

BikeBike Revolution: Energy Efficient E-Bike



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Introduction



- Combining indoor and outdoor forms of biking
- Energy saving solution for exercise for a large audience
 - 8 hours of indoor biking = 800 Wh
 - Most E-bikes take 300 - 1000 Wh
- Environmentally friendly and has high potential for improvement

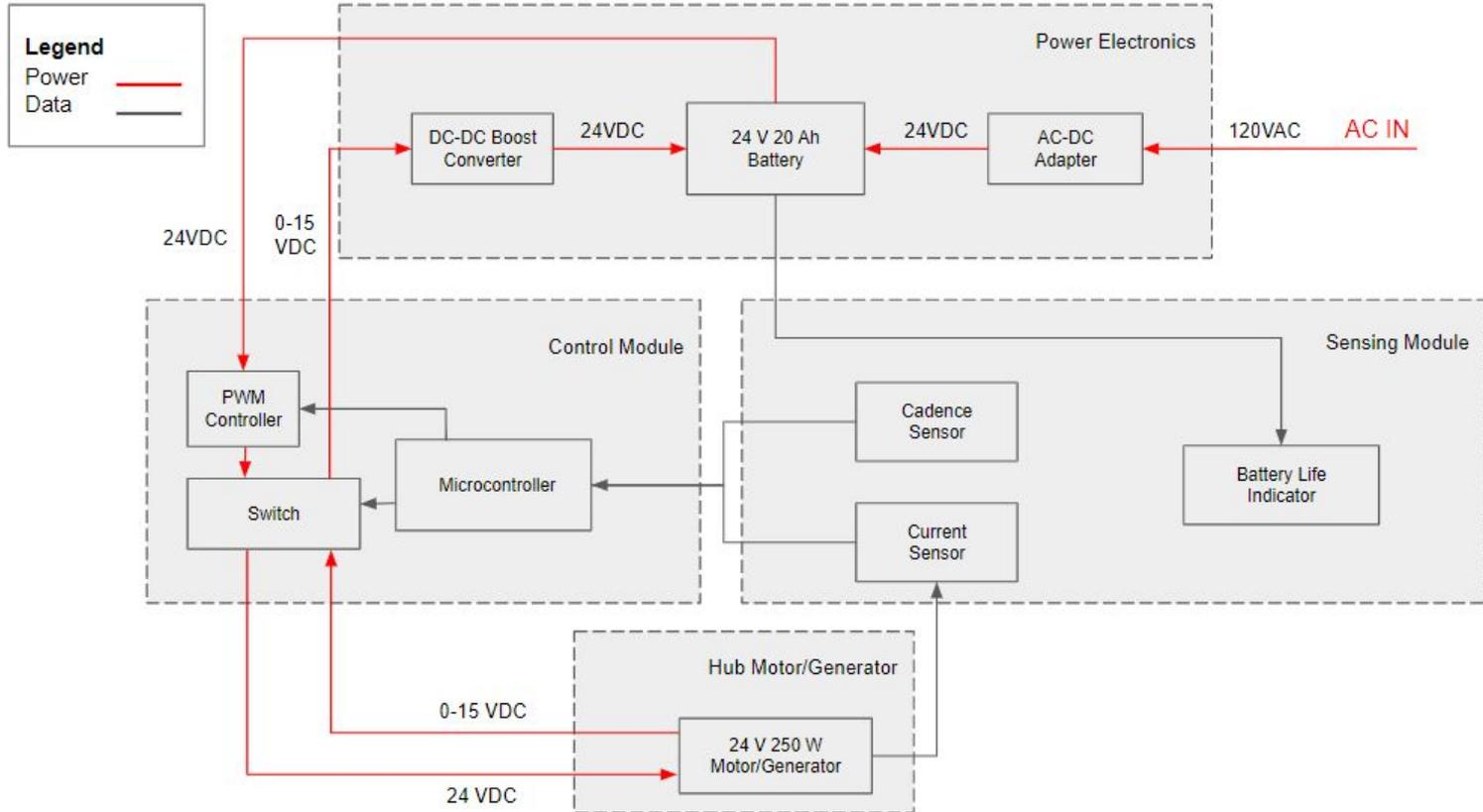


Pedal power from a bike generator

Energy stored in the battery of an E-bike



Block Diagram





Hardware:

Battery (24 V 20 Ah)

Grid power and AC-DC adapter

Boost converter

Motor / Generator (24 V 250 W)

Battery life indicator

Software + Hardware:

