



Optimization and Analysis of Flywheel

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Abstract: A Flywheel could be a computer specifically designed to expeditiously stockpile movement energy. Flywheels oppose changes in movement alacrity by their moment of inertia. The quantity of energy keep in a very Flywheel is proportional to the sq. of its movement speed. The pleasure to alteration Flywheel keep energy is by mounting or declining its movement speed applying a torsion associated among its axis of symmetry. In general all solid and non solid models can deform once certain quantity of thermal or structural masses applied at intervals the condition. So as to seek out the changes of the merchandise or part, a analysis software package is employed. Ansys is AN analytic software package to seek out changes in deformation, product life, failures, heat flux (change of warmth flow with relation to time and distance) and cfd (flow of air or water or any gas or liquid within the body). In solid works all the individual elements are created partially module and assemble one another in assemble module. Later the merchandise file is born-again to ".stp" file design (standard switch over of creation file) and overseas to Ansys work bench to seek absent deformation and analytic worth with relative to the model or invention definitions. Throughout this project the merchandise was undergone speckled forms of examination to seek out frequencies among relation to gravity or mass by exploitation modal investigation.

Keywords: Ansys, Fea, Flywheel,

1. INTRODUCTION

A Flywheel could be a PC particularly intended to speedily store development vitality. Flywheels oppose changes in development speed by their snapshot of inactivity. The amount of vitality keep in an exceptionally Flywheel is relative to the sq. of its development speed. The gratefulness to modification a flywheel's keep vitality is by expanding or diminishing its development energy applying torsion lined up with its hub of symmetry,



Figure 1 Flywheel to Even Out the Power of Its Single Cylinder.



Figure 2 G2 Flywheel Module, Nasa



Figure 3 Flywheel Movement

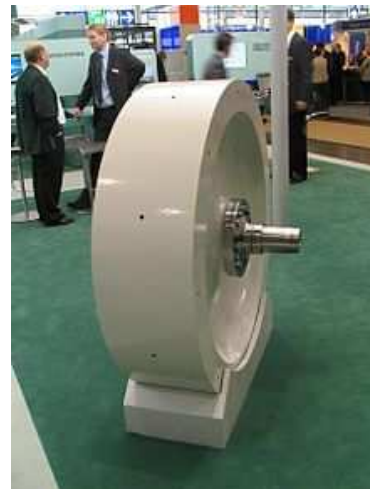


Figure 4 An Industrial Flywheel

Universal uses of a Flywheel include:

- Smoothing the capacity yield of a vitality contribute. As outline flywheels are used in equal motors because of the dynamic torsion from the element cylinders is discontinuous.
- Energy storeroom frameworks Flywheel vitality stockpiling
- Delivering vitality at rates on the far side the energy of A vitality supply. This is frequently accomplished by consortium vitality in an exceptionally Flywheel after some time so passionate it quickly, at rates that surpass the abilities of the vitality supply.
- Prevailing the introduction of a structure, turning component and response wheel
- Flywheels are by and large produced using steel and pivot on standard course; these are typically limited to a most insurgency rate of around thousand rev.[1] High vitality thickness flywheels will be produced using carbon fiber composites and utilize attractive orientation, sanctionative them to rotate at animates to sixty,000 rev (1 kHz).[2]
- Carbon-composite Flywheel batteries have as of late been manufacturing plant made and are ended up being feasible in true tests on thought autos. to boot, their transfer is a considerable measure of eco-friendly.[3]

Applications



Figure 5 A Landini Tractor with Exposed Flywheel

Flywheels zone unit normally won't permit constant power yield in frameworks where the vitality offer isn't ceaseless. For instance, a controller is utilized to wash quick rakish rate variances of the pole in an exceedingly} exceptionally ICE. All through this case, a pole controller stores vitality once torsion is applied on it by a terminating cylinder, and returns it to the cylinder to pack a current charge of air and fuel. Another case is that the erosion engine that forces gadgets likes toy autos. In short and minimal effort cases, to abstain from squandering on value, the greater part of the mass of the controller is toward the edge of the wheel. Pushing the mass

standoffish from the hub of turn elevates development latency for a given aggregate mass.



