Hand-Cranked Charger

Team 14: Shreyasi Ray, Achyut Agarwal, Rubhav Nayak



Meet the Team



Achyut Agarwal Computer Engineering, Senior Shreyasi Ray Computer Engineering, Senior Rubhav Nayak Electrical Engineering, Senior

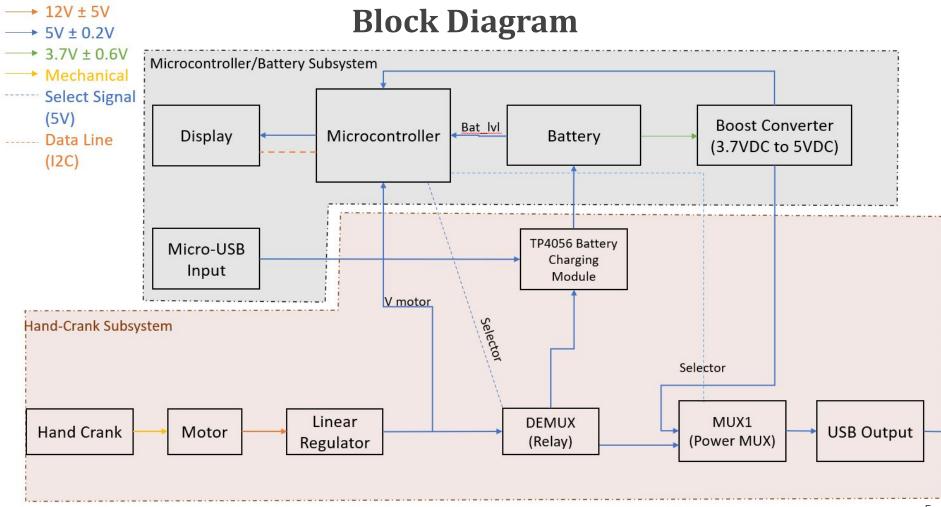
Problem

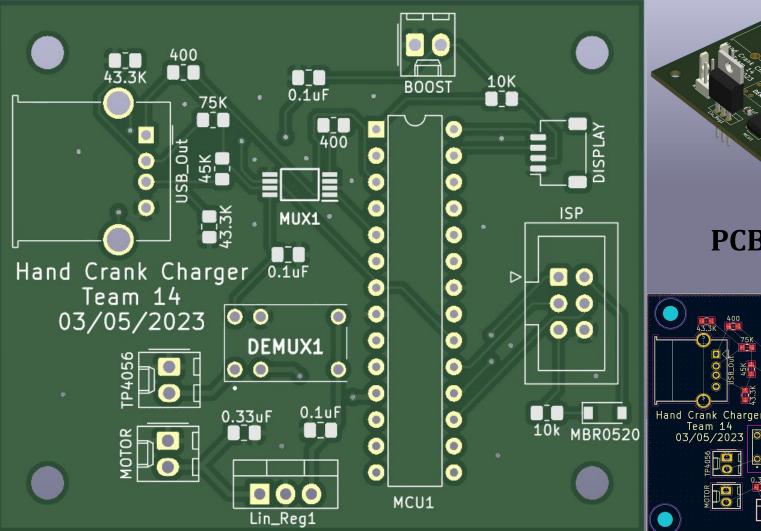
- Reliance on technology and devices at all-time high, individuals dependent on devices for various aspects of their lifestyle
- Dependence on devices for emergencies and basic services is increasing
- Need for charging points not always available

Solution - Hand Cranked Charger

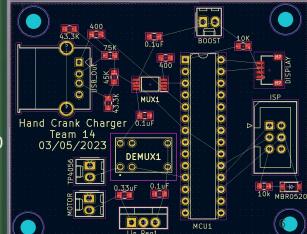


- Portable hand-cranked charger that generates electricity with the help of user's kinetic energy
- Enables charging during times of emergency, when traditional charging options are not available
- Stores energy in an internal battery like a power bank





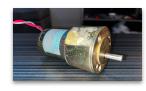
PCB Design



Electromechanical Subsystem

- Handles conversion of Kinetic to Electric Energy
- Key Components:
 - Motor
 - Linear Regulator
 - Relay
 - Power MUX
 - USB Output