Microcontroller

- PWM Controller
- Cadence Sensor

Current Sensor

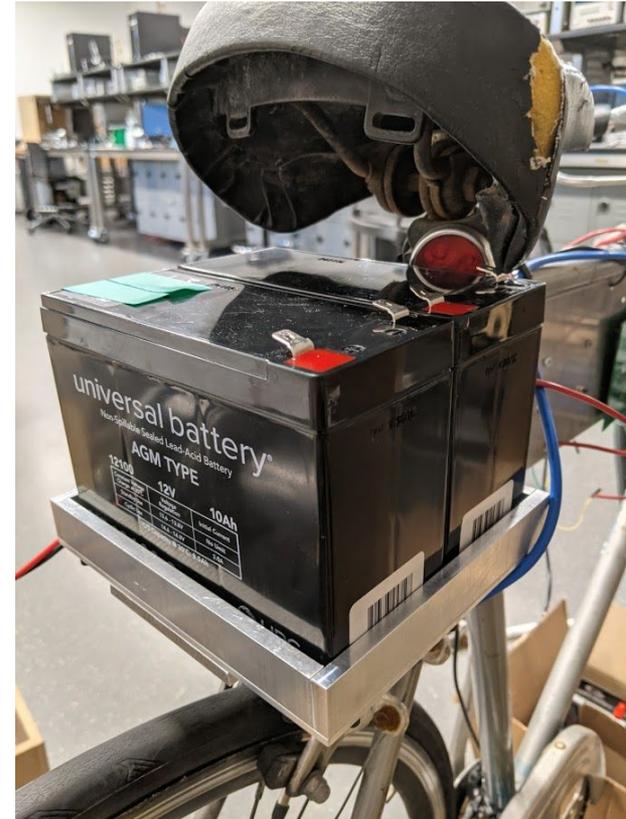
Switch



Battery Requirements



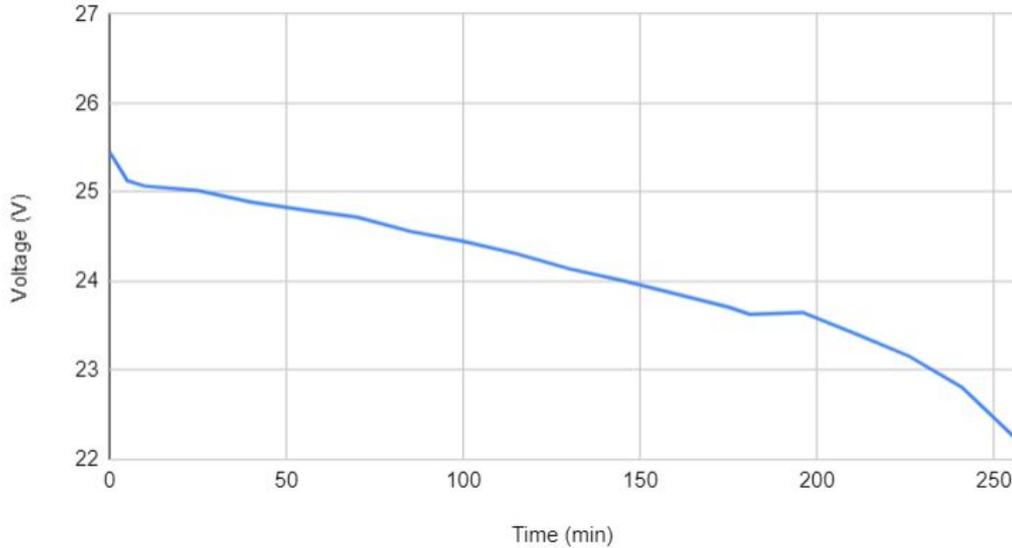
- Battery must be able to power the motor for at least 1 hour
- Charge at 100% efficiency from the grid through the AC-DC adapter
- Charge from the generator through the boost converter



Battery Results



Battery Voltage Discharge



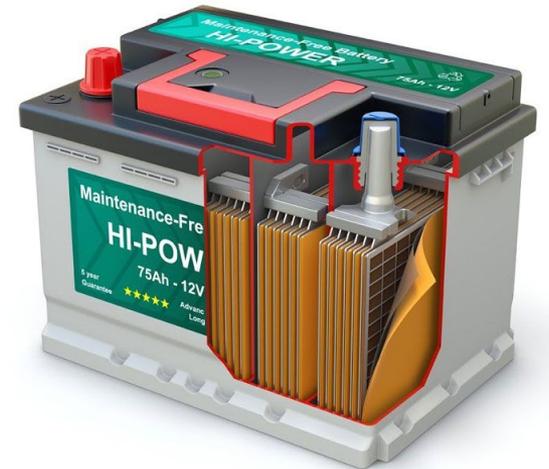
- Voltage discharge data for the battery life indicator
- Ran the motor with the battery for 2+ hours



Lead-Acid Battery Safety Issues



- Chemical (corrosive) hazards
- Risk of fire or explosion
- Electrical shocks
- Ergonomic hazards related to their heavy weight
- Transportation hazards
- Correct clip connection ratings



