

Cyc-light



Purple Team B

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Our Product



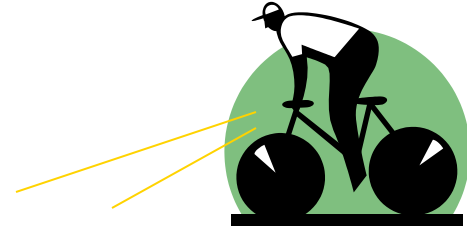
The Concept:



Regenerative Brake System for Bicycles to Power LED Flashers and Headlight

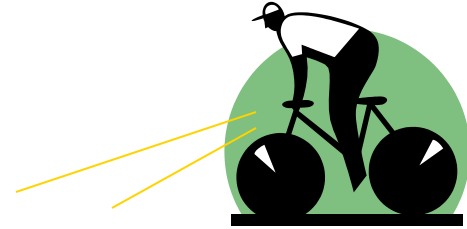
- 41% of Bicycle accidents happen at night, when the fewest people are biking.
- Goal: Recharge batteries without impeding normal cycling motion
- Normal energy dissipated in braking up to 1000 W compared to 3-4W to power LEDs

Major Issues



- **Electronics** – Conversion of varied source voltage to constant voltage for charging battery
- **Configuration** – Incorporation of existing bicycle components and geometry
- **Cost** – Batteries are inexpensive & LED flashers use very little energy
- **Feathered Braking**
- **Environmental Considerations** – weather-proofing

Motor Selection

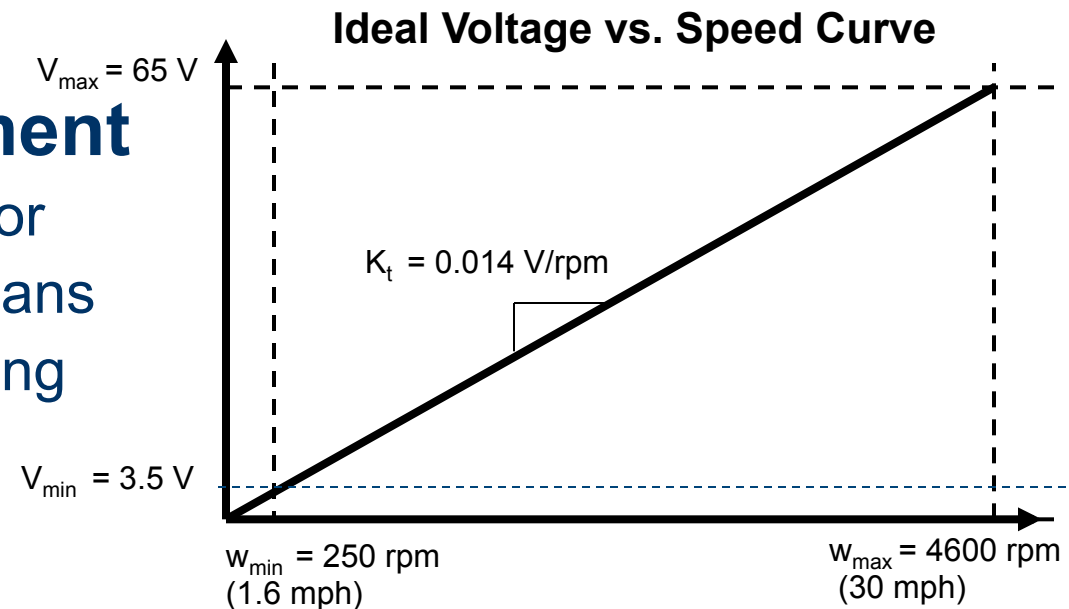


- 30 sec of braking for 10 min of riding means

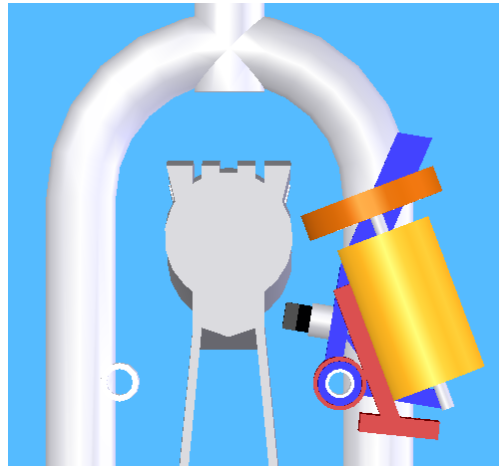
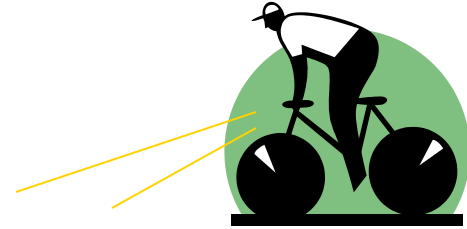
braking