Key Components



Motor



Linear Regulator

Relay



Power MUX

- Brushed 12VDC Motor → Pittman Motor
 Output at 60RPM: 12V ± 2V
- Linear Regulator \rightarrow LM7805
- Stabilizes Voltage to 5V
- Relay \rightarrow Panasonic HY1-5V
- One Input to Two Output Mechanical Relay
- Controlled by Microcontroller
- Power Multiplexer TI TPS2115
- Two Input to One Output Power Mux
- Controlled by Microcontroller

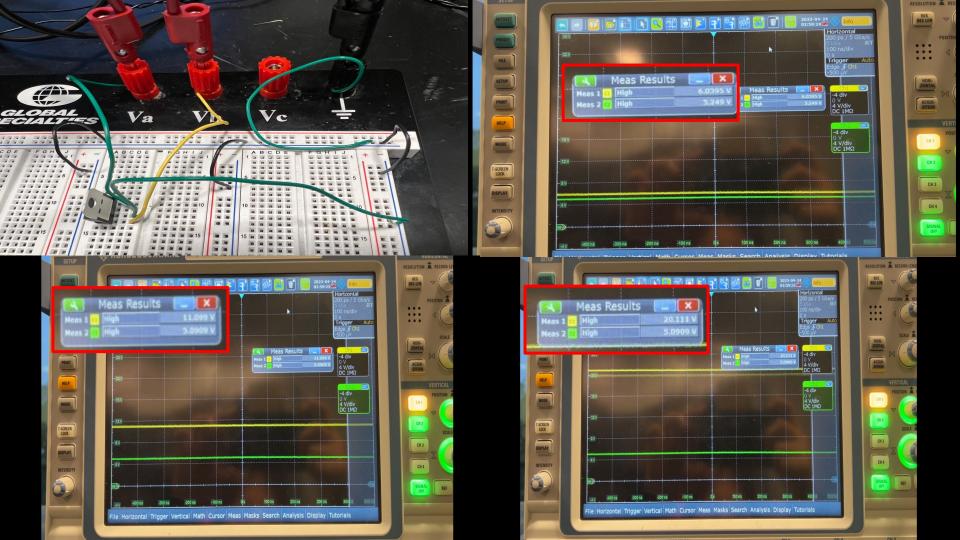
Development of Electromechanical Subsystem

- Successes
 - Relay
 - Motor
 - USB Output

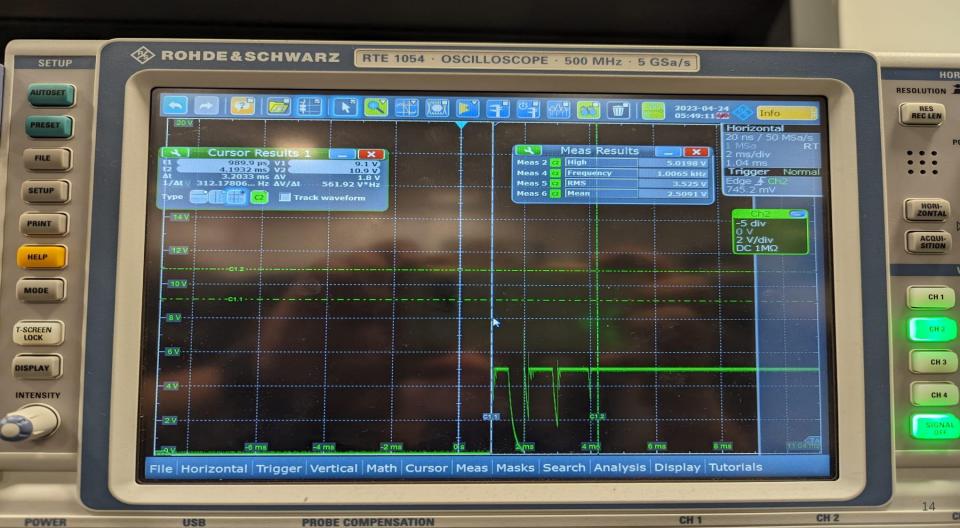
- Hurdles
 - Power MUX
 - Linear Regulator