Battery Challenges



- Not able to test the battery with boost converter
 - Boost was not able to function in time for the full testing in generator mode
- Electrical shock concerns
 - Lower current rated alligator clips should not be used on battery leads



Grid Power and AC-DC Adapter



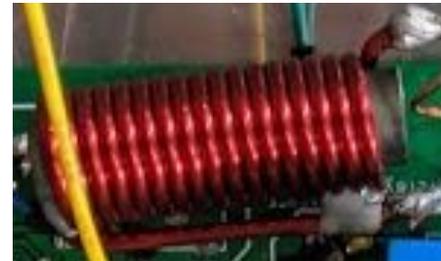
- Outputs constant $120 \pm 0.5 \text{ VAC}$ power
- Takes in $120 \pm 0.5 \text{ VAC}$ from outlet and outputs $24 \pm 1 \text{ V DC}$ through the port to the battery
- Charged the battery at a consistent rate
- 1 hour charge from 22 V to 24 V



Boost Converter



- Input 10-40 V from the generator
- Output a constant 24 ± 1 V to the battery



10 uH inductor



Boost Converter Schematic

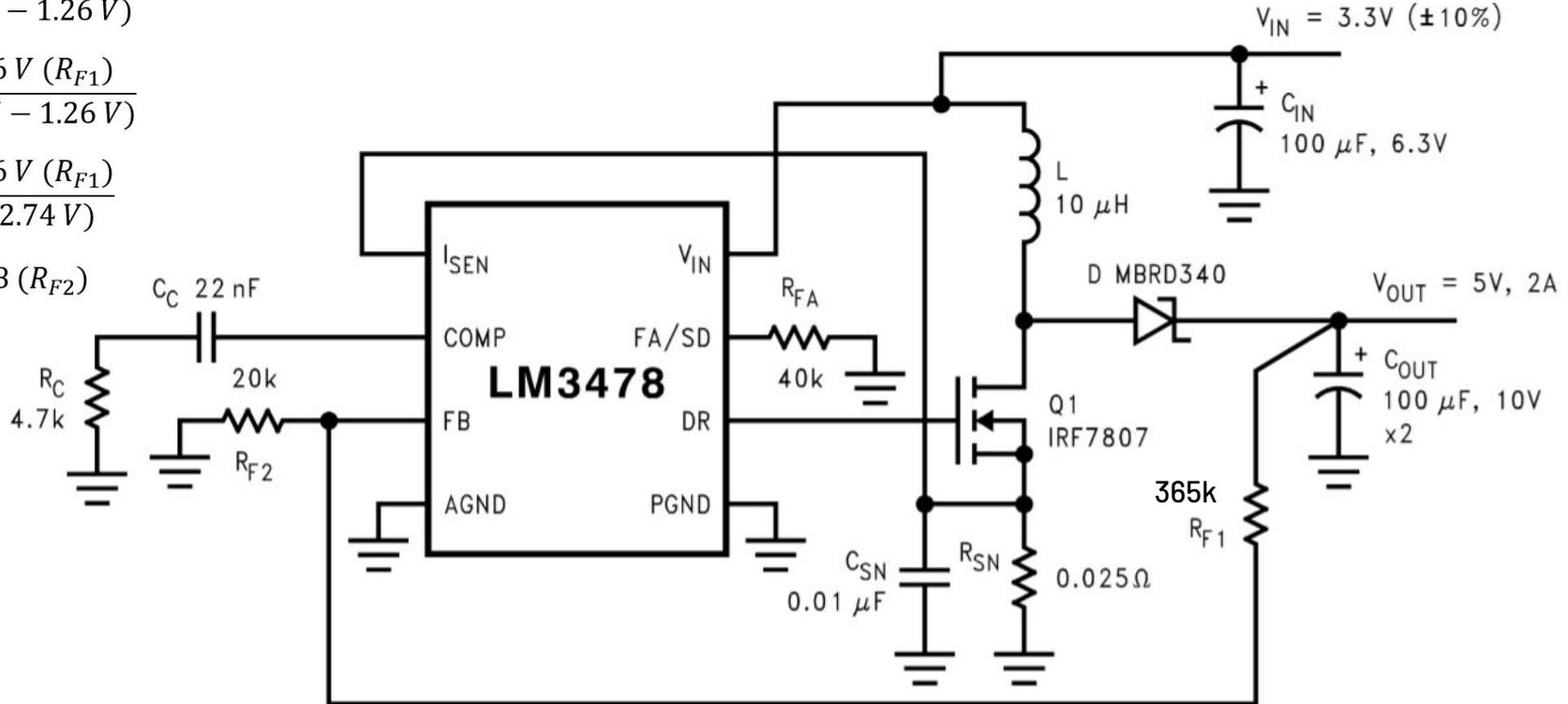


$$R_{F2} = \frac{1.26 V (R_{F1})}{(V_{out} - 1.26 V)}$$

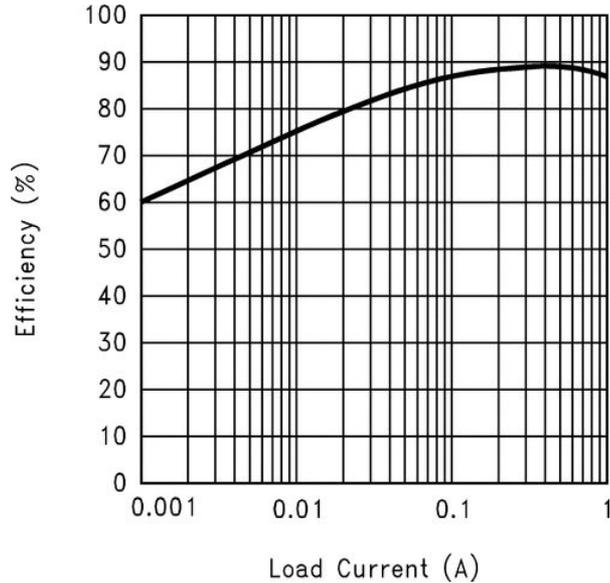
$$R_{F2} = \frac{1.26 V (R_{F1})}{(24 V - 1.26 V)}$$

