

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of white lines and circles on a dark blue background, resembling a circuit board or a tree structure.

# CHARGING BIKE STATION SECOND GENERATION

ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

ALHARBI, DEVINE, DHILLON

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# OVERVIEW

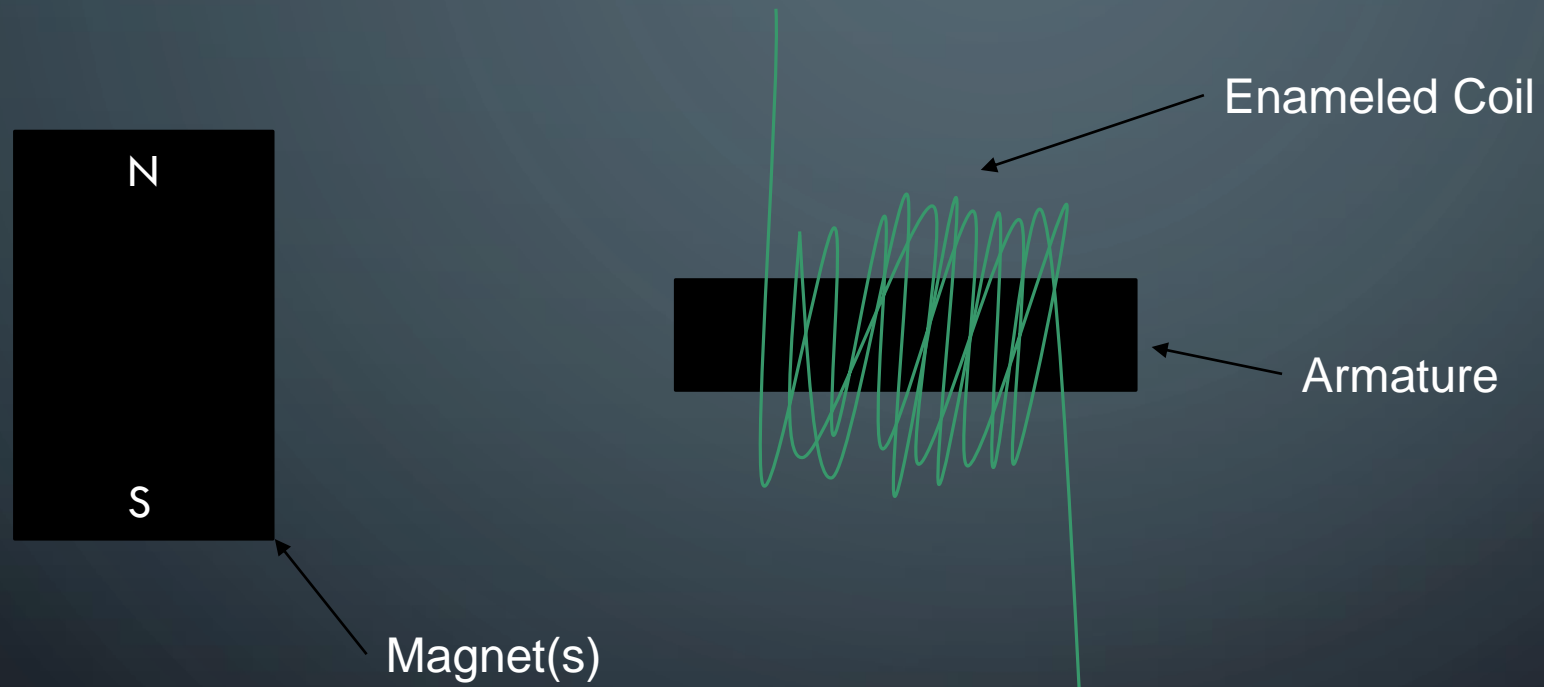
- Generator Analysis
- Generator Equations
  - Faradays Law
  - Magnetic Field
  - Magnetic Flux
- How a Generator Works
- Conclusion

# PURCHASED GENERATOR



From Testically

# CUSTOM BUILT GENERATOR



# GENERATOR ANALYSIS

	Type of Current	# Coil Turns	Magnets	Price	Type of Wire	Design (Portability)
<b>Purchased Generator</b>	AC/DC	Hundreds of Thousands	Rare Earth Magnets (Neodymium)	135\$-Several Thousands	Enameled Wire	Fixed
<b>Custom Generator</b>	Unregulated AC	1000-5000	Rare Earth Magnets (Neodymium)	35-100\$	Enameled Wire	Non-Fixed

