



UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

E-Bike Crash Detection and Safety

ECE 445

Group 6

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12/08

- Rapid growth in e-bike usage
- Increase in crash-related injuries
- Motors may remain active after impact
- No built-in crash detection or automatic cutoff

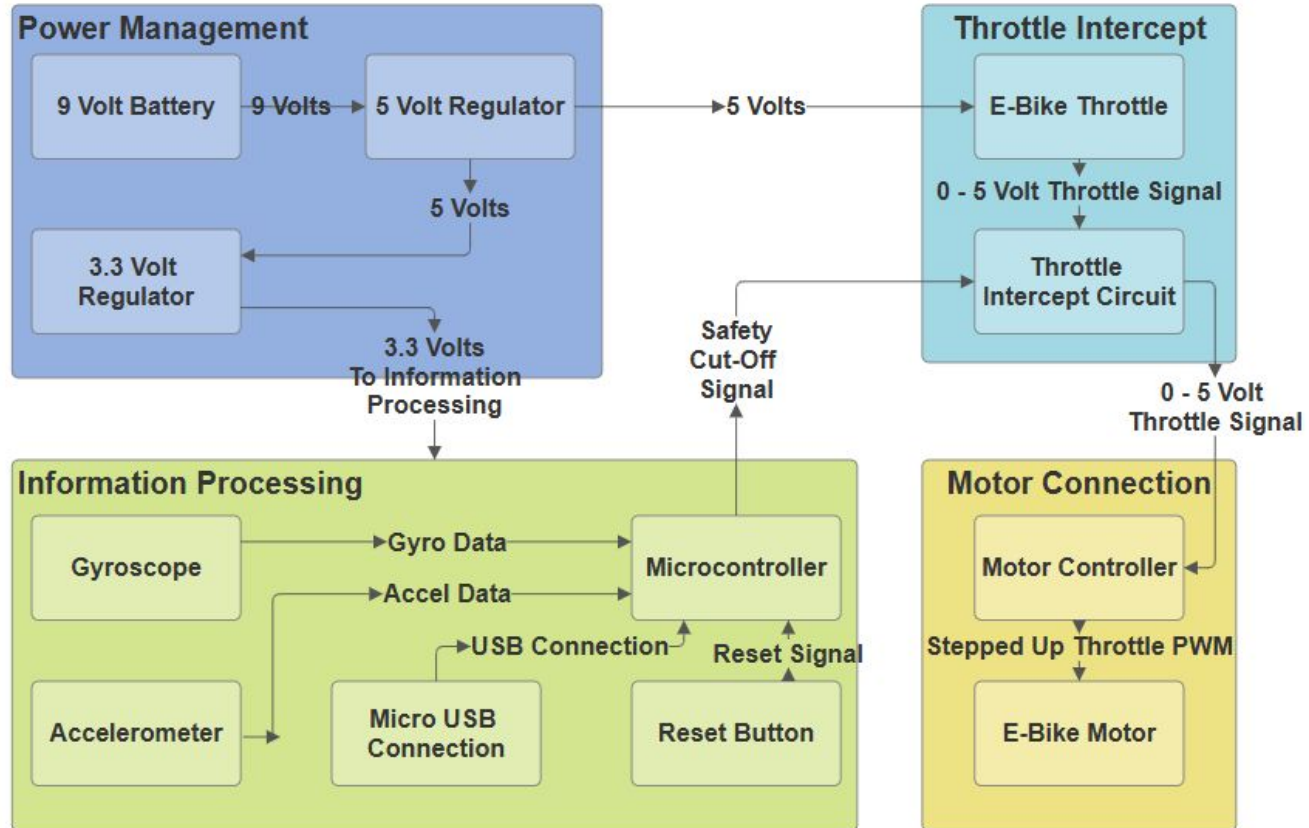


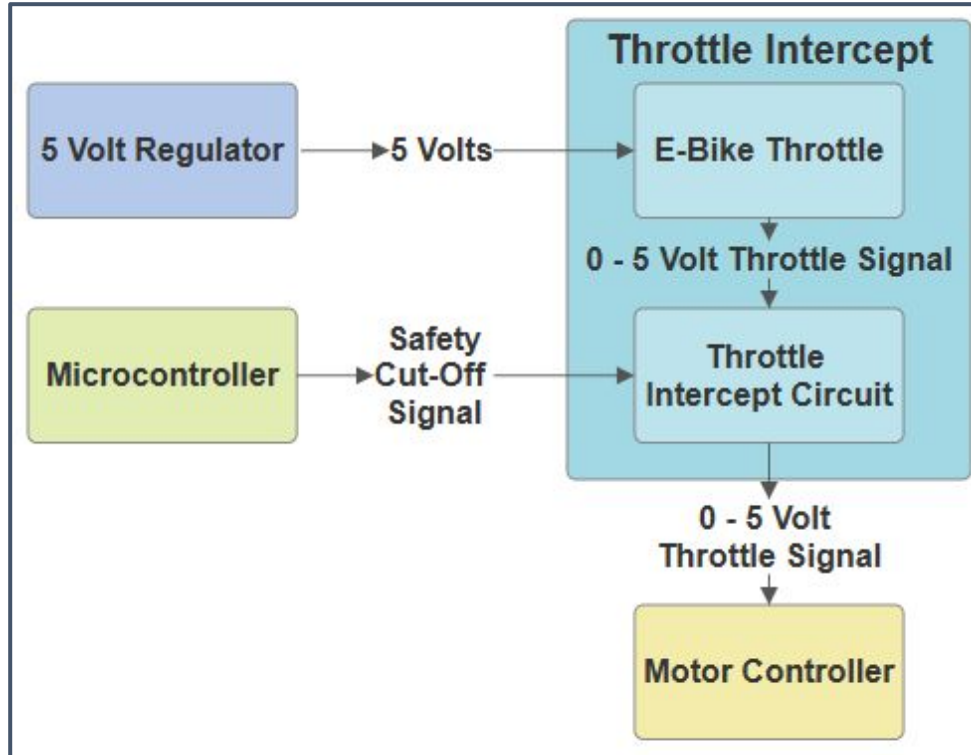
An embedded safety system that detects crashes in real time and automatically disables motor power.

- **Detects front, side, and rear collisions without triggering during normal riding**
- **Rollover detection**
- **Manual rider reset after safety confirmation**



Block Diagram





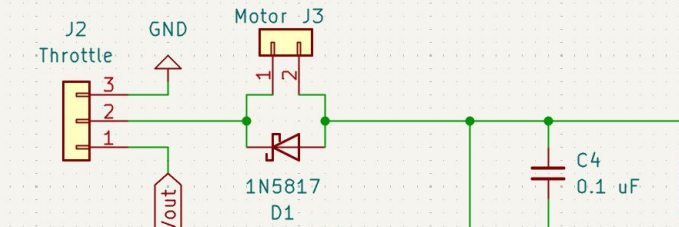
Throttle Intercept Subsystem Block Diagram with Inputs and Outputs

Requirements & Constraints

- Safely Stop Power to an E-Bike Motor
- Ensure compatibility with typical E-Bike Throttles
- Avoid distorting the throttle signal
- Safely Clamp Throttle Signal



Throttle Intercept



The diagram shows a circuit for intercepting a throttle signal. A yellow potentiometer labeled 'J2 Throttle' has three pins: pin 3 is connected to GND, pin 2 is connected to the base of a 1N5817 diode (D1), and pin 1 is connected to a 5V supply. The other end of the diode is connected to the base of a BC337 transistor (Q1). The emitter of Q1 is connected to GND, and its collector is connected to a 3.3V supply through a 330 ohm resistor (R2). The output of the circuit is taken from the collector of Q1. A second BC337 transistor (Q2) is shown, with its base connected to the output of Q1 through a 1.6k resistor (R1). The emitter of Q2 is connected to GND, and its collector is connected to a 5V supply through a 0.1 uF capacitor (C4).