$$R_{F2} = \frac{1.26 V (R_{F1})}{(22.74 V)}$$

$$R_{F1} = 18 (R_{F2})$$

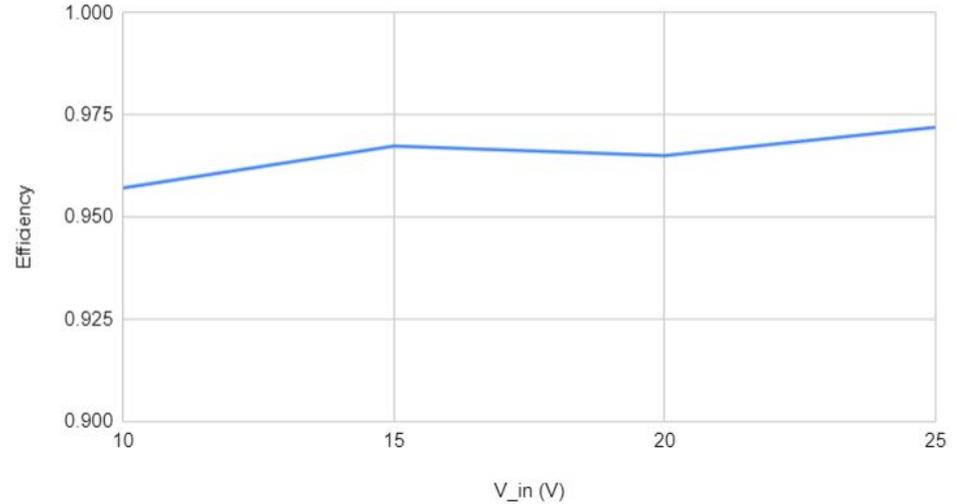


Boost Converter Results



Efficiency vs. Load Current
from LM3478 datasheet

Efficiency vs. V_{in}



Efficiency vs. Input Voltage
from testing



Boost Converter Data and Challenges



V_in	I_in	P_in	V_out	I_out (A)	P_out	Efficiency
10	1.13	11.3	22.3	0.485	10.8155	0.9571238938
15	0.89	13.35	24.6	0.525	12.915	0.9674157303
20	0.67	13.4	24.4	0.53	12.932	0.9650746269
25	0.56	14	25.2	0.54	13.608	0.972

$$P_{in} = V_{in}I_{in}$$

$$P_{out} = V_{out}I_{out}$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}}$$

- Component unit testing on the circuit design
- Testing with maximum ratings
- Testing above 30 V input



Motor / Generator



- The generator must be able to produce at least 100 W of power
- The motor has three modes when in motor mode: off, low speed, and high speed



