



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 11 Issue: 1 Month of publication: January 2023

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2023.48580>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Design and Construction of Air Compressed Vehicle with Integration of Radio Control

Shivakumar S¹, Mohammed Yahya Dil², Satyanarayana³

¹ Assistant Professor, ^{2,3} U G Scholar, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Sir M. Visvesvaraya Institute of Technology, Bangalore

Abstract: Air compressed vehicle as it is popularly known has caught the attention of researchers worldwide and is ideal for city driving conditions. Motor development international (MDI) is a French company that holds international patent for compressed air operated vehicles. Even though it seems to be an eco-friendly solution, one must consider its well to wheel efficiency. While computing the overall efficiency of an air compressed vehicle, the electricity requirement for compressing air has to be considered. Nevertheless, the compressed air vehicle will contribute to reducing air pollution in longer run.

Keywords: Air compressor, battery, pneumatic cylinders, 5/2 solenoid valve, chain and sprocket connection etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

The environmental challenges posed by passenger cars are significant and require a broad range of evolutionary and revolutionary solutions. Fossil fuels, which are used in vehicles, produce lot of harmful gases like car carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and unburned hydrocarbons. The fossil fuels are also widely used as a source of energy in various different fields like power plants, internal & external combustion engines, as heat source in manufacturing industries, etc. But its stock is very limited and due to this tremendous use, fossil fuels are diminishing at faster rate. So, in this world of energy crisis, it is necessary to develop alternative technologies to use renewable energy sources, so that fossil fuels can be conserved. So an alternative way of producing the running the vehicle must be made so that we can prevent further damage to the earth. The alternative sources of energy available are solar, electric, atmospheric air etc. Air acts like a blanket for the earth. It is the mixture of gases, which makes it neutral and non-polluting. It has the property to get compressed to a very high pressure and retain it for a long period of time. It is cheap and can be found abundantly in the atmosphere. So it can be used as an alternative fuel for the automobiles. Much research is going on in this field and scientists are trying to improve the effectiveness of this technology. It is experimentally found that the efficiency of the vehicle ranges from 72-95%. So this can be considered as one of the preferable choices to run the vehicle. A Compressed-air engine is a pneumatic actuator that creates useful work by compressed air. A compressed-air vehicle is powered by an air engine, using compressed air, which is stored in a tank. Instead of mixing fuel with air and burning it in the engine to drive pistons with hot expanding gases, compressed air vehicles (CAV) use the expansion of compressed air to drive their pistons.

Recently several companies have started to develop Compressed air cars although none have been released to the public, or have been tested by third parties.

In this project, A compressed air vehicle is powered by compressed air which is present in reservoir, and is remotely controlled by using arduino nano as a microprocessor, Bluetooth module and several other electronic components, so as to increase its applications in manufacturing industries and various other sectors.

A. Working Principle

The working principle of 'Radio controlled air compressed vehicle' works on the principle of alternate and simultaneous actuation of two double acting cylinders by using a 5/2 direction control valve.

The alternate actuation of two double acting cylinders is used to drive a chain and sprocket connection which is responsible for moving the vehicle forward.

B. Materials Used

Table 1.2.1 Materials used in project

Sno	Title	Specification
1	Main frame	-

2	Air tank	3 litre
3	Compressor	12V DC compressor
4	Valve	5/2 solenoid valve
5	Pneumatic cylinders	20*100
6	Connection pipe	6mm tube
7	Battery	7.5AH
8	Steering	Rack and pinion
9	Microcontroller	Arduino nano
10	communication	Bluetooth module

C. Applications

- 1) Can be used by workers in industries
- 2) Personal uses
- 3) To transport different things

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Venkatesh Boddapati [1] says compressed air storage tanks built with carbon fibre will carry high amount of pressure with minimum volume space with the conventional engines with zero emission. Airpowered vehicle is the realization of most technology in the field of automotive, eliminating the use of non renewable fuels. We can use this type of technology to develop an air compressed vehicle using a compressor.

Gaurav sugandh [2] in his paper described the working of a four stroke single cylinder Engine which can run on pneumatic power as by compressed air, while developing it some parameters like temperature, density, emission control, input power were to be mastered for safety.