Figure 6 Modern Automobile Engine Flywheel

A controller may moreover be acclimated give irregular beats of vitality at control levels that surpass the gifts of its vitality offer. This is regularly accomplished by gathering vitality inside the controller over an amount of some time, at a rate that is perfect with the vitality offer, along these lines enthusiastic vitality at a way higher rate over a moderately brief time once it's required. For instance, flywheels ar utilized as a part of energy pounds and drawing in machines.

Flywheels will be acclimated administration course and contradict undesirable movements, see component. Flywheels all through this setting have a legit change of utilizations from gyrators for instrumentation to transport dependability and satellite adjustment (response wheel), to remain a toy turn turning (contact engine), to balance out attractively suspended articles (Spin-settled attractive levitation)

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is Associate in nursing assignment of previous task done by some authors and assortment knowledge of information or data from analysis papers written in journals to progress our task. It's a way through that we have a tendency to are ready to notice new ideas, concept. There are ton of literatures written before on constant task; some papers are taken into thought from that arrange of the project is taken.

In 2005 JohnA.Akpobi & ImafidonA.Lawani [1] have planned, a computer-aided-designs of code package for flywheels exploitation object-oriented programming approach of Visual Basic. The numerous configurations of flywheels (rimmed or solid) designed the thought for the event of the code package. The software's graphical choices were accustomed offer a visible interpretation of the solutions. The software's effectiveness was tested on style of numerical examples, variety of that's written throughout this work.

In 2012 Sushama G Bawane, A P Ninawe and S K Choudhary had planned [2] regulator vogue, and analysis the material selection methodology. The FEA model is drawn to appreciate a much better understanding of the mesh kind, mesh size and boundary conditions applied to end an honest FEA model.

Saeed Shojaei , Seyyed Mostafa Hossein Ali Pour Mehdi Tajdari Hamid Reza Chamani [3] have planned algorithms supported dynamic analysis of crank shaft for designing regulator for I.C.engine , torsional vibration analysis result by AVL/EXCITE is compared with the angular displacement of a necessity free haed of crank shaft ,also thought of fatigue for fatigue analysis of regulator ar given.

Sudipta Saha, Abhik Bose, G. SaiTejesh, S.P. Srikanth have propose [4] the importance of the regulator math vogue selection and its contribution at intervals the energy storage performance. This contribution is incontestable on example cross-sections exploitation computer power-assisted analysis and improvement procedure. Planned computer power-assisted analysis and improvement procedure results show that smart type of regulator math would possibly every have a serious impact on the precise Energy performance and shrink the operational lots exerted on the shaft/bearings as results of reduced mass at high movement speeds.

Bedier B. EL-Naggar and Ismail A. Kholeif [5] had is usually recommended the disk-rim regulator for light-weight weight. The mass of the regulator is reduced subject to constraints of required moment of inertia and allowable stresses. The thought of the rotating disks of uniform thickness and density is applied to each the disk and thus the rim severally with applicable matching condition at the junction. Applicable boundary conditions on the centrifugal stresses are applied and thus the dimensional ratios are obtained for minimum weight. It's established that the desired vogue is implausibly close to the disk with uniform thickness.

3. DESIGNING OF MESH FOR THE MODEL

Now, you would like to come up with the mesh of the model.;

1. Double click on model cell can enter into mechanical window. Also, you may notice that within the define window, the mesh node is displayed within the tree define with a yellow thunderbolt connected thereto.
2. Click on mesh within the tree outline; the main points of “mesh” window are displayed.