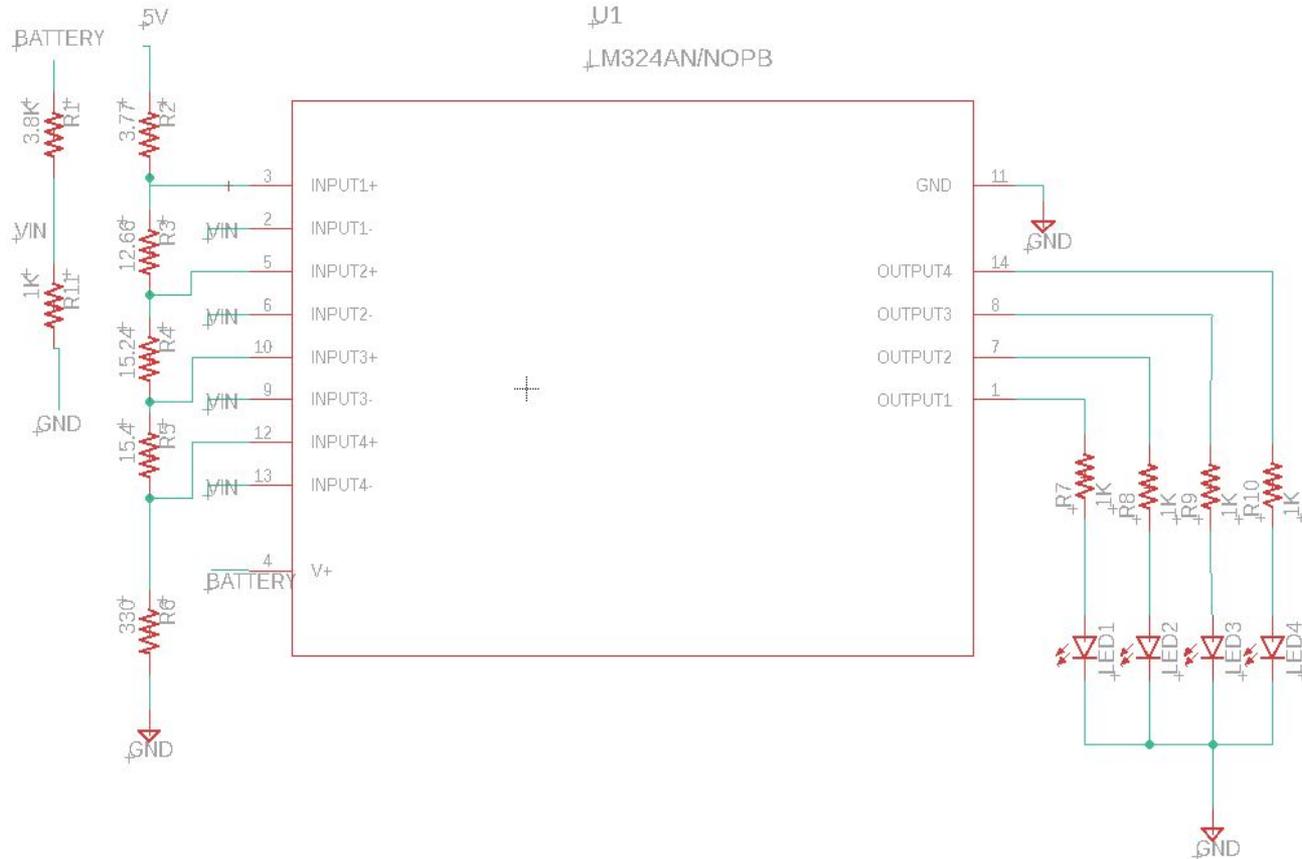
Battery Life Indicator



- Each LED must light up at its corresponding charge (25%, 50%, 75%, 100%)
- Used battery voltage curve to determine approximate percentage
 - 24 V, 23 V, 22 V, 21 V corresponds to the percentage
- Challenges:
 - Flipped LED on PCB