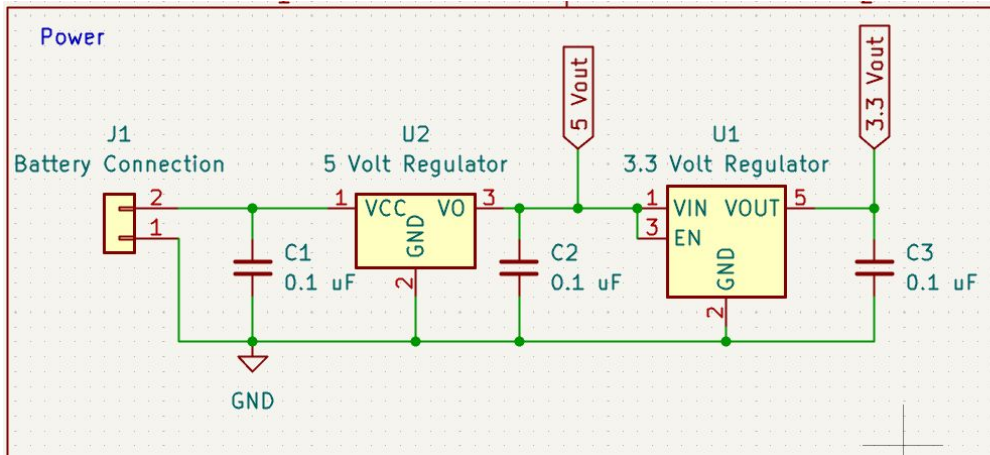
Final Throttle Intercept Circuit



Multimeter Voltage Across Motor With Safety Signal Low

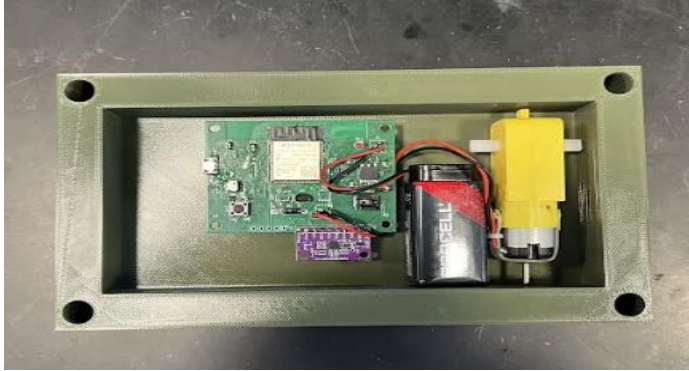


Multimeter Voltage Across Motor With Safety Signal High



PCB Power Subsystem Schematic

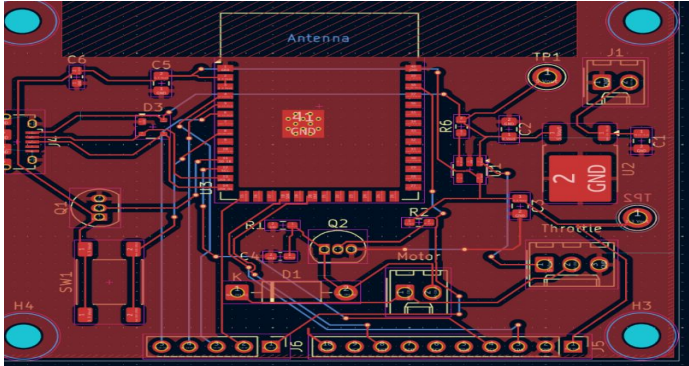
Component	Requirement
5 Volt Regulator	Outputs 5 ± 0.2 Volts with ≥ 200 mA of Current
3.3 Volt Regulator	Outputs 3.3 ± 0.2 Volts with ≥ 300 mA of Current



3d-Printed Enclosure

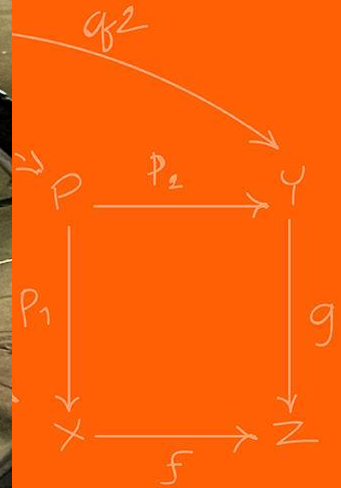
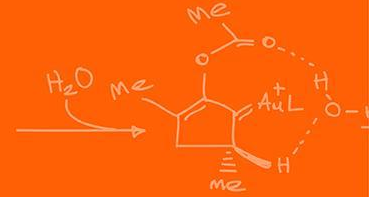
- Custom encasing to fit our PCB, test motor and 9 volt battery