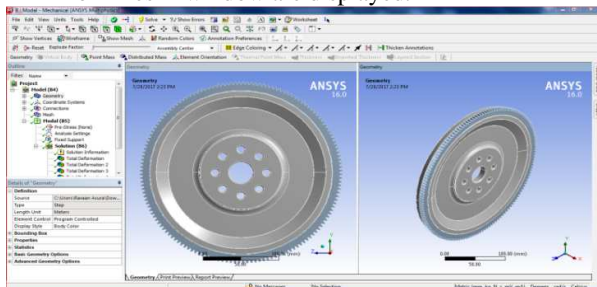


Figure 7 Mechanical Window With The Modal

3. Within the details of “mesh” window, expand the size node, if not already enlarged
4. Within the size node within the details of “mesh” window, (inter 2-5 within the component size edit box.
5. Right-click on mesh within the tree define so select the preview > surface mesh from the road menu displayed; the preview of the mesh for the model is displayed.

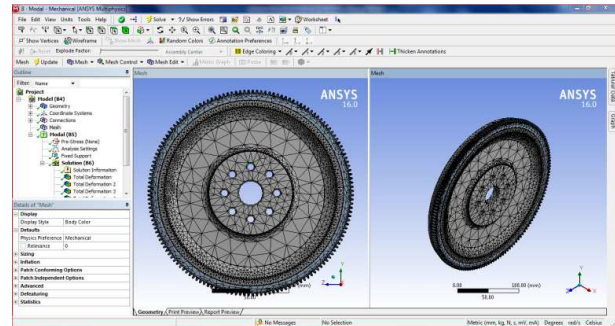


Figure 8 Generate Mesh

6. Select the generate mesh tool from the mesh dropdown within the mesh discourse toolbar; the mesh is generated, as shown in figure.

4. BOUNDARY CONDITIONS SETTING

When the mesh is generated, you would like to line the boundary conditions below that the analysis is to be performed.

1. Right—click on modal node within the tree define so select insert >fixed support from the road menu displayed; mounted support with a matter image is more below the modal node within the tree define. Also, the main points of “fixed support window is displayed.
2. Within the details of “fixed support” window, click on the pure mathematics cell to show the apply and cancel buttons, if not already displayed.

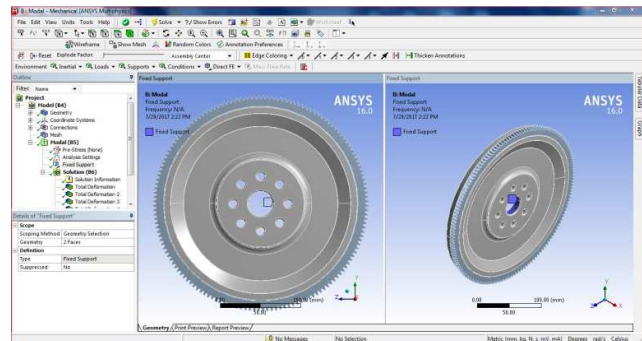


Figure 9 Fixed Support

3. choose the aspect face of the model, as shown in figure.
4. Next, select the apply button from the pure mathematics choice enclose the main points of “fixed support” window, mounted support is applied to the chosen face.

5. MODAL ANALYSIS FINDING

When specifying the boundary conditions within the mechanical window, you would like to line the variables to define the results and solve the analysis.

1. Choose analysis settings below the modal node within the tree outline; the main points of “analysis settings” window are displayed.
2. Within the details of “analysis settings” window, expand the choices node, if it's not already enlarged.
3. Enter eight within the soap modes to seek out edit box, if not already specified by default. Conjointly ensure that no is chosen within the limit search to vary drop-down list, talk to figure.
4. Expand the convergent thinker controls node within the details of “analysis settings” window, if it's not already enlarged.
5. Within the damped drop-down list, choose the no choice, if not already elect.
6. Right-click on the answer node within the tree define so select the solve choice from the road menu displayed; the analysis is resolved.