Battery Life Indicator Schematic



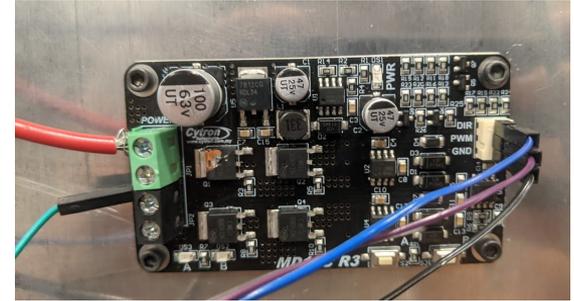
Battery Life Indicator Test



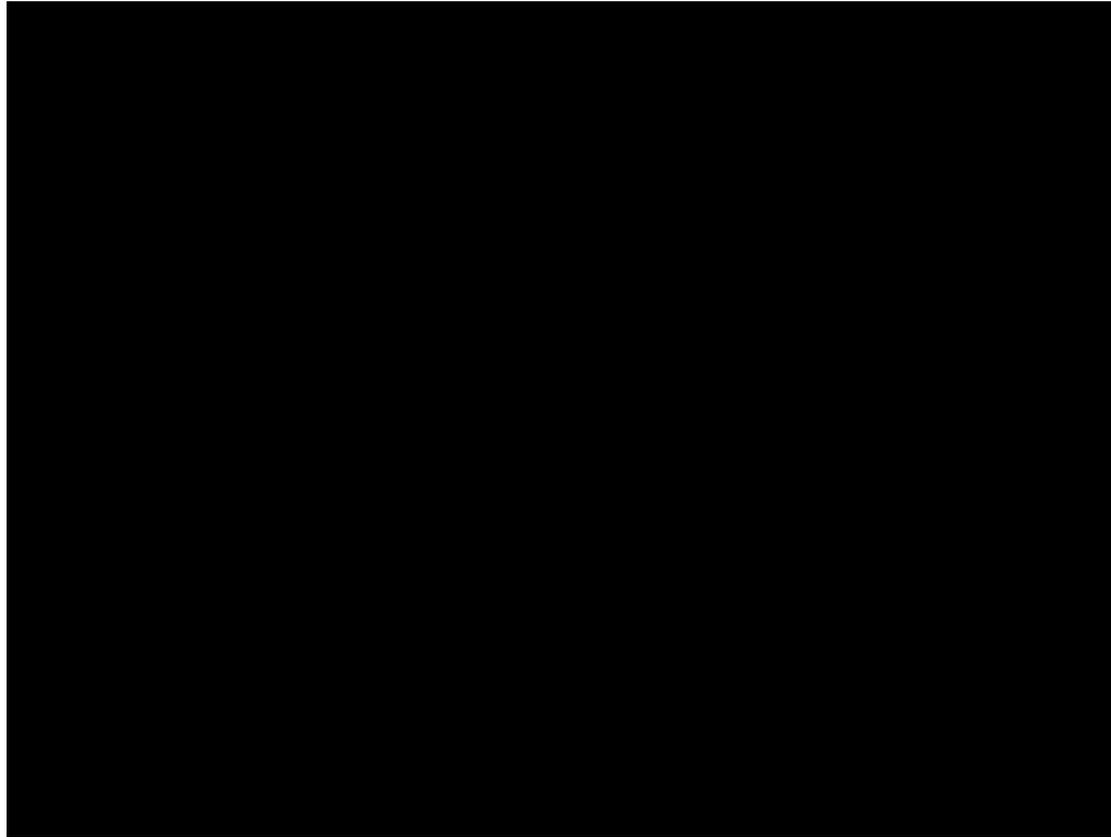
Microcontroller / PWM Controller / Cadence Sensor



- For motor functionality (pedal assist)
- Microcontroller communication with:
 1. PWM controller
 - Change motor speed depending on cadence sensor signal
 2. Cadence sensor
 - Read signal that varied frequency from pedaling speed



