



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 10 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2022

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2022.42551>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Regenerative Braking System: A Review

Sanket Rajendra Sathe¹, Sourabh Sharad Masal², Samadhan Laxman Kakade³, Suyash Yelatwar⁴, Prof. S. J. Jagtap⁵

^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}Mechanical Engineering Department, JSPM's, Rajarshi Shahu College Of Engineering, Tathwade, Pune 411033, Maharashtra, India.

Abstract: *Electric cars square measure associate interest within the market. Today, existing braking technologies are used. This braking technology consumes tons of energy throughout braking within the style of heat. Therefore, regenerative braking is that the most significant methodology of focusing as a result of it's associate energy saving methodology. Increase the potency of electrical vehicles by reducing waste of energy. In electrical vehicle regenerative braking mode, the K.E. of the wheels is born-again into electricity and keep within the battery or electrical condenser. This methodology has been improved mistreatment flywheels, DC-DC converters. Once a quick moving vehicle is applied a brake the momentum energy is wasted. The brake energy converter could be a compact system mounted in cylinder that absorbs this power and converts it to electricity that may be keep in battery for more use. Compact, efficient, low value and recycles energy nicely, prevents wastage. This method fits within the vacant house of the drum brakes of auto as a result of currently day's disk brakes square measure used. Low weight, compact size and power is made altogether four wheels of the vehicle. Straightforward construction, low value and straightforward to use. Absorbs brake power that the load on the hydraulic brakes is reduced thus less wear of brakes. Motor is within the earlier models with a centralized battery unit, system power to weight magnitude relation is extremely low, i.e., low power is made as compared to the burden of the system. Braking potency is low and tends to explosive brake in emergency conditions.*

Keywords: *Energy, Brake, Electricity, Flywheel, Vehicle.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Mechanical engineering is a branch of engineering that includes the generation and application of heat and mechanical energy, as well as the style, manufacture, and use of machines and tools. Engineering science conjointly includes the conversion of thermal, chemical and nuclear into energy exploitation engines and power plants. Mechanical engineers add several industries, and their work varies by trade and performance. Some specialties embrace applied mechanics; CAD and manufacturing; energy systems; pressure vessels and piping; and heating, refrigeration, and air- acquisition systems. Engineering science is one in every of the broadest engineering disciplines. Mechanical Engineers may match in production operations in producing or agriculture, maintenance, or technical sales.

As a mechanical engineer's career develops, numerous square measures are given administrator or social control positions. Wayne State University offers numerous courses specifically back-gearred towards engineering science. CAD (computer assisted design), materials producing, thermal fluid system style, and varied style labs square measure simply a number of the offered courses. Regenerative braking technology funnels the energy created by the braking method into the system within the variety of charging the battery for any use. Most of the energy waste by a automotive is because of friction. In braking this friction is critical to prevent however most of the energy used throughout braking is sometimes wasted. In an exceedingly regenerative braking system the energy usually lost within the braking method is transferred to the generator from the rotating axle then transferred to the battery, saving energy. By channelling the energy into the system hybrids increase their potency.

Regenerative braking is employed on hybrid gas/electric cars to recoup a number of the energy lost throughout stopping. This energy is saved in an exceedingly voltaic battery and used later to power the motor whenever the automotive is in electrical mode. Understanding however regenerative braking works could need a quick exploration of the system it replaces. Typical braking systems use friction to counteract the forward momentum of a moving automotive. Because the restraint rubs against the wheels (or a disc connected to the axle), excessive energy is additionally created. This energy dissipates into the air, wasting up to half-hour of the car's generated power. Over time, this cycle of friction and wasted energy reduces the car's fuel potency. Additional energy from the engine is needed to switch the energy lost by braking.

Hybrid gas/electric cars currently use a very totally different methodology of braking at slower speeds. Whereas hybrid cars still use typical restraint at route speeds, electrical motors facilitate the automotive brake throughout stop-and-go driving. Because the driver applies the brakes through a traditional pedal, the electrical motors reverse direction. The force generated by this reversal counteracts the momentum of the forward movement and eventually stops the car.

