

Digital Electric Bike Controller System

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Abstract: *The pollution due to cars is actually escalating day by day time hence the dangerous levels in urban areas and cities are actually at unsafe levels because of to use of cars. The application of electric vehicles for short distance traveling will make it possible to decrease the contamination to some degree. The electric bike takes much more time for recharging the electric battery this's not feasible one this's the primary drawback of the current electric bicycle. This electric bicycle uses dc generator for generating power while running, uses solar panel when bicycle is at rest and a charger that operates from main power supply for charging the battery. This electric bicycle uses 24V 250W brushless direct current (BLDC) hub motor and Lithium ion (Li-ion) battery. The use of BLDC hub motor in the bicycle that avoids the complexity and losses while using the permanent magnet direct current (PMDC) motor. The Li-ion battery replaces the sealed maintenance free (SMF) battery which is used in existing electric bicycles. Li-ion batteries are having more advantages as compared to SMF batteries. This paper outlines system requirements to successfully develop and deploy an electric bike, focusing on system architecture, operational concepts, and battery management. Although there is little empirical evidence, electric bike could be feasible, depending on demand and battery management, and can potentially improve the utility of existing bike systems.*

Keywords: BLDC motor, controller, solar recharging, dynamo.

I. INTRODUCTION

In transportation we've created quite a great deal by the assortment of hi-tech cars we've, also the benefits of bike can't be neglected. Bike is common in all of groups because it is not hard to deal with by its light weight, and don't cost cash to run as it doesn't need gas to run, yet extremely effective in little distant traveling. It's several unique attributes, which make it even special over some other vehicles, like they don't need registration fees, insurance, or perhaps driving license. Likewise it's much less susceptible to heavy casualties, therefore making it a safer transportation. Besides it's health advantages, just the exact same

fashion as in any actual physical exercises. Like this, e-bike on the additional hand is actually an altered variation of the same. In e-bikes the distinction comes by the application of the motor process, use of the controller to control the motor system, and with battery to Power it. The engine is utilized in order to provide external energy to make the drive comfortable. E-bike is much better than the regular bike because rider can get extra power when it's needed, if it's used that way. In this the driver has the choice when he's much less of power and not able to drive ahead easily, generally when there looks an uphill and energetic long road, he is able to change on the electric battery, and thereby triggers the motor.

Then motor compensates the necessary power and this way ride gets smoother all of the way. It's up to the driver as he really wants to change on the energy. He is able to pick engine to propel all of the way for his assistance, or perhaps make use of it when he in fact needs. We will find once again several levels which the driver can easily select based upon the problem of the highway, and the quantity of speed that's ideal in riding. Likewise, there's throttle to make driving adjustable, either compensating speed for fewer strain, or perhaps get speed for higher strain, this's completely on the option of the riders' power and selection. When we attempt to deal with the ideal feature of e-bike, then we are able to point out that as there's very little strain while using e-bike that we see in normal bike driving uphill, thus it's simple to sum up that when there's much less strain, rider could travel a long distance quite simply, there's likewise much less perspiration making user tidier once again, presenting options for broad range users. We need to realize, e-bike has a regular specification to meet, to ensure that it doesn't are available in the exact same category as a motorbike. The standard is actually varied from area to spot, but in Europe especially Sweden, the existing limit is actually 250W maximum steady energy and fourthly

kg/88 lb. maximum mass with no cap on the peak power. Whereas in the United States this limitation is actually 750W. Though the usage of e-bike is actually an unique idea in Europe, but in India and China it's developing very rapidly, just in China, e-bike at the time has grown by the total amount that it's outnumbering cars by 4 to 1.

II. RELATED WORK

It's shocking to realize that the experiment carried out to create bike to run on power, was done quite a while ago. The record stated that the very first electric bikes had been already available during 1890s [1]. Numerous patents during that time show that. On 19 September 1895, a patent application for an "electrical bicycle" was filed by Ogden Bolton Jr. of Canton Ohio (Patent number: 552271) [2]. The bike ran on 10 volt battery energy, in which the engine can draw strength up to hundred amperes. The hub engine was used placing in the rear wheel. During that moment gears was nonetheless a mystical idea for the bicycles. Thus, it was produced with no it [3].