Tests performed for Verification of the Electromechanical Subsystem

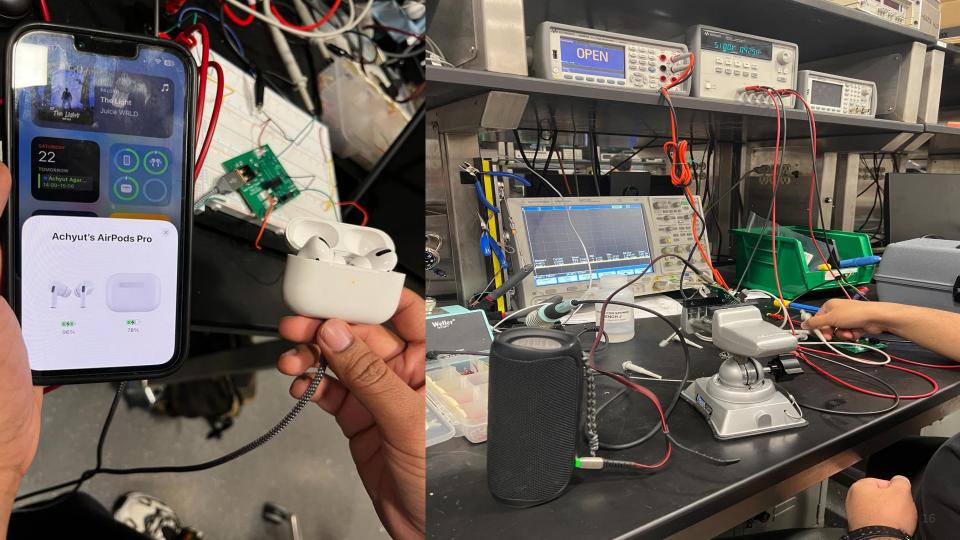
The Linear Regulator regulates all Voltage in the range 6V to 20V down to 5V



The Relay changes the output under 50ms



Hand Crank successfully powers the USB Output



Microcontroller Subsystem

- Handles Switching Logic
- Handles Battery and Display functionality
- Key Components:
 - Microcontroller
 - Battery and Battery Module
 - Display
 - Boost Converter

Key Components



- $Microcontroller \rightarrow AtMega328P$
 - 23 GPIO Pins
- $Display \rightarrow AdaFruit 1002$
 - I2C Backpack
- $Battery \rightarrow 1000$ mAh Li-ion
- Battery Module \rightarrow TP4056
- Boost Converter \rightarrow 2.5V-4.0V to 5V Boost