But regenerative braking will merely stop the automotive. Electrical motors and electrical generators (such as a car's alternator) square measure basically 2 sides of identical technology. Each use magnetic fields and whorled wires, however in several configurations. Regenerative braking systems benefit from this duality. Whenever the electrical motor of a hybrid automotive begins to reverse direction, it becomes an electrical generator or generator. This generated electricity is fed into a chemical voltaic battery and used later to power the automotive at town speeds.

Regenerative braking takes energy usually wasted throughout braking and turns it into usable energy. It is not, however, a motion machine. Energy remains lost through friction with the paved surface and different drains on the system. The energy collected throughout braking doesn't restore all the energy lost throughout driving. It will improve energy potency and assist the most generators.

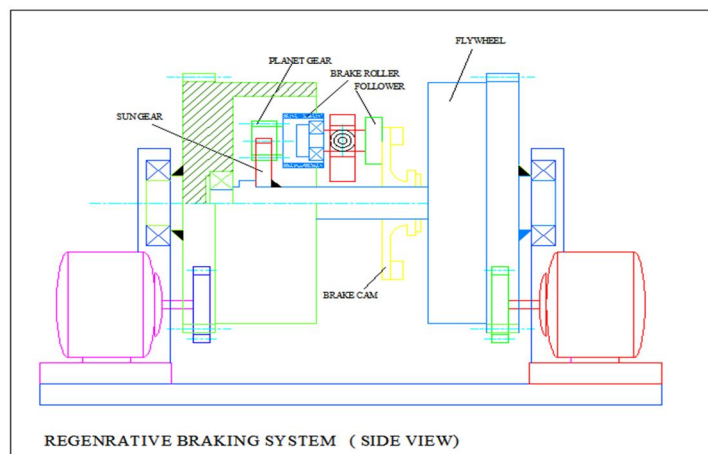
II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

A study shows that, one third (20 to 25%) energy is consumed during brake. When a fast moving vehicle is applied a brake the momentum energy is wasted. The brake energy convertor is a compact system mounted in brake drum that absorbs this power and converts it to electricity that can be stored in battery for further use.

III. SOLUTION

The basics Planet roller system is a double friction liner mechanism that fits inside the vacant space of the drum brakes of the vehicle because nowadays disk brakes are used. Low weight, compact size, and power can be produced on all four wheels of the vehicle. Simple in construction, low cost, and easy to use. Absorbs brake power so the load on the Disk brake is reduced so less wear on brakes.

IV. BLOCK DIAGRAM



V. WORKING PRINCIPAL

Regenerative braking may be a braking technique that gives charge to the battery by changing the energy of the motor and mechanical energy into voltage. In regenerative braking mode, the car's engine slows down on associate degree incline. Once force is applied to the pedal, the vehicle slows down and therefore the motor runs within the other way. Once operative within the other way, the engine acts as a generator and converts torsion energy into voltage. During this method, fuel consumption and emissions area unit reduced. In high-speed vehicles, the braking force is lower, and thus doesn't adversely have an effect on the traffic flow. Start prime mover. This drives belt drive arrangement and there by the cylinder is turned. Once brake lever is ironed. The brake lever turns .This drives the roller follower to maneuver radially enter the slots provided in holder plate. This brings the brake friction roller involved with the cylinder. The rollers absorb the mechanical energy and begin rotating at high speed. This makes the earth gear to rotate the cogwheel. Cogwheel that is mounted to the most shaft or regulator shaft so rotates the fly wheel .The regulator absorbs this sharp burst of motility energy and keeps on rotating. Motility power within the regulator is transferred from the regulator to the generator via cogwheel ring mounted on regulator and spur pinion mounted on the generator shaft. Generator shaft rotates to convert this motility energy into voltage which may be hold on in battery for any use.