On 8 November of the same year, another patent application for an "electric bicycle" was filed by Hosea W. Libbey of Boston (Patent number: 596272) [4]. During that time in 1897, Hosea W. Libbey from Boston state invented an electric bike that ran on the double electric motor. The motor having integrated within the hub of the rear wheel. This model has been reused in various latest designs of e-bikes at present times [5].

It was by the year 1898, a belt connecting outer edge of the wheel to the motor patented in the name of Mathew J. Steffens. In the same year, John Schnepf tried a back wheel friction "roller-wheel" style drive electric bicycle. It was in 1969 a modification of the same version was done consisting of 4 motors connected in series with the support of clock-wheel gears. Torque sensors and Power controls were developed recently in the 90s. The well-known commercial e-bike named 'Zike' was the modern e-bike which was launched in 1992, during that time hardly any commercial e-bikes were present in the market. Japan experimented in this and

one patent relating to this under the name of Takada Yutky in 1997.

It was from 1993 onwards when well-known Japanese companies involved in producing commercial e-bikes in huge numbers, it drew other companies' attentions into this, by estimating the huge market potentials, as a result, the growth towards e-bikes increased by 35%, leading to the downfall in the production of regular bicycles.

In 1989, Michael Kutter, the founder of 'Dolphin E-bikes' done the first initiation in commercially producing e-bikes in the market. After his attempt, a well-known motorbike company from Japan 'Yamaha' took the leap in developing commercial e-bikes, producing a large number of e-bikes in the year 1994, giving the name 'Power Assist'.

The earlier version of e-bikes or technically low quality e-bikes operated mostly on less effective lead acid batteries, which has less sturdiness to give full power to the motor, besides they are heavy and bulky, but in newer models there have been mostly selected NiMH, NiCad and Lithium-ion batteries, because they are light, powerful, and dense in their capacity, giving possibility to drive long and fast, giving maximum durability in terms of power and performance.

The words associated with e-bikes which are in the range of bicycles are called by many different names like 'pedelec', 'pedal-assisted', 'power-assisted' and simply 'power bike', whereas in bigger powered e-bikes they are termed as (electric motorbike or e-motorbike), having high range in speed and distance, almost can make around 80 km/h. There are usually three variations tested in the design of electric bikes. In the first one i.e. the parallel hybrid motorized bicycle, both human and motor inputs are mechanically coupled and transferred into one of the bicycle wheels. In the second, the mechanical series hybrid bicycle, where both human and motor inputs are coupled through differential gearing.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Our attempt in this project is to add other recharging mechanism which can be used for reducing the dependency over the main supply for recharging the battery. The recharging mechanism uses a solar panel or a DC generator. The solar panel used for charging the battery when the bicycle is at rest and proper sunlight is available. This helps in reducing mains power consumption. The use of DC generator is for recharging the battery while riding is possible only when bicycle is not operated by motor. The DC generator designed and placed such that it does not generate noticeable stress on pedal of the bicycle while riding the bicycle.

The output from these sources is not constant at all time hence it cannot be used for recharging the battery. Constant output voltage can be obtained by using a DC-DC converter. A rectifier is also provided for recharging the battery by using main supply when the other two sources are not become capable of recharging the battery. A 250W BLDC hub motor is used for running the bicycle it is powered by using 24V 15Ah battery. Rider can make choice that the bicycle is completely driven by the motor or not. Bicycle speed is varied by using throttle the maximum speed of 20km/hour. For placing the BLDC hub motor with wheel in the bicycle we have done some alteration in the bicycle.

The BLDC hub motor is fitted with wheel that placed in the front side. Front side is chosen for placing Motor driven wheel is for connecting the DC generator to the back wheel of the bicycle. The protection of battery is another important factor for ensuring the safety for rider from battery explosion and for improving the battery life.