S. S. Verma. [3] in his paper expressed Compressed air as a source of energy in different uses in general and as a nonpolluting fuel in compressed air vehicles has attracted scientists and engineers for centuries. His paper gave a brief introduction to the latest developments of a compressed-air vehicle along with an introduction to various problems associated with the technology and their solution.

Andrew papson [4] studied characterized the potential performance of CAVs in terms of fuel economy, driving range, carbon footprint, and fuel costs and examines their viability as a transportation option as compared with gasoline and electric vehicles. Subjects of analysis included energy density of compressed air, thermodynamic losses of expansion, CAV efficiency on a pump-to-wheels and well-to-wheels basis.

Mihai Simon [5] described the research, design and construction of a viable experimental pneumatic driven vehicle. Their main goal was to find ways to drive efficiently by using alternative energy, not necessarily cheaper, but more environmentally friendly in increasing polluted metropolis. This was done by developing an experimental pneumatic vehicle running on compressed nitrogen gas. Here the technology used was not much cheaper because of compressed nitrogen we decided to overcome this by using regular compressed air as fuel.

A.H. Ingle [6] This paper deals with the study of compressed air as a fuel for running a 3-wheeler vehicle wherein the compressed air is stored in tank & supplied to the air motor from where rotational motion is obtained. In this project a preliminary investigation is carried out to run a vehicle on compressed air. Using this study we were able to develop a 4-wheeler compressed air vehicle integrated with remote control and a steering mechanism for industrial use.

Gopal sahu [7] in his paper expressed that The electricity requirement for compressing air has to be considered while computing overall efficiency. Compressed air vehicle will contribute to reducing air pollution and tend to zero pollution.

III. PROBLEM DEFINITION

Increasing consumption of fossil fuels in automobiles leads to evolution of harmful gases like carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, carbon monoxide etc. We want to reduce pollution by using of alternate source of energy in automobiles. So we decide to make a project "Design and construction of air compressed vehicle integrated with radio control".

IV. WORKING PROCEDURE

In operation, battery powers the air compressor which starts pressurizing the air and transmits it to valves via tubes. AC220V supply is provided to the transformers pair to convert it into 24V AC supply which is converted into 24 V dc supply using rectifier, this dc supply is used to power relay switches which operates the 5/2 solenoid controlled DCV. The simultaneous actuation of 5/2 solenoid controlled DCV transfers the air to each double acting piston cylinders thereby alternatively actuating them. The rods of cylinders are fixed to chain and sprocket connection. As the chains move forward reciprocating motion of pistons is converted to rotating motion of wheels.

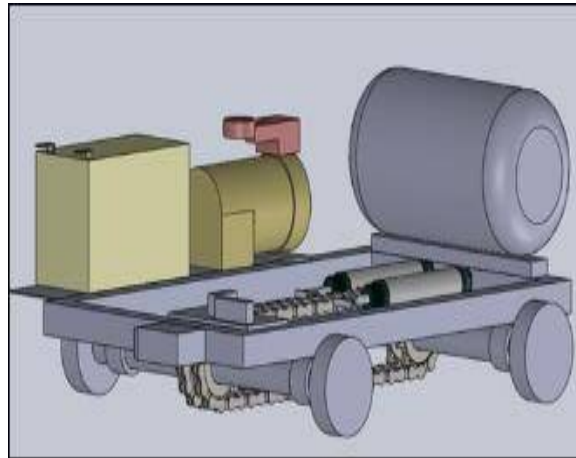


Fig 4.1 Basic design of project using Catia

V. ADVANTAGES OF COMPRESSED AIR VEHICLES

- 1) Compressed technology reduces the cost of vehicle technology by about 20% because no need to build a cooling system, fuel tank, ignition system etc.
- 2) Fast recharge time.
- 3) Long storage lifetime of air
- 4) The air tanks may be refilled more often and in less time than batteries can be recharged.
- 5) Lighter vehicles cause less damage to the roads, resulting in lower maintenance cost.