# MAGNETIC FIELD EQUATIONS

- Reasons to know what the magnetic field is
  - Amount of power generated
  - Heat generated
  - Safety

# FARADAY'S LAW

- A change in the magnetic environment of a coil of wire will cause a voltage (EMF) to be "induced" in the coil
- The change could be produced by
  - Changing the magnetic field strength
  - Moving a magnet toward or away from the coil
  - Moving the coil into or out of the magnetic field
  - Rotating the coil relative to the magnetic field direction

# MAGNETIC FIELD IN A WIRE

- The strength of the magnetic field depends on the current  $I$  in the wire and  $r$ , the distance from the wire.

- $$\beta = \frac{\mu_0 * I}{2\pi r}$$

- $$\mu_0 = 4\pi * 10^{-7} \frac{Tm^2}{C}$$



# MAGNETIC FIELD USING N LOOPS

$$\bullet \beta = \frac{\mu * i * N}{2r}$$

- $\mu$  – Permeability
- $i$  – Current
- $N$  – Number of loops of wire around the armature
- $r$  – Radius

# MAGNETIC FIELD OF A SOLENOID

$$\bullet \beta = \frac{\mu * i * N}{L}$$

- $\mu$  – Permeability
- $i$  – Current
- $N$  – Number of loops of wire around the armature
- $L$  – Length of wire

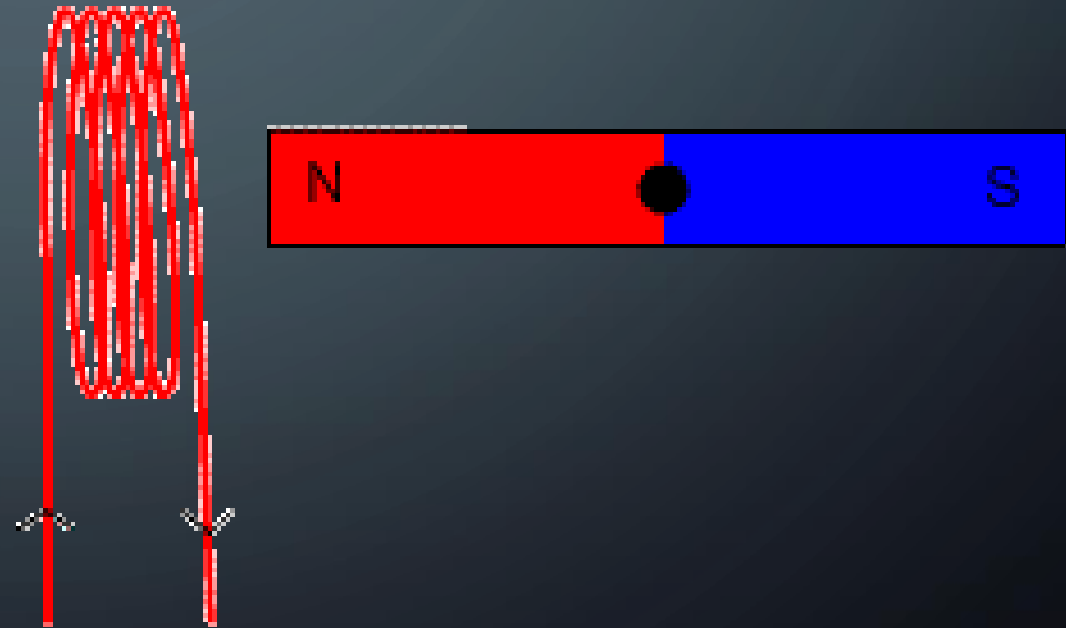
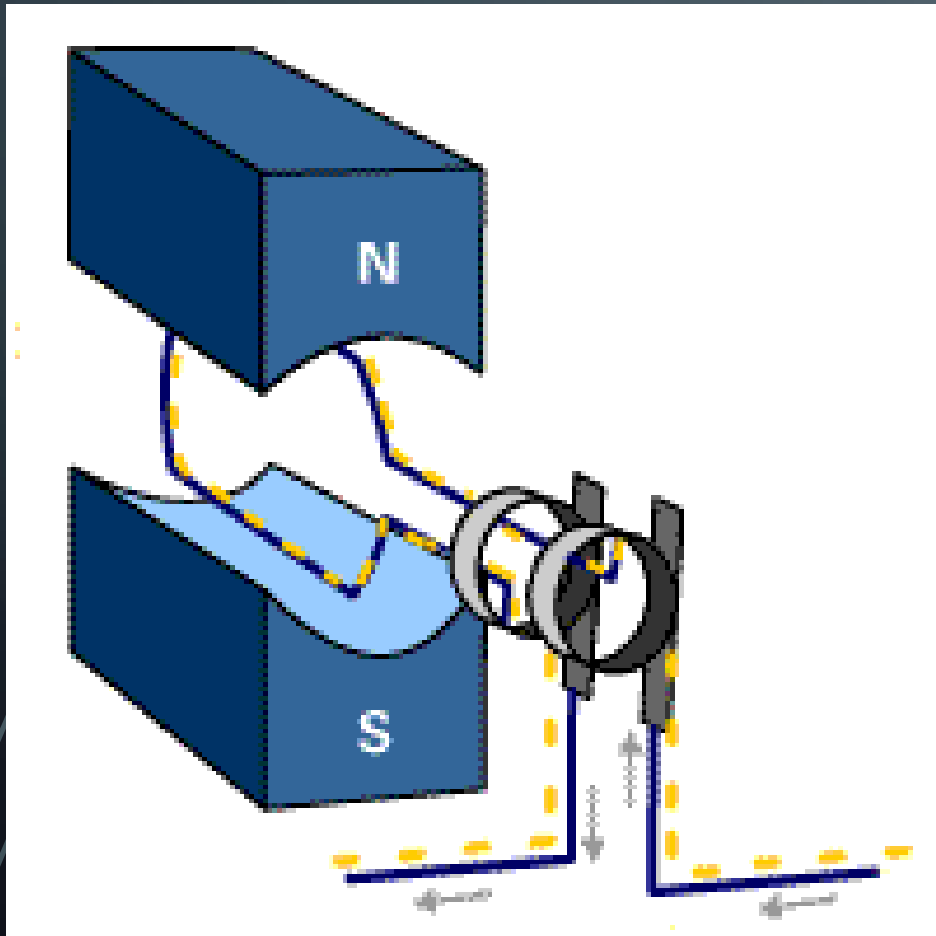