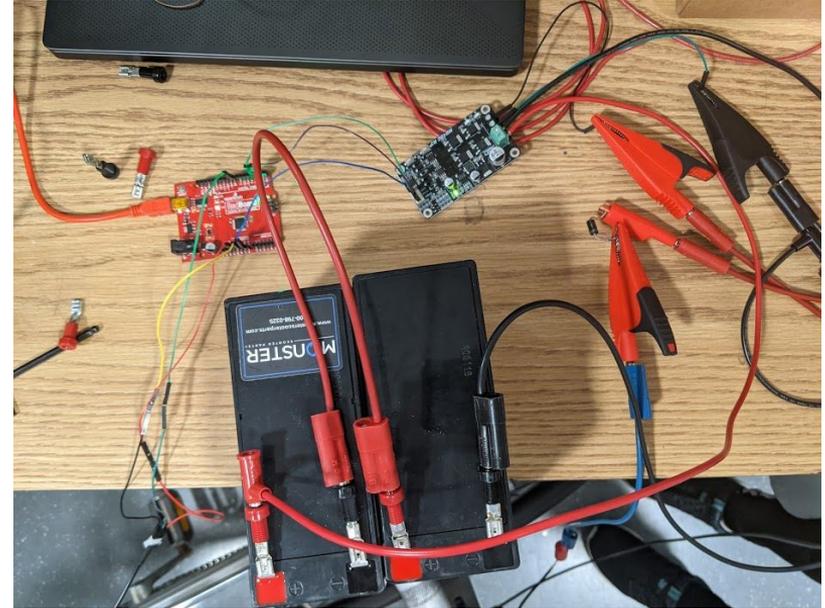
Cadence Sensor Signal



Microcontroller / PWM Controller / Cadence Sensor



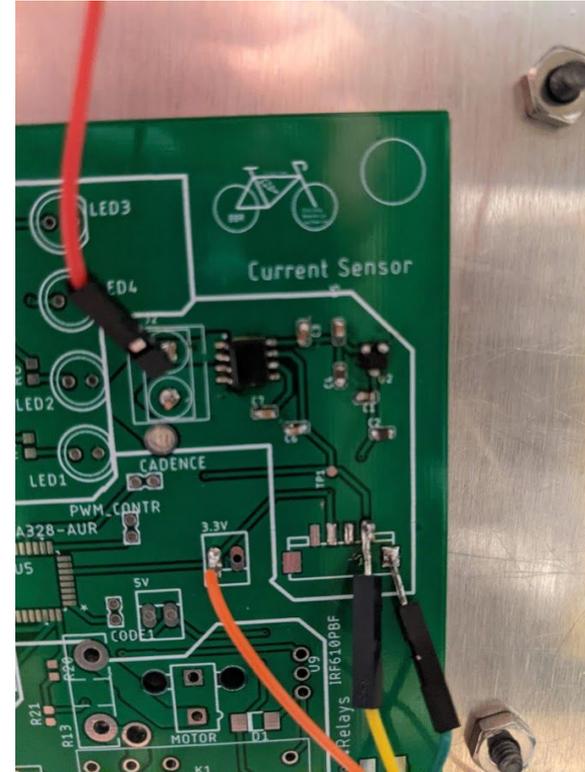
- Cadence sensor -> PWM controller -> battery and motor of the bike
- Open-loop feedback
- Pedal assist functionality
 - 0 Hz = no assistance
 - 6-10 Hz = some assistance
 - > 11 Hz = full assistance
- Challenges:
 - Not able to transfer from Arduino



Current Sensor



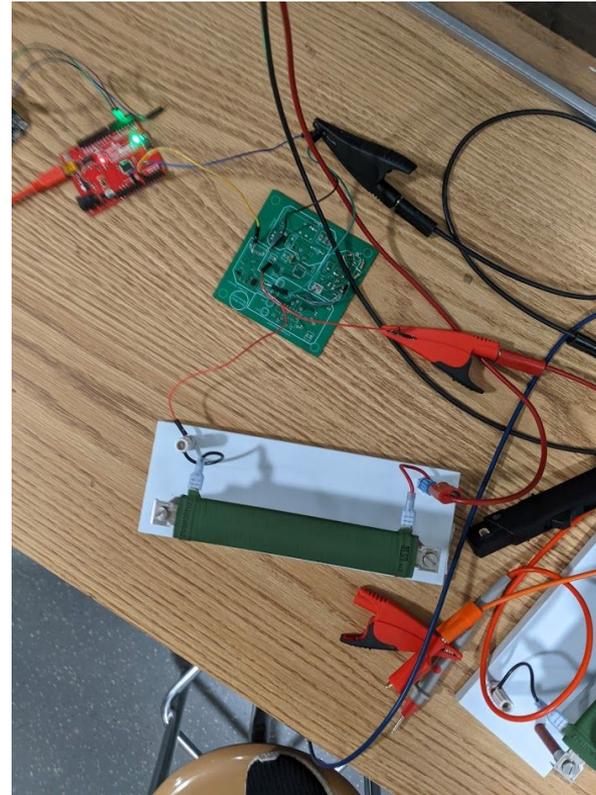
- Safety feature of our design
- Communicates with switch relay
- Measures current output of the generator
 - If above 10.5A threshold, send signal to turn off switch



Current Sensor Testing



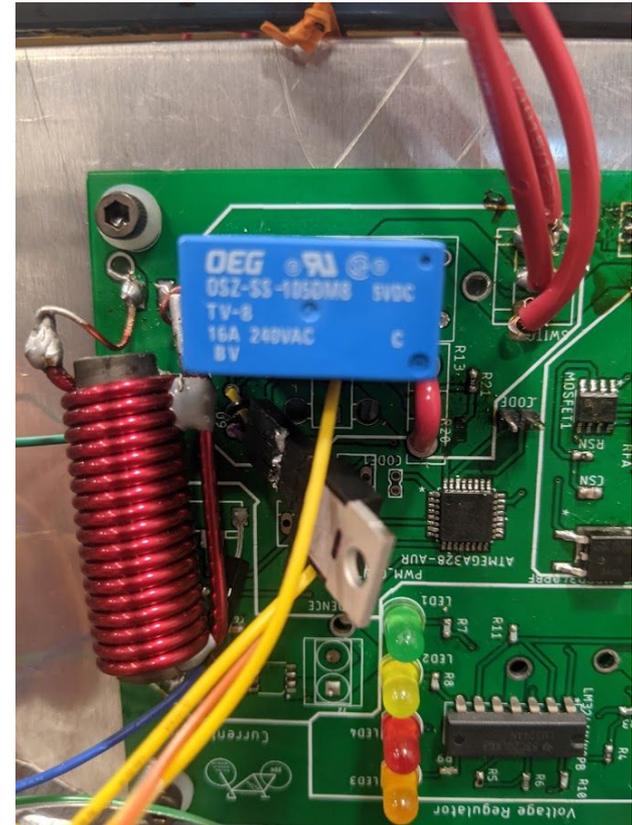
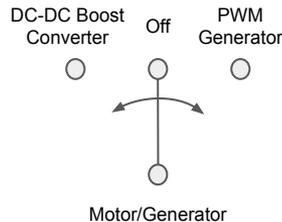
- Input voltage of 10 V
- Load resistance of 10 Ω
- Current sensor reading ~ 1 A
- Challenges:
 - PCB layout in parallel instead of series
 - Without load, generator was slipping