PCB Layout



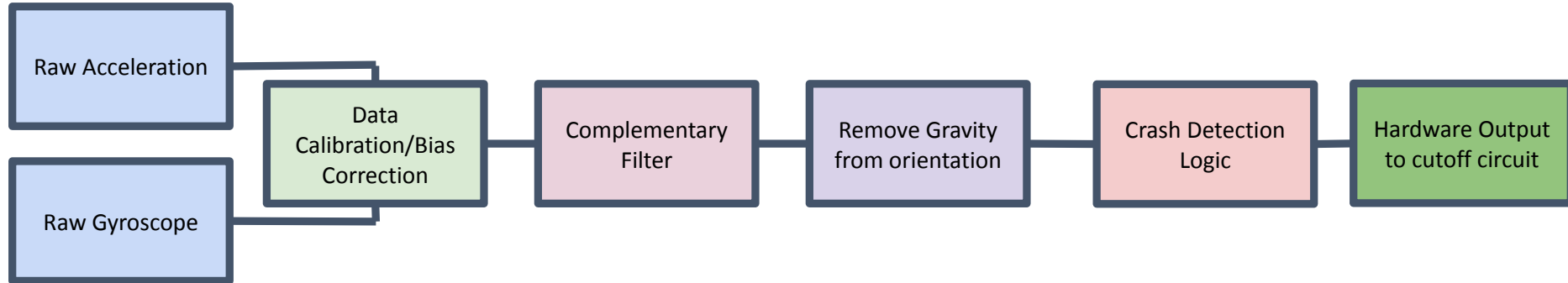
- Final routed design with connections for our IMU, Throttle Input and Motor Controller Output
- Failsafes for voltage spikes and vibrations from everyday riding
- Includes microcontroller connections, our full throttle intercept circuit and power management subsystem

Device On a Bicycle



Calibration of IMU

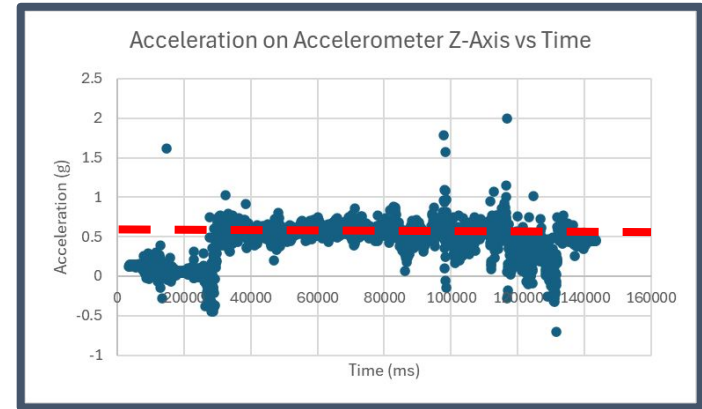
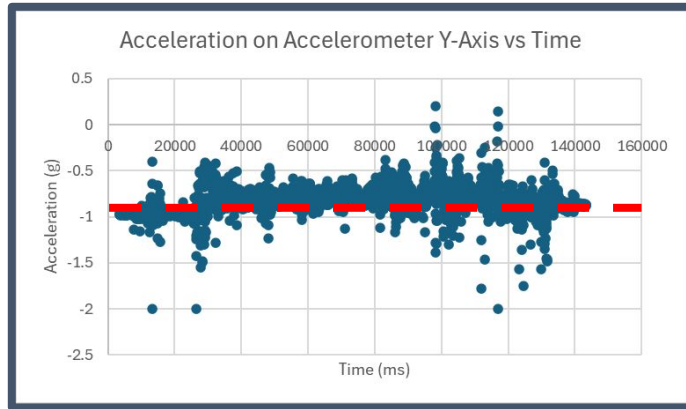
- Gyroscope bias calibration (500-sample average while bike is still)
- Accelerometer gravity-based tilt initialization
- Linear acceleration bias estimation in world frame
- Complementary filter to fuse gyro + accel, update every 500 samples. Removes noise
- Result: stable roll/pitch estimates & reduced drift