VI. CONCLUSION

This study presents data concerning the principles and properties of regenerative braking systems. Several automation, mechanical device, and constructive studies are allotted during this field to spice up recovered energy potency and cut back in operation prices. Considering that the majority of the economic losses worldwide are caused by mechanical wear, the importance of regenerative braking systems has become higher recognized. Safety, comfort, and economic aspects are often exaggerated by developing these brake systems. Regenerative braking systems, presently in restricted use in electrical vehicles, also can be employed in typical braking or alternative motion management systems. After they are wide used, economic input are frequently obtained by the reduction of mechanical losses and energy savings are often achieved as results of the recovered current. Additionally, vehicle emissions caused by typical brake wear are frequently reduced, therefore conducive to the protection of the surroundings and human health. As a result, these systems emphasize the recovery of energy, reduction of energy consumption, lowering of prices, and provision of fresh air. For this reason, a lot of comprehensive studies within the field of regenerative braking systems ought to be allotted and their findings given to policy manufacturers and researchers.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We take this opportunity to thanks Prof. S.J.Jagtap for his valuable guidance and for providing all necessary facilities, which were indispensable in completion of this work. First of all we are thankful Dr. R. R. Arakerimath (HOD Mech. Engg. Dept.) to give us presentation facility. We are thankful to all staff members of the mechanical engineering department. We would also like to thank the college for providing required journals, books and access to the internet for collecting information related to the project. Finally we are also thankful to my friends and well-wishers for their valuable suggestions.

REFERENCES

- [1] Nian, X., Peng, F., & Zhang, H. (2014). Regenerative braking system of electric vehicle driven by brushless DC motor. *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*, 61(10), 5798-5808.
- [2] Bobba, P. B., & Rajagopal, K. R. (2012, December). Modeling and analysis of hybrid energy storage systems used in electric vehicles. In *2012 IEEE International Conference on Power Electronics, Drives and Energy Systems (PEDES)* (pp. 1-6). IEEE.
- [3] Huang, Y., Wang, H., Khajepour, A., He, H., & Ji, J. (2017). Model predictive control power management strategies for HEVs: A review. *Journal of Power Sources*, 341, 91-106.
- [4] Boldea, I., Tutelea, L. N., Parsa, L., & Dorrell, D. (2014). Automotive electric propulsion systems with reduced or no permanent magnets: An overview. *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*, 61(10), 5696-5711.
- [5] Tang, X., Yang, W., Hu, X., & Zhang, D. (2017). A novel simplified model for torsional vibration analysis of a series-parallel hybrid electric vehicle. *Mechanical Systems and Signal Processing*, 85, hybrid electric vehicle based on adaptive regenerative brake torque optimization using under- steer index. *International Journal of Automotive Technology*, 329-338.
- [6] Sikder, C., Husain, I., & Sozer, Y. (2013). Switched reluctance generator control for optimal power generation with current regulation. *IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications*, 50(1), 307-316.
- [7] Rahman, K. M., Fahimi, B., Suresh, G., Rajarathnam, A. V., & Ehsani, M. (2000). Advantages of switched reluctance motor applications to EV and HEV: Design and control issues. *IEEE transactions on industry applications*, 36(1), 111-121.
- [8] Ding, W., Liu, G., & Li, P. (2019). A hybrid control strategy of hybrid-excitation switched reluctance motor for torque ripple reduction and constant power extension. *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*, 67(1), 38-48.
- [9] Borba, B. S. M., Szklo, A., & Schaeffer, R. (2012). Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles as a way to maximize the integration of variable renewable energy in power systems: The case of wind generation in northeastern Brazil. *Energy*, 37(1), 469-481.
- [10] Lu, L., Han, X., Li, J., Hua, J., & Ouyang, M. (2013). A review on the key issues for lithium-ion battery management in electric vehicles. *Journal of power sources*, 226, 272-288.



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)