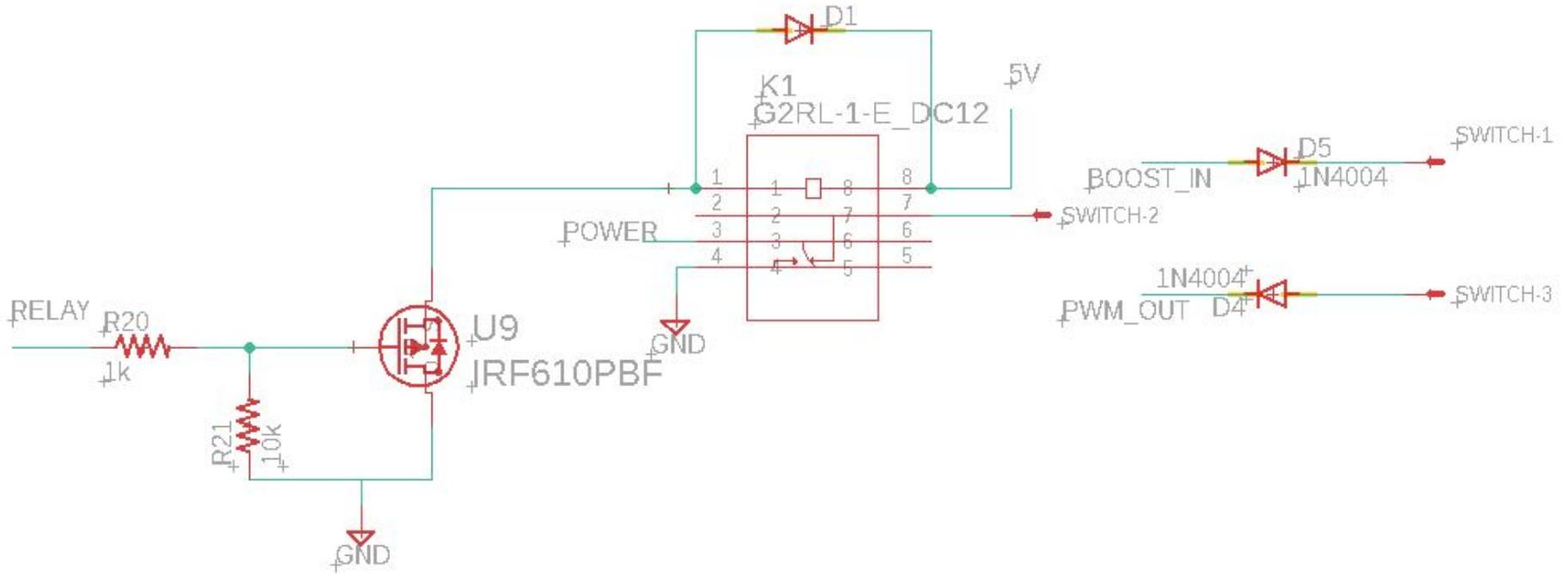
Switch



- Let $\leq 10.5\text{A}$ from the generator flow in generator mode
 - Current greater than 10.5 A will disconnect the generator
- The switch can select between the motor mode, generator mode, and off



Switch Schematic



Switch Testing and Challenges



- Relay control
 - Sent 5V and 0V from the microcontroller to turn relay on and off
 - Confirmed voltage applied into the relay and out of the relay matched
 - Some relays did not work and unit testing helped with solution
 - Designing with the appropriate MOSFET
- Switch
 - Measured that current flows in the motor/generator mode and no current flows when the switch is off



Conclusions



- Our design functioned as expected!?
 - Not able to demonstrate :(
- Issues arose due to condensed timeline
 - PCB revisions
 - Wait time for part delivery
- Rewarding to see design come together in a physical form





- Higher quality components
 - Boost converter:
 - More robust → charging efficiency
 - Battery:
 - Lithium-ion for better performance
 - Motor:
 - Higher rating to increase pedal-assist feature or support full E-Bike mode
 - Making it a hub motor / generator for cleaner integration



Questions?



References



- <https://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/lm3478.pdf?ts=1619801056019>
- https://www.concordia.ca/content/dam/concordia/services/safety/docs/EHS-DOC-146_LeadAcidBatteries.pdf
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- <https://www.cyclevolta.com/understanding-e-bike-power-range-and-energy/#:~:text=But%20when%20it%20comes%20to,horsepower%20to%20about%201.2%20hp.>