# MAGNETIC FLUX

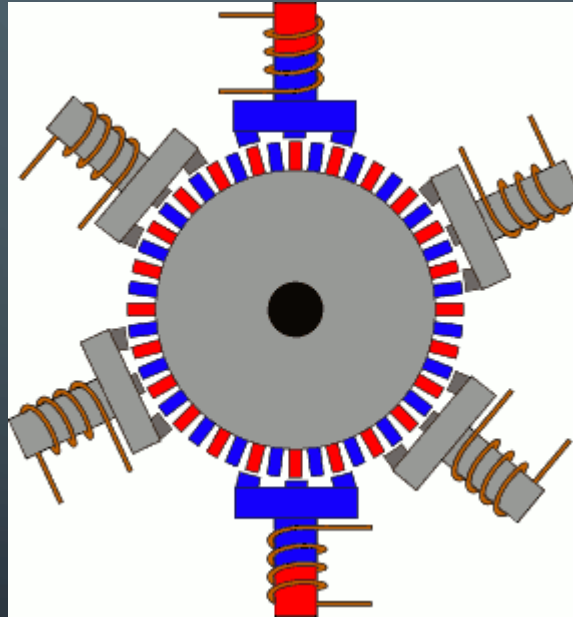
- $\Phi = \beta * A$

- $\Phi$  – Magnetic Flux
- $\beta$  – Magnetic Field
- $A$  – Surface Area

# HOW A GENERATOR WORKS



# MULTI-POLE GENERATOR



# CONCLUSIONS

- To maximize power generation we need to consider:
  - Maximizing the magnetic field
  - Maximizing the number of poles
  - Maximizing number of turns
  - Maximizing number of rotations per second
  - Minimizing Distance between magnet and coil

# REFERENCES

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