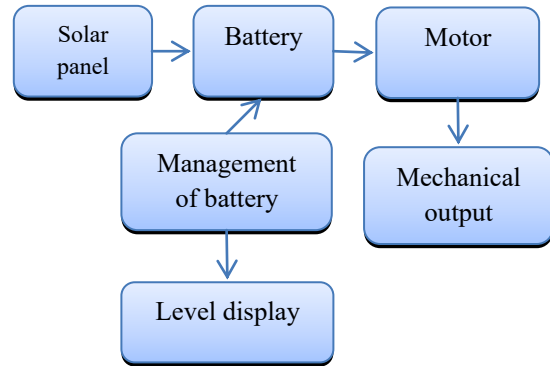


Fig.1Block diagram of Electric bicycle

A. Brushless DC (BLDC) motors:Brushless DC (BLDC) motors are synchronous motors consisting of armature windings on the stator permanent magnets on the rotor. The stator of a BLDC motor consists of stacked steel laminations with windings placed in the slots and these stator winding can be arranged in two patterns i.e. a star pattern or delta pattern. The major difference between the two patterns is that the star pattern gives high torque at low RPM and the delta pattern gives low torque at low RPM. There are many advantages of BLDC motor such as better speed versus torque characteristics, high dynamic response, high efficiency, long operating life, noiseless operation, higher speed ranges.



Fig.2 BLDC Motor

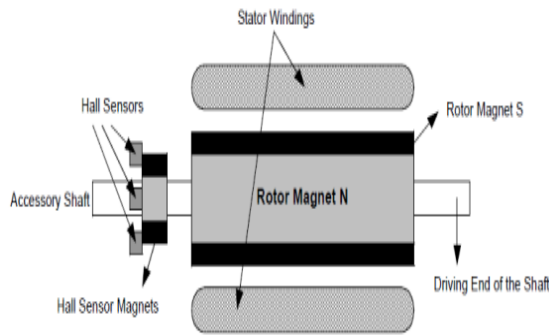


Fig.3 BLDC Motor transverse section

In this Fig.3 shows transverse section of a BLDC motor. The rotor has alternate N and S permanent magnet. The Hall sensors are embedded into the stationary part of the motor. Here hall sensors are connected with hall sensor magnet to detect the position of rotor. In BLDC motors the phase windings are distributed in trapezoidal fashion in order to generate the trapezoidal waveform. The commutation technique generally used is trapezoidal commutation where only two phases will be conducting at any given point of time. Typically BLDC motors have three phase windings that are wound in star or delta fashion and need a three phase inverter bridge for the electronic commutation. The brushless motors are generally controlled using a three phase power semiconductor bridge. The motor requires a rotor position sensor for starting and for providing proper commutation sequence to turn on the power devices in the inverter bridge.

Construction and Working Principle: Brushless DC motors (BLDC) have been a much focused area for numerous motor manufacturers as these motors are increasingly the preferred choice in many applications, especially in the field of motor control technology. BLDC motors are superior to brushed DC motors in many ways, such as ability to operate at high speeds, high efficiency, and better heat dissipation. They are an indispensable part of modern drive technology, most commonly employed for actuating drives, machine tools, electric propulsion, robotics, computer peripherals and also for electrical

power generation. With the development of sensorless technology besides digital control, these motors become so effective in terms of total system cost, size and reliability.

Working Principle and Operation of BLDC Motor: BLDC motor works on the principle similar to that of a conventional DC motor, i.e., the Lorentz force law which states that whenever a current carrying conductor placed in a magnetic field it experiences a force. As a consequence of reaction force, the magnet will experience an equal and opposite force. In case BLDC motor, the current carrying conductor is stationary while the permanent magnet moves.

When the stator coils are electrically switched by a supply source, it becomes an electromagnet and starts producing the uniform field in the air gap. Though the source of supply is DC, switching makes it generate an AC voltage waveform with trapezoidal shape. Due to the force of interaction between the electromagnet stator and permanent magnet rotor, the rotor continues to rotate.