FOR MODAL 1

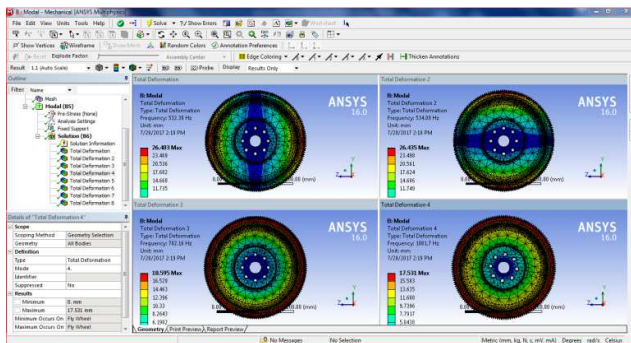


Figure 10 Total Deformation 1st, 2nd, 3rd And 4th

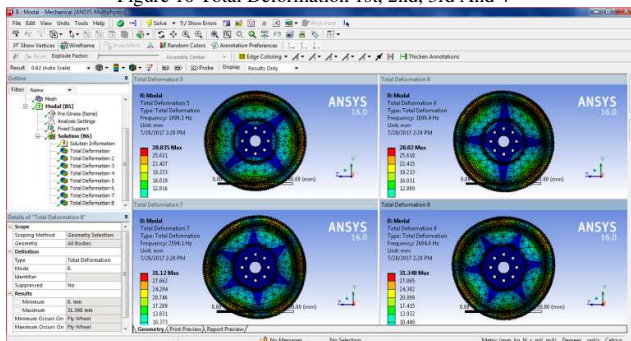


Figure 11 Total Deformation 5th, 6th, 7th And 8th

Results	Minim...	Maximum	Units	Reported Frequency (Hz)
Total Deformation	0.	26.403	mm	532.39
Total Deformation 2	0.	26.435	mm	534.09
Total Deformation 3	0.	18.595	mm	782.16
Total Deformation 4	0.	17.531	mm	1081.7
Total Deformation 5	0.	28.835	mm	1099.3
Total Deformation 6	0.	28.82	mm	1099.4
Total Deformation 7	0.	31.12	mm	2594.1
Total Deformation 8	0.	31.348	mm	2604.6

Figure 12 Resultant Summary From Workbench

FOR MODAL 2

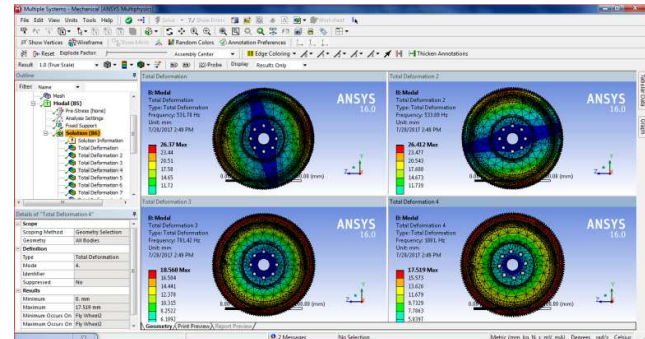


Figure 13 Total Deformation 1st, 2nd, 3rd And 4th

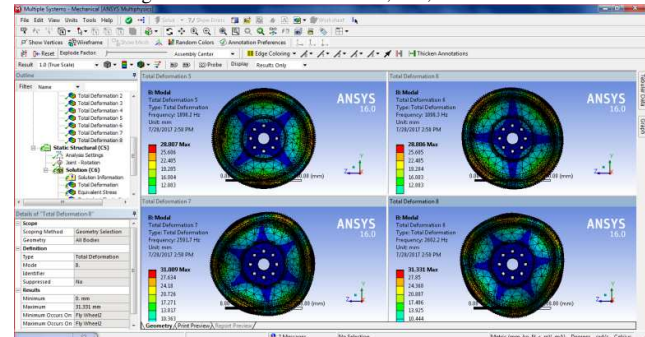


Figure 14 Total Deformation 5th, 6th, 7th And 8th

Results	Minim...	Maximum	Units	Reported Frequency (Hz)
Total Deformation	0.	26.37	mm	531.78
Total Deformation 2	0.	26.412	mm	533.09
Total Deformation 3	0.	18.568	mm	781.42
Total Deformation 4	0.	17.519	mm	1081.
Total Deformation 5	0.	28.807	mm	1098.2
Total Deformation 6	0.	28.806	mm	1098.3
Total Deformation 7	0.	31.089	mm	2591.7
Total Deformation 8	0.	31.331	mm	2602.2

Figure 15 Resultant Summary from Workbench

7. Choose the answer node within the tree outline; the graph and tabular knowledge windows are displayed, talk to figure.