- **Power Requirement**

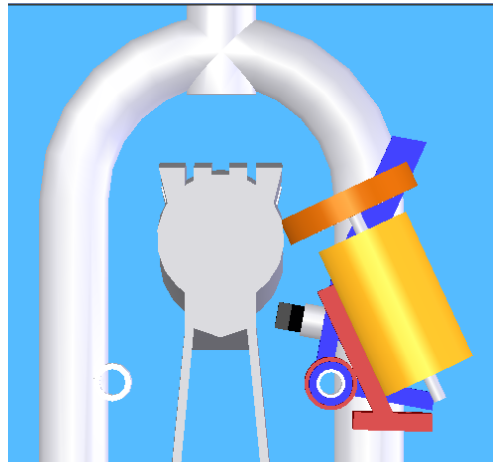
- 30 sec of braking for 10 min of riding means 60 W collected during braking



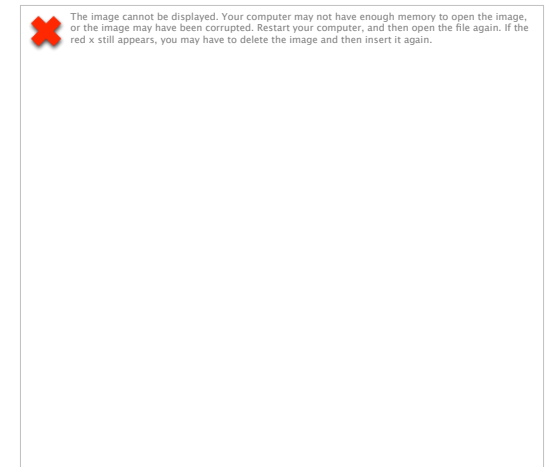
Physical Implementation



Disengaged

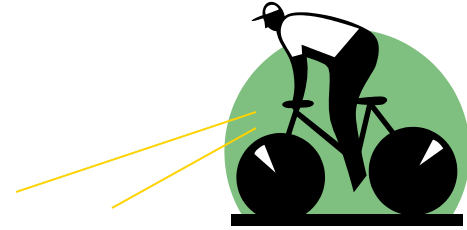


Motor Engaged



Friction Brake
and Motor Engaged

Energy Storage



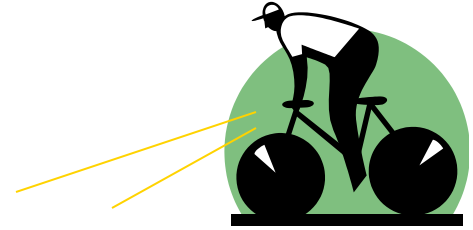
- **Charging circuit**

- Capacitor network quickly gathers energy during braking
- Voltage is regulated to 5 V for 3 V + input
- Switching Voltage Regulator is used for High Efficiency

- **Battery bank**

- NiMH batteries
- 2 AA batteries sufficient for flashers and headlight
- Energy gathered by capacitors is used to charge batteries

Issues left to tackle:

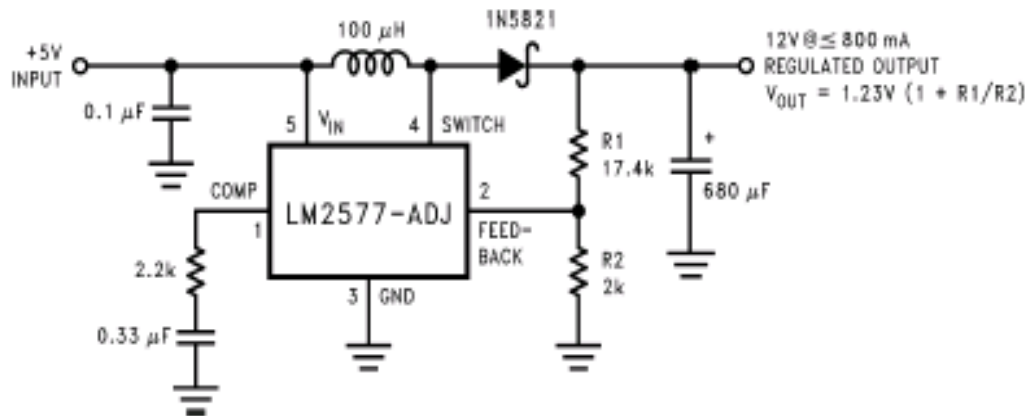


- Low Battery Warning
- Theft Protection
- Adaptability
 - Mountain Bike & Street Bike Implementation
- Weatherproofing
- Variable braking power
- Lowering Costs

Electronic Configuration



LM2577 step-up voltage regulator



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