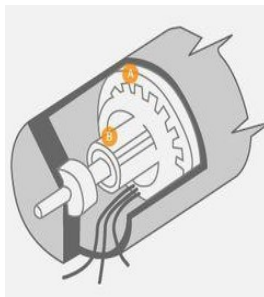
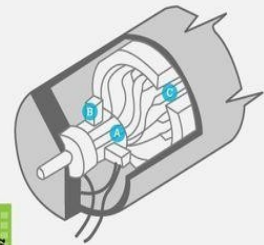
BRUSH DC MOTORS

Glossary of terms:

- 1. **Commutator:** Transfers the electric current through the brush assembly to the armature
- 2. **Brushes:** Ride on the commutator and send electric current to the armature
- 3. **Armature:** The rotating part of a brush DC motor that contains the wire windings

Fun Science Fact: Brushed motors have been the most used DC technology over last 100 years.

100 years



BRUSHLESS DC MOTORS

Glossary of terms:

- 1. **Stator:** The outer, non-rotating structure that contains the windings
- 2. **Rotor:** The rotating part of a brushless DC motor which contains fixed magnets



B. Dynamo: In electric bike process, we make use of a dynamo for the development the electrical power. A dynamo is an electric generator they generate strength with the usage of a commutator. Here in electric bicycle dynamo is actually positioned on the front wheel of the bike and dynamo commutator is actually associated with the front wheel of the bike. When the bike is actually running, at this particular problem by the assistance of wheel the commutator is actually rotating and it creates the power. In dynamo use a rotating coil of wire and magnetic, so it changes mechanical rotation into an electrical current through Faraday's law of induction. A dynamo is a basic generator which used to turn mechanical motion into electrical activity with the assistance of a magnet. It consists of impressive magnet as well as pole on which coil has been turned about. The rotating coil slices the series of magnetic force, there by

inducing present to successfully pass through the wire. The physical power created by the rotation is thus converted into electric current in the coil.

C. Solar panel: Right here we also make use of a solar panel for producing energy. With this bike, we're utilizing the 20W solar panel and it's attached to the 12V battery, consequently what help for charging the battery power. They charge the battery are actually through the usage of a solar panel. The solar panel changes power of sunlight directly into electrical energy through utilization of photovoltaic outcome. The solar panel is electrically attached to the module with a sheet of cup on top to permitted light pass and it protected the semiconductor from the weather. This solar panel is actually attached in series in the module and producing an extra voltage. In solar energy panel photons in the sun hit on solar panel and it absorbed by silicon materials. If sunlight absorbed by silicon afterward electron excited, if the electron is actually excited they dissipate the power and it travels through cellular until it gets to an electron. These electrons are just allowed to move in a single path, then solar energy cell converts solar power into direct current electrical energy.

D. Lithium-ion batteries: These are the most suitable in existing technology for electric vehicles because they can deliver high output because of having capability to store high power per unit of battery mass, allowing them to be lighter and smaller than other rechargeable batteries. These features also explain why lithium-ion batteries are already widely used for consumer electronics such as cell phones, laptop computers, digital cameras/video cameras, and portable audio/game players. Other advantages of lithium-ion batteries compared to lead acid and nickel metal hydride batteries include high-energy efficiency, no memory effects, no self discharging and a relatively long cycle life. The electric bicycle uses battery having capacity of 24V 15Ah capacity.

IV. RESULTS



Fig.4 E-bike prototype



Fig.5 E-bike prototype with LCD



Fig.6 E-bike prototype with batteries

V. CONCLUSION

The problems related to electric powered bicycles might be resolved by custom designed drives which are most effective during a specified operating cycle. The outcomes of the experiments listed here can certainly serve as a platform to boost electrical bicycle performance in case new drive systems are created around key parameters which will lead to improvement of the system efficiency. In addition, they might be utilized for comparison of existing drives in a systematic, extensive, and specialized

means. The most vital feature of the electric bike is that it does not consume fossil fuels thereby saving crores of foreign currencies. The second most important feature is it is pollution free, eco-friendly and noiseless in operation. For offsetting environmental pollution using on-board Electric Bike is the most viable solution. It can be charged with the help of AC adapter if there is an emergency. The Operating cost per/km is very less and with the help of solar panel it can lessen up more.

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