7. FE MODEL

When the boundary and cargo conditions are specified for the model, you would like to unravel the analysis. When finding, you may get the overall and directional deformations as a result of the given condition. Also, you may get equivalent stress, most principal, and minimum principal stresses.

1. Choose the answer node within the tree outline; the answer discourse toolbar is displayed. Also, the main points of "solution" window is displayed.

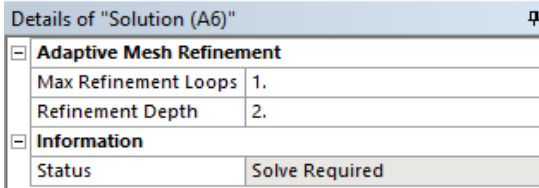


Figure 16 The Details Of Solution Window

2. Select the overall tool from the deformation drop-down of the answer discourse toolbar; total deformation is more below the answer node.

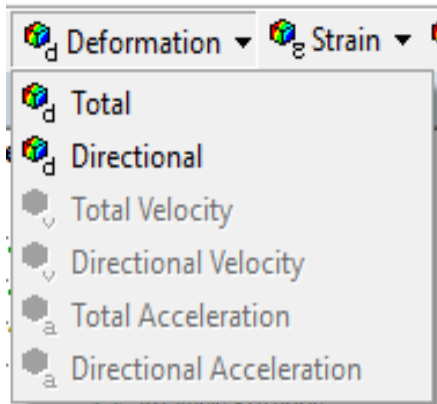


Figure 17 Choosing the Total Tool From The Deformation Drop Down

3. Now, select the directional tool from the deformation drop-down; directional deformation is more below the answer node.
4. select the equivalent (von-mises) tool from the strain drop-down within the answer discourse toolbar;

The equivalent or von-mises stress is that the criteria by that the impact of all the directional stresses performing at a purpose some extent a degree is taken into account 1" his helps in finding out whether or not the model can fail or bear the strain at that specific point.

5. Select the contact tools choice from the strain drop-down within the answer discourse toolbar; contact tools are more below the answer node.
6. select the contact tools and right click on contact tool choose resistance stress
7. select the contact tools and right click on contact tool choose pressure
8. Within the details of "total deformation" window, expand the results node, if it's not already enlarged. Note that the maxi and mini deformations displayed, severally.
9. Choose all alternative parameters from the answer node; the various read is displayed within the graphics screen. The table given next lists all the results obtained from the analysis. Show the corresponding graphical illustration of values obtained.

FOR MODAL I

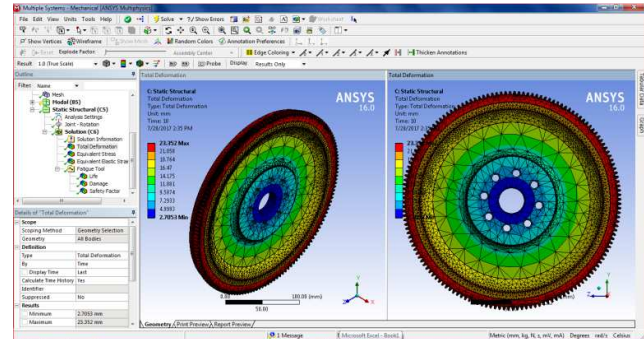


Figure 18 The Maxi And Mini Values Of Total Deformation.