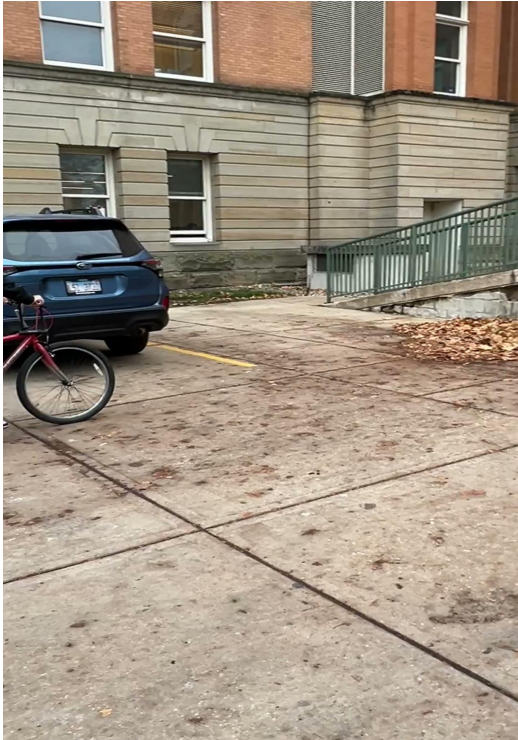
Why Did We Need to Account for World Frame?



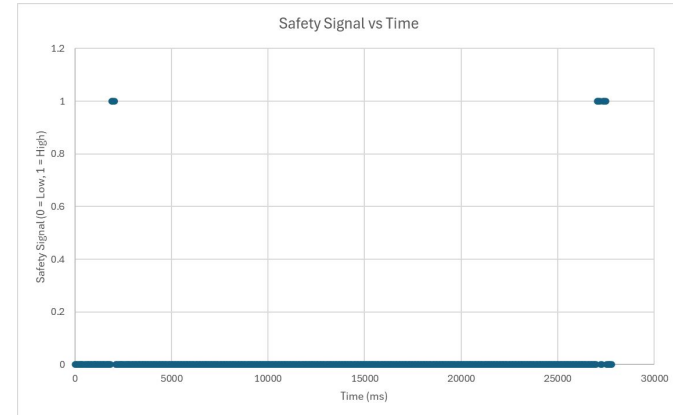
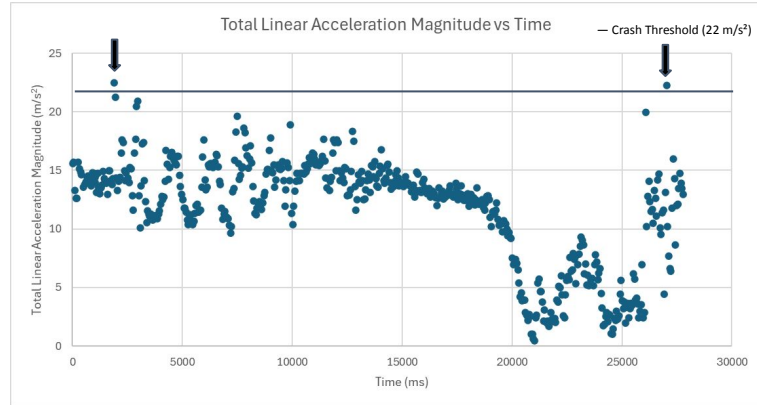
Pre Calibration Accelerometer Force Data



Crash Detection Example



Video Of Front End Collision



Challenges Faced During Testing

- Crash testing was challenging due to safety constraints
- Overvoltage during early testing damaged our initial development kit
- ESD event damaged the final PCB



- **ESD Protection is critical for preventing permanent damage to microcontroller systems**
- **Power validation must be completed before full system integration to avoid cascading hardware failure**
- **Incremental subsystem testing significantly improves debugging efficiency and fault isolation**
- **Real-world safety affect how electronics can be tested and validated**

Successfully Demonstrated Requirements

- Detected a rollover / tip over event above 60°
- Verified reset and calibration functionality
- Detected front end collisions, side swipes and rear end collisions

Future of Project:

- Attach fully validated device to a real E-Bike
- Add wireless reporting using ESP32-S3 Bluetooth for app-based alerts



- Prioritize rider safety by ensuring the system shuts off the motor during dangerous crash conditions, following IEEE Code of Ethics #1.
- Minimize false triggers to avoid unexpected motor cutoff, reducing harm and inconvenience to the rider.
- All testing is done in controlled environments to ensure no risk to the person or bystanders.

Thank You! Questions?