 0.576801 \cdot (1.0000086 - 0.414395 / Q_L - 0.557501 / Q_L^2 + 0.205967 / Q_L^3)$$

25

$$C1 = (1 / (34.2219 \cdot f \cdot R)) \cdot (0.99866 + 0.91424 / Q_L - 1.03175 / Q_L^2) + 0.6 / (2\pi f)^2 \cdot (L1)$$

30

$$C2 = (1 / 2\pi f R) \cdot (1 / Q_L - 0.104823) \cdot (1.00121 + (1.01468 / Q_L - 1.7879)) - (0.2 / ((2\pi f)^2 \cdot L1))$$

This allows for a rapid heating up of a susceptor having an ohmic resistance of  $R=0.6\Omega$  to deliver approximately

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7W of power in 5-6 seconds assuming that a current of approximately 3.4A is available using a DC power source having a maximum output voltage of 2.8 V and a maximum output current of 3.4A, a frequency of  $f = 5$  MHz (duty ratio = 50%), an inductivity of inductor L2 of approximately 500nH and an ohmic resistance of the inductor L2 of  $R_{Coil} = 0.1\Omega$ , an inductivity L1 of about 1 $\mu$ H, and capacitances of 7nF for capacitor C1 and of 2.2nF for capacitor C2. The effective resistance of  $R_{Coil}$  and  $R_{Load}$  is approximately 0.6  $\Omega$ . An efficiency (Power dissipated in the susceptor 21 / maximum power of DC power source 11) of about 83.5% may be obtained which is very effective.

As has been mentioned already, the susceptor 21 can be made of a material or of a combination of materials having a Curie temperature which is close to the desired temperature to which the susceptor 21 should be heated. Once the temperature of the susceptor 21 exceeds this Curie temperature, the material changes its ferromagnetic properties to paramagnetic properties. Accordingly, the energy dissipation in the susceptor 21 is significantly reduced since the hysteresis losses of the material having paramagnetic properties are much lower than those of the material having the ferromagnetic properties. This reduced power dissipation in the susceptor 21 can be detected and, for example, the generation of AC power by the DC/AC inverter may then be interrupted until the susceptor 21 has cooled down below the Curie temperature again and has regained its ferromagnetic properties. Generation of AC power by the DC/AC inverter may then be resumed again.

For operation, the smoking article 2 is inserted into the cavity 14 (see Fig. 2) of the inductive heating device 1 such that the aerosol-forming substrate 20 comprising the

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susceptor 21 is inductively coupled to inductor 2 (e.g. the helically wound cylindrical coil). Susceptor 21 is then heated for a few seconds as described above, and then the consumer may begin drawing the aerosol through the filter 22 (of course, the smoking article does not necessarily have to comprise a filter 22).

The inductive heating device and the smoking articles can generally be distributed separately or as a kit of parts. For example, it is possible to distribute a so-called "starter kit" comprising the inductive heating device as well as a plurality of smoking articles. Once the consumer has purchased such starter kit, in the future the consumer may only purchase smoking articles that can be used with this inductive heating device of the starter kit. The inductive heating device is easy to clean and in case of rechargeable batteries as the DC power source, these rechargeable batteries are easy to be recharged using a suitable charging device that is to be connected to the docking port 12 comprising pin 120 (or the inductive heating device is to be docked to a corresponding docking station of a charging device).

Having described embodiments of the invention with the aid of the drawings, it is clear that many changes and modifications are conceivable without departing from the general teaching underlying the instant invention. Therefore, the scope of protection is not intended to be limited to the specific embodiments, but rather is defined by the appended claims.

30

Claims

1. Inductive heating device (1) for heating an aerosol-forming substrate (20) comprising a susceptor (21), the inductive heating device (1) comprising:
- 5       - a device housing (10)
- a DC power source (11) having a DC supply voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ),
- a power supply electronics (13) configured to operate at high frequency, the power supply electronics (13) comprising a DC/AC inverter (132) connected to the DC power source (11), the DC/AC inverter including a Class-E power amplifier including a transistor switch (1320), a transistor switch driver circuit (1322), and an LC load network (1323) configured to operate at low ohmic load (1324), wherein the LC load network (1323) comprises a shunt capacitor (C1) and a series connection of a capacitor (C2) and an inductor (L2) having an ohmic resistance ( $R_{Coil}$ ), and
- 10       - a cavity (14) arranged in the device housing (10), the cavity (14) having an internal surface shaped to accommodate at least a portion of the aerosol-forming substrate (20), the cavity (14) being arranged such that upon accommodation of the portion of the aerosol-forming substrate (20) in the cavity the inductor (L2) of the LC load network (1323) is inductively coupled to the susceptor (21) of the aerosol-forming substrate (20) during operation.
- 15
- 20
- 25
2. Inductive heating device according to claim 1, wherein device is configured for heating an aerosol-forming substrate (20) of a smoking article (2).