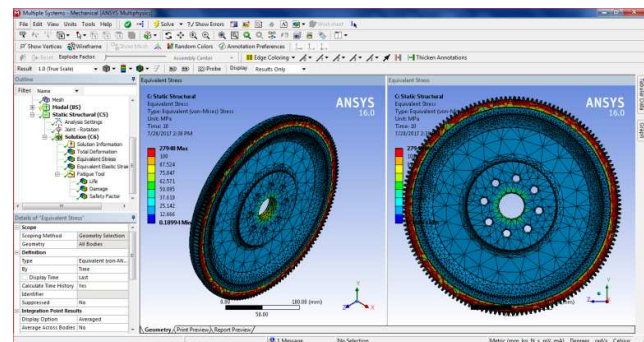


Figure 19 The Maxi And Mini Values Of Equivalent Stress.

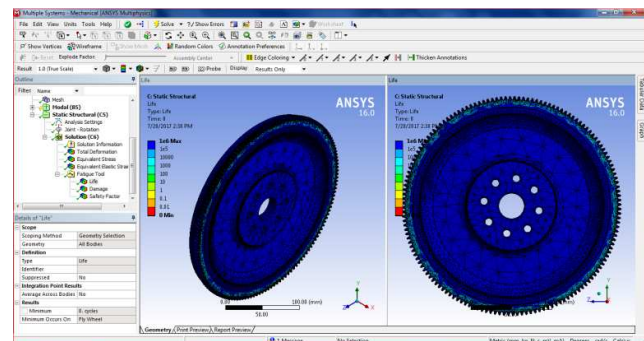


Figure 20 The Maxi And Mini Values Of Life.

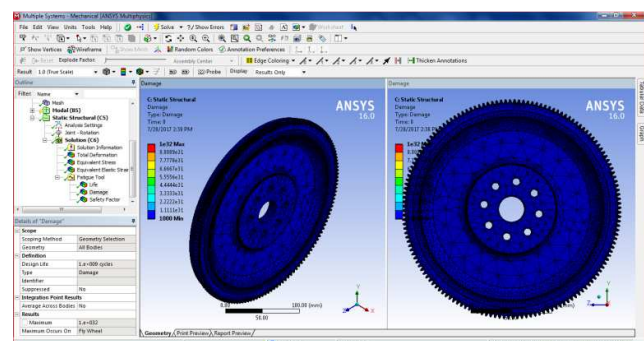


Figure 21 The Maxi And Mini Values Of Damages.

Results	Minimum	Maximum	Units	Time (s)
Total Deformation	2.7053	23.352	mm	10.
Equivalent Stress	0.18994	27948	MPa	10.
Equivalent Elastic Strain	1.8089e-006	0.14823	mm/mm	10.
Life	0.	1.e+006	Units Unavailable	0.
Damage	1000.	1.e+032	Units Unavailable	0.
Safety Factor	3.0843e-003	15.	Units Unavailable	0.

Figure 22 Summary From Workbench

For MODAL 2

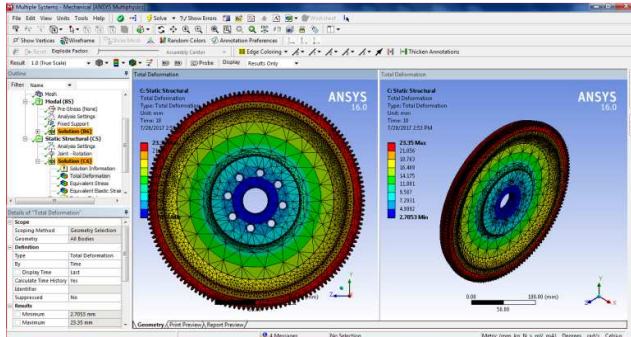


Figure 23 The Maxi And Mini Values Of Total Deformation.