Development of Microcontroller Subsystem

- Successes
 - Battery
 - Boost Converter
 - Battery Module

- Hurdles
 - Display
 - Microcontroller

Tests performed for Verification of the Microcontroller Subsystem

The Battery Voltage is correctly measured and displayed

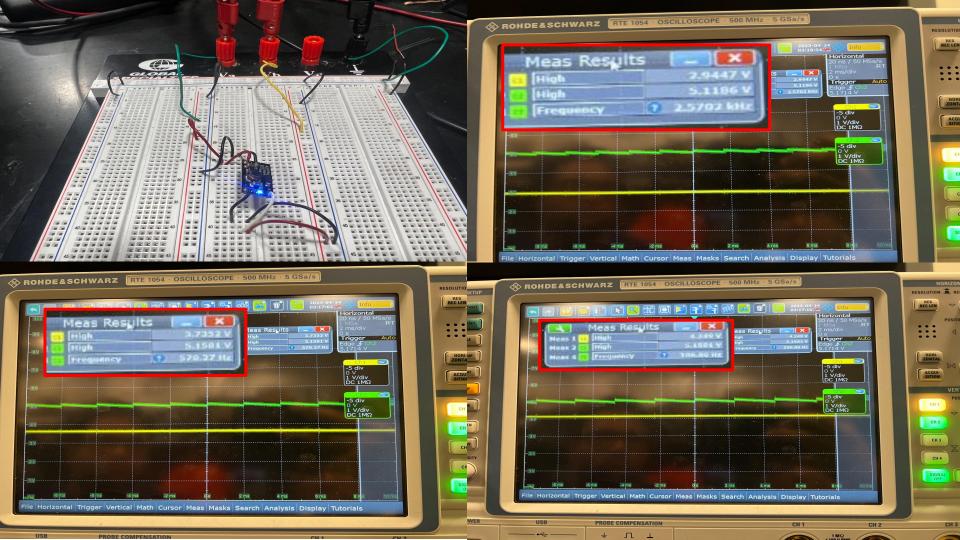




The display correctly outputs the recommended crank speed modification

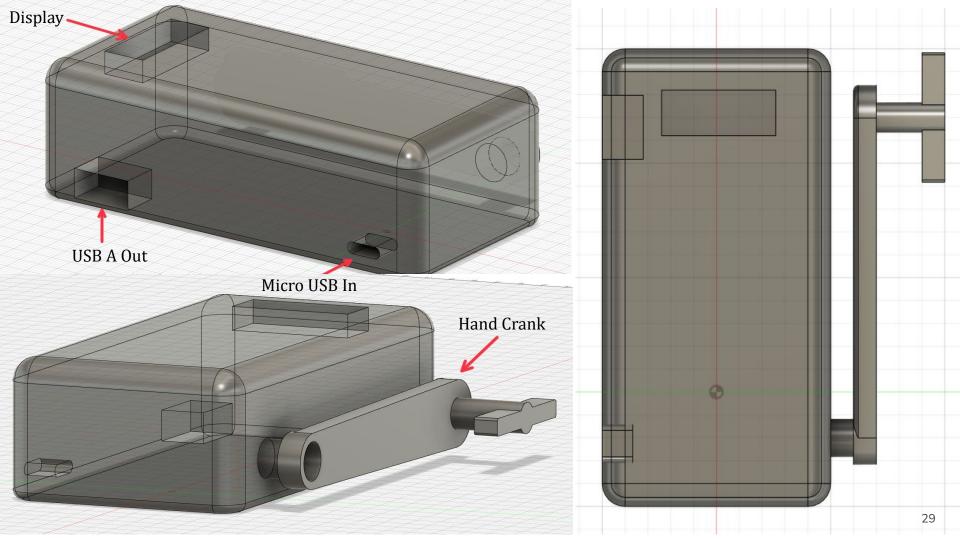


The boost converter boosts the batteries 3.7 ± 0.6 VDC to 5 ± 0.2 VDC



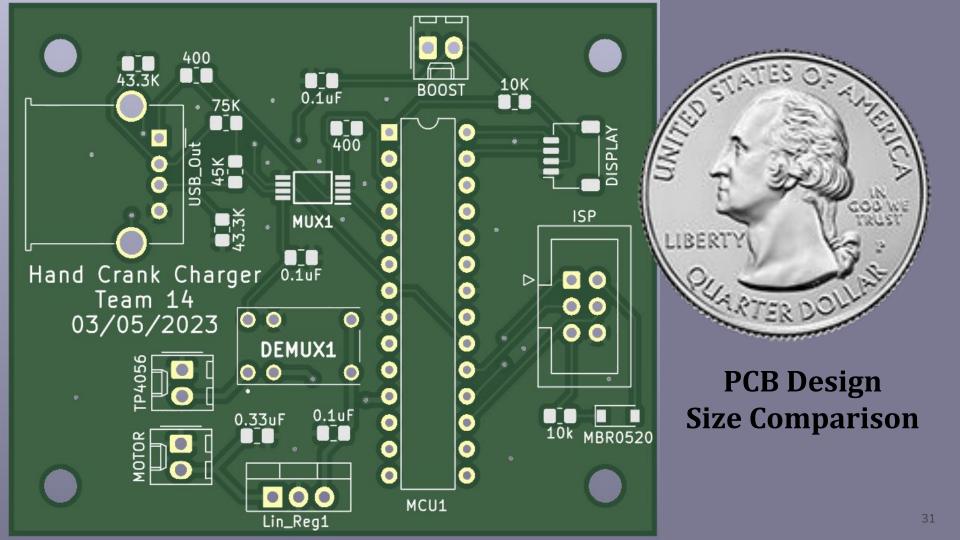
Assembly of the Product

- Outer Casing ABS Plastic
- Metal reinforcement for Motor Mount
- Safety Considerations for Battery
- Length of Hand Crank
- Display Orientation



Hurdles along the way, overcoming them

- Parts Reliability and Delivery
- Footprints
- PCB Issues



Video of our Working Product

Conclusion

Learnings

- Experienced product development cycle

- Cheap and compact

Future Considerations

- More robust PCB design

Thank You!