3. Inductive heating device according to claim 2, wherein the device is configured for heating a tobacco-laden solid aerosol-forming substrate (20) of a smoking article (2).
4. Inductive heating device according to any one of claims 1  
5 to 3, wherein the DC supply voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ) of the DC power source (11) is in the range of about 2.5 Volts to about 4.5 Volts, and wherein the DC supply amperage of the DC power source (11) is in the range of about 2.5 Amperes to about 5 Amperes.
- 10 5. Inductive heating device according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the total volume of the power supply electronics (13) is equal to or smaller than 2 cm<sup>3</sup>.
6. Inductive heating device according to any one of claims 1  
15 to 5, wherein the inductor (L2) of the LC load network (1323) comprises a helically wound cylindrical inductor coil having an oblong shape ( $r, l$ ) and defining an inner volume in the range of about 0.15 cm<sup>3</sup> to about 1.10 cm<sup>3</sup>, and wherein the helically wound cylindrical inductor coil is positioned on or adjacent the internal surface of the  
20 cavity (14).
7. Inductive heating device according to any one of claims 1  
to 6, wherein the device housing (10) has a substantially cylindrical shape with the cavity (14) being arranged at the proximal end of the device housing (10) and with the  
25 DC power source (11) being arranged at the distal end of the device housing (10), and wherein the power supply electronics (13) is arranged between the DC power source (11) and the cavity (14).

8. Inductive heating device according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the DC power source (11) comprises a rechargeable DC battery.
- 5 9. Inductive heating device according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the power supply electronics (13) further comprises a microcontroller (131) which is programmed to interrupt generation of AC power by the DC/AC inverter as the temperature of the susceptor (21) of the aerosol-forming substrate (20) has exceeded a Curie temperature of  
10 the susceptor (21) during operation, and which is programmed to resume generation of AC power as the temperature of the susceptor (21) has cooled down below this Curie temperature again.
- 15 10. Inductive heating device according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the class E power amplifier has an output impedance and wherein the power supply electronics (13) further comprises a matching network (133) for matching the output impedance of the class E power amplifier to the low ohmic load (1324).
- 20 11. Inductive heating system comprising an inductive heating device (1) according to any one of claims 1 to 10 and an aerosol-forming substrate (20) comprising a susceptor (21), wherein at least a portion of the aerosol-forming substrate (20) is accommodated in the cavity (14) of the  
25 inductive heating device (1) such that the inductor (L2) of the LC load network (1323) of the DC/AC inverter (132) of the inductive heating device (1) is inductively coupled to the susceptor (21) of the aerosol-forming substrate (20) during operation.

12. Inductive heating system according to claim 11, wherein the aerosol-forming substrate (20) is an aerosol-forming substrate of a smoking article (2).
13. Inductive heating system according to claim 12, wherein  
5 the aerosol-forming substrate (20) of the smoking article (2) is a tobacco-laden solid aerosol-forming substrate.
14. Kit comprising an inductive heating device (1) according to any one of claims 1 to 10 and an aerosol-forming substrate (20) comprising a susceptor (21), the inductive  
10 heating device (1) and the aerosol-forming substrate (20) being configured such that in operation at least a portion of the aerosol-forming substrate (20) is accommodated in the cavity (14) of the inductive heating device (1) such that the inductor (L2) of the LC load network (1323) of the DC/AC inverter (132) of the inductive heating device  
15 (1) is inductively coupled to the susceptor (21) of the aerosol-forming substrate (20).
15. Kit according to claim 14, wherein the aerosol-forming substrate (20) is an aerosol-forming substrate of a smoking  
20 article (2).
16. Kit according to claim 15, wherein the aerosol-forming substrate (20) of the smoking article (20) is a tobacco-laden solid aerosol-forming substrate.
17. Method of operating an inductive heating system, the method  
25 comprising the steps of:  
- providing a DC power source (11) having a DC supply voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ),

- providing a power supply electronics (13) configured to operate at high frequency, the power supply electronics (13) comprising a DC/AC inverter (132) connected to the DC power source (132), the DC/AC inverter (132) including a  
5 Class-E power amplifier including a transistor switch (1321), a transistor switch driver circuit (1322), and an LC load network (1323) configured to operate at low ohmic load (R), wherein the LC load network (1323) comprises a  
10 shunt capacitor (C1) and a series connection of a capacitor (C2) and an inductor (L2) having an ohmic resistance ( $R_{Coil}$ ),
  - providing a cavity (14) capable of accommodating at least a portion of an aerosol-forming substrate (20), the cavity (14) being arranged such that upon accommodation of  
15 the portion of the aerosol-forming substrate (20) in the cavity the inductor (L2) of the LC load network (1323) is inductively coupled to the susceptor (21) of the aerosol-forming substrate (209), and
  - providing an aerosol-forming substrate (20) comprising  
20 a susceptor (21) and inserting at least a portion of the aerosol-forming substrate (20) into the cavity (14) such that the inductor (L2) of the LC load network (1323) is inductively coupled to the susceptor (21) of the aerosol-forming substrate (20).
- 25 18. Method according to claim 17, wherein the DC power source (11) is a rechargeable battery, and wherein the method further comprises the step of charging the rechargeable battery prior to inserting the portion of the aerosol-forming substrate (20) into the cavity (14).

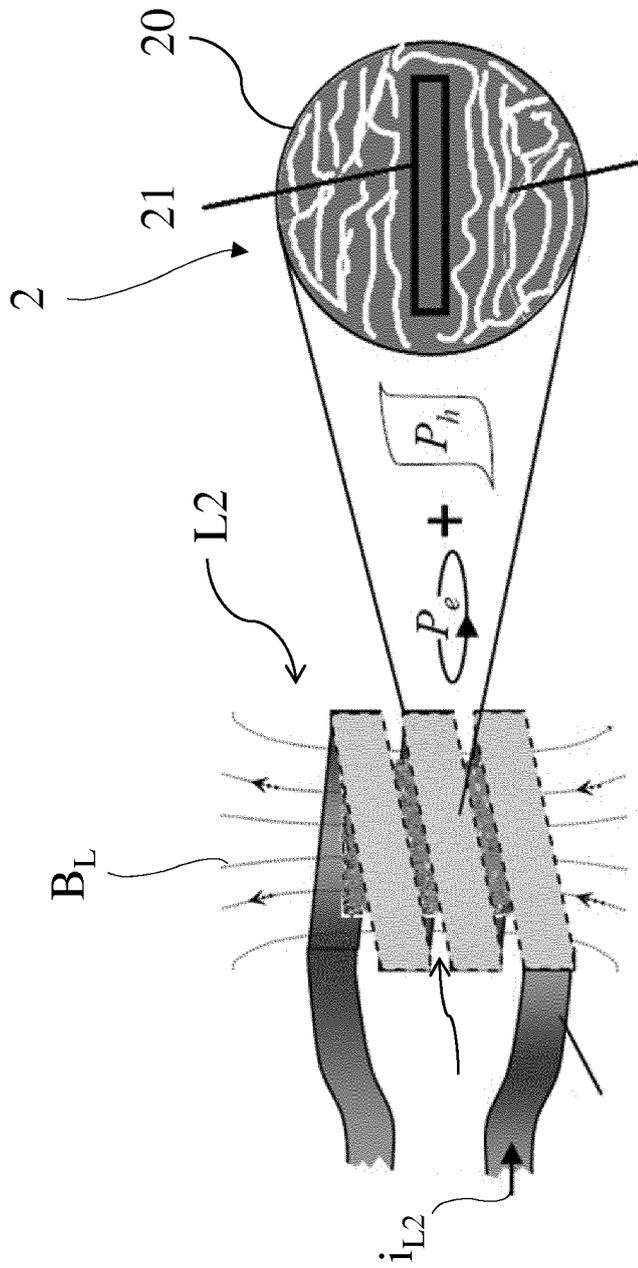


Fig. 1

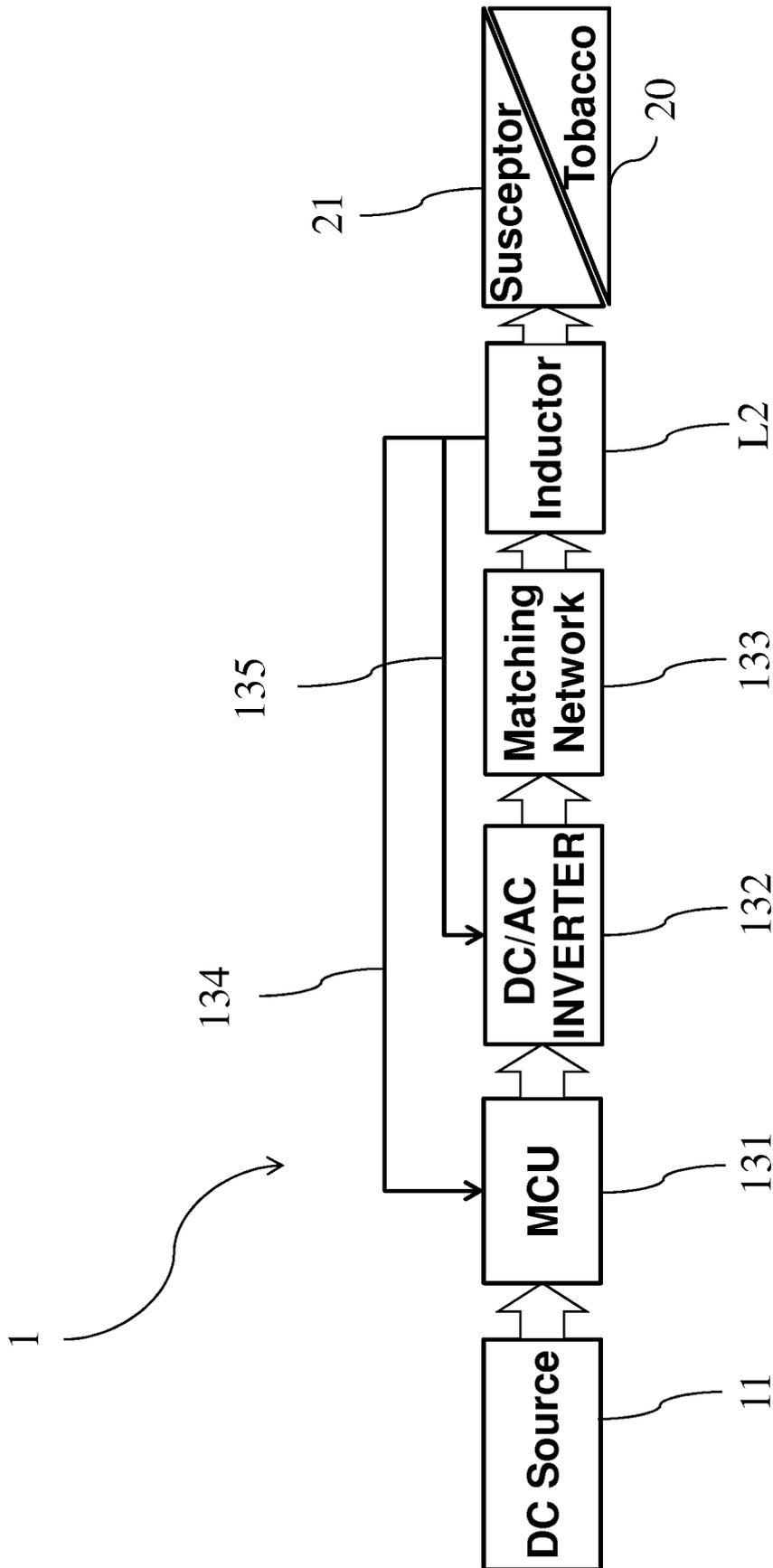


Fig. 2

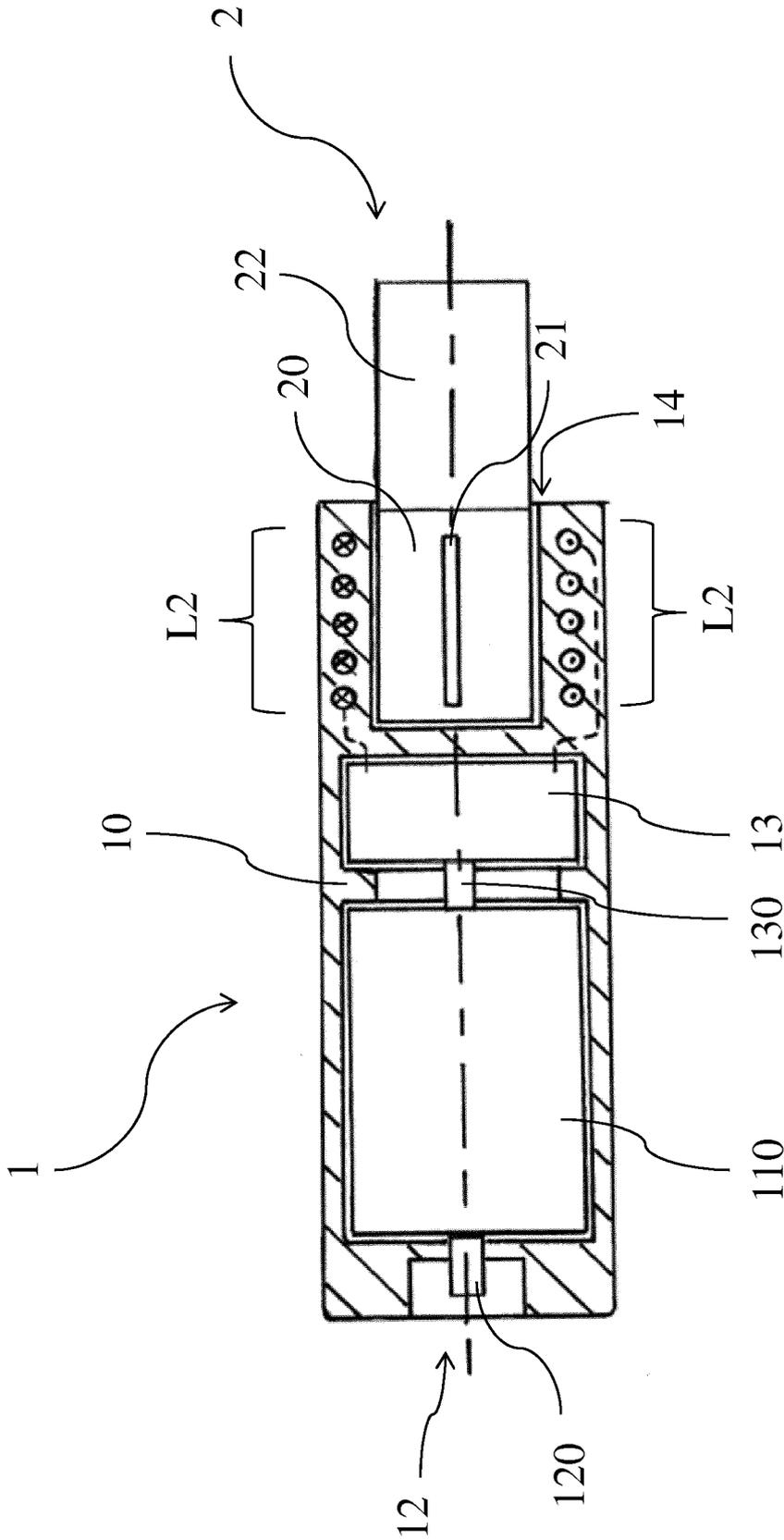


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

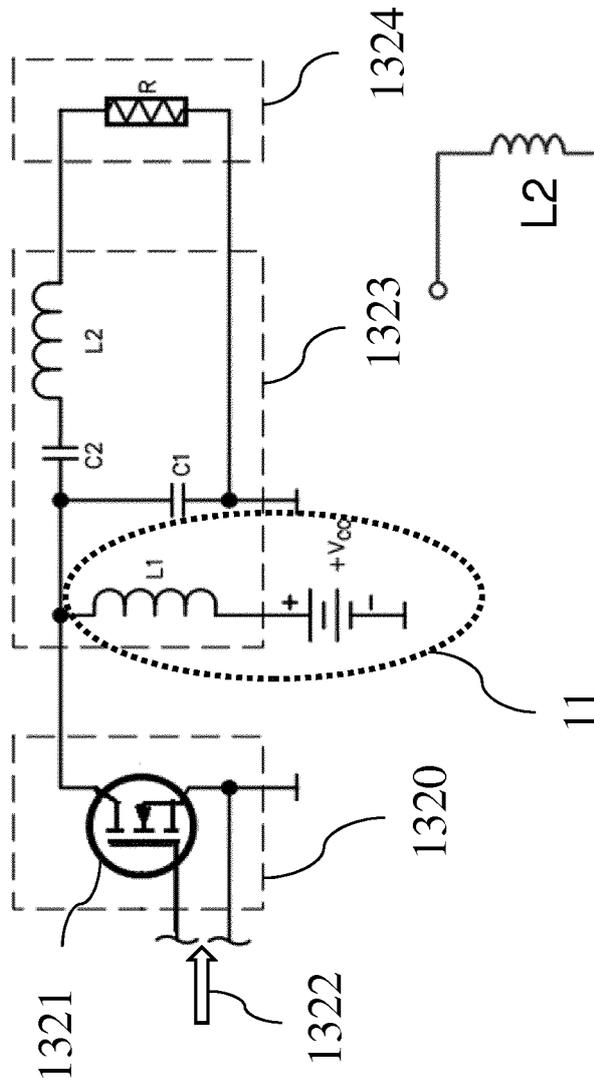
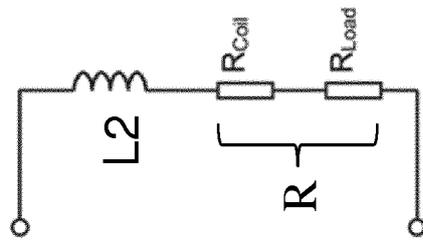


Fig. 6



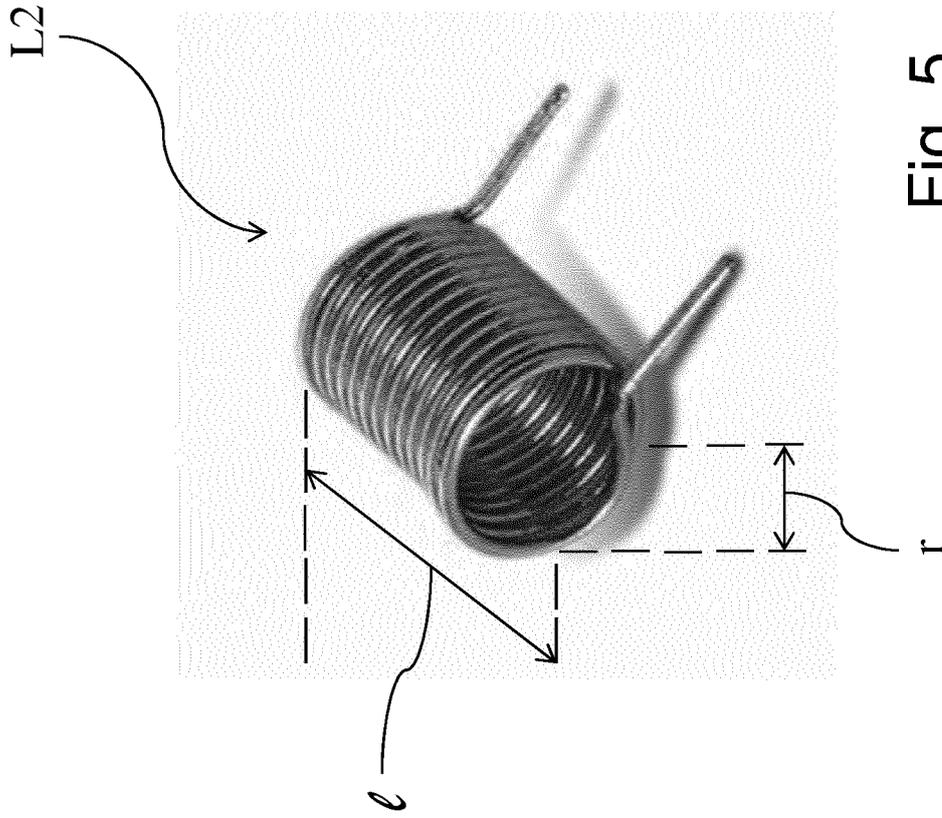


Fig. 5