VI. DISADVANTAGES OF COMPRESSED AIR VEHICLES

- 1) Limited storage capacities of the compressed air tank.
- 2) A tank containing 300 MPa of compressed air is risky and dangerous.
- 3) Running the vehicle on compressed air will be requiring the provision for filling the compressed air in the tank.

VII. CONCLUSION

The innovation of compressed air vehicles isn't new. It has been around for a really long time, truth be told. Compressed air innovation takes into consideration motors that are both non-dirtying and prudent. Following decade of examination furthermore, advancement, the compressed air vehicle will be presented around the world. In contrast to electric or hydrogen controlled vehicles, compressed air vehicles are not costly and don't have a restricted driving reach. Compressed air vehicles are reasonable and have an execution rate that faces current principles. To summarize it, they are non-costly vehicles that don't contaminate and are not difficult to get around in urban communities. The outflow advantages of presenting this zero discharge innovation are self-evident. Simultaneously the well to wheels proficiency of these vehicles should be gotten to the next level.

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

- 1) As there is no ignition utilization of lighter motor parts like carbon fiber for cylinder will give more effectiveness.
- 2) Reduction of diameter of piston improves volumetric efficiency.
- 3) This technology can be improved with incorporation of other power sources like solar, electrical, fossil fuels etc., thus making a hybrid system.



REFERENCES

- [1] Design data book by V.B. Bhandary.
- [2] Machine Design by RS Khurmi.
- [3] Oil Hydraulic and Pneumatic by techmax.
- [4] S.M. Yahya, Turbine, Compressor and fans.
- [5] Pramod Kumar J. ,“AIR POWERED ENGINE” , International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Technology (IJMET) Volume 7, Issue 2, March-April 2016, pp. 66–72, Article ID: IJMET_07_02_010.
- [6] Venkatesh Boddapati, S.V.V. Vinod, M.Dora Babu , “Air powered vehicle –an eco-friendly engine” ISSN: 2319- 4413 , January 2015.
- [7] Andrew Papsion, Felix Creutzig, and Lee Schipper , “Compressed Air Vehicles Drive-Cycle Analysis of Vehicle Performance, Environmental Impacts, and Economic Costs” Record journal of transportation research board 2191(-1):67-74.
- [8] Mihai Simon and Maria Iona Simon, “New Research and Design to obtain a Compressed Air Driven Prototype Vehicle” 10th International conference Interdisciplinary in Engineering, INTER- ENG 2016, 6-7 October 2016, Tirgu Mures, Romania.
- [9] Verma S. Air Powered Vehicles. The Open Fuels & Energy Science Journal, Vol. 1, 2008, pp. 54–56.
- [10] A. H. Ingle, Rashmi Ambatkar, Ronit Badwaik, Diptanshu Pise, Amol Dafare, “ Literature review paper on the compressed air vehicle with air motor” , International Journal of engineering research and technology IC-QUEST – 2016 (Volume 4 – Issue 30)
- [11] Mistry Manish K, Dr. Pravin P. Rathod, Prof. Sorathiya Arvind S, Study and development of compressed air engine single cylinder: a review study, IJAET/Vol.III/ Issue I/January-March, 2012.
- [12] Prof. B. S. PATEL, Mr R S BAROT, KARAN SHAH, AIR POWERED ENGINE”, National Conference on Recent Trends in Engineering & Technology, 2011.
- [13] Dr. Maglub Al Nur, S.K.M. Asikul Islam, Debashish Saha and Aashique Alam Rezwan, “Modification of an Si Engine into a Compressed Air Engine to Work with Compressed Air or Gas” , 14th Annual Paper Meet (6IMEC&14APM) 28-29 September 2012.
- [14] Kripal Raj Mishra, Gaurav Sugandh, Study About Engine Operated By Compressed Air: A Pneumatic Power Source, ISOR-JMCE, ISSN No.:- 2278-1684, Volume 2, Issue 6, Nov.- Dec. 14.
- [15] Saurabh Pathak, Kontham Shweta, V Shridhar, V.S.V. Prabhakar, Compressed Air Vehicle: A Review, ISSN: 2320- 2092, Volume 2, Issue 04, April 2014.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)