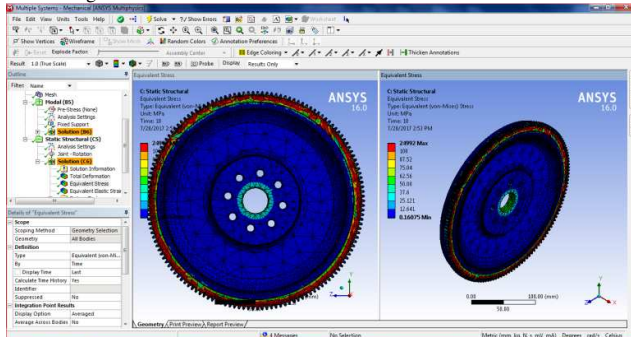


Figure 24 The Maxi And Mini Values Of Equivalent Stress.

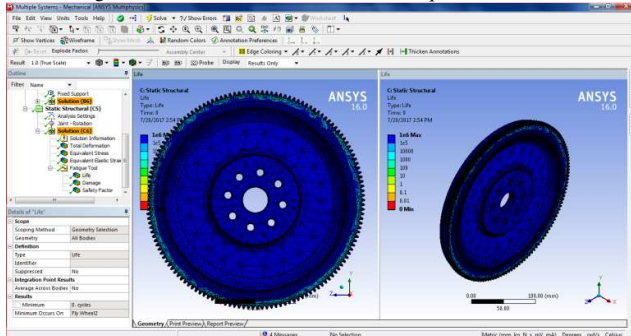


Figure 25 The Maxi And Mini Values Of Life.

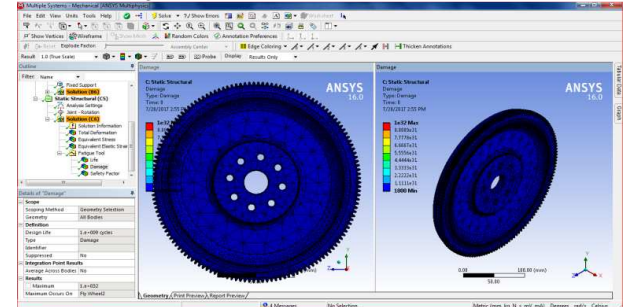


Figure 26 The Maxi And Mini Values Of Damages.

Results	Minimum	Maximum	Units	Time (s)
Total Deformation	2.7053	23.35	mm	10.
Equivalent Stress	0.16075	24992	MPa	10.
Equivalent Elastic Strain	1.6175e-006	0.1322	mm/mm	10.
Life	0.	1.e+006	Units Unavailable	0.
Damage	1000.	1.e+032	Units Unavailable	0.
Safety Factor	3.4491e-003	15.	Units Unavailable	0.

Figure 27 Summary From Workbench

10. Shut the present mechanical window; the work bench window is displayed.

8. RESULTS

Total Deformation FOR MODAL ANALYSIS

Table 1 Resultant Deformations

Modes	Model 1		Model 2	
	Total Deformations Mm	Frequency Hz	Total Deformations Mm	Frequency Hz
1	26.403	532.39	26.37	531.78
2	26.435	534.09	26.412	533.09
3	18.595	782.16	18.568	781.42
4	17.531	1081.7	17.519	1081
5	28.835	1099.3	28.807	1098.2
6	28.82	1099.4	28.806	1098.3
7	21.12	2594.1	31.089	2591.7
8	31.348	2604.6	31.331	2602.2

TOTAL DEFROMATION OF STATIC STRUCTURAL

Table 2 Total Deformation And Stress A Moment 10

Modal 1		
Types	Units	Maximum
Total Deformation	Mm	23.352
Equivalent Stress	Mpa	27948
Equivalent Strain	Mm/Mm	0.14823
Life	Hours	1000000
Damage	Positions	1000
Safety Factor		0.0003084
Modal 2		
Types	Units	Maximum
Total Deformation	Mm	23.35
Equivalent Stress	Mpa	24992
Equivalent Strain	Mm/Mm	0.1322
Life	Hours	1000000
Damage	Positions	1000
Safety Factor		0.0003449

9.

10. CONCLUSION

I here take into account during this project to seek out the modification created in fly wheel with teethes. during this project I here take into account a fly wheel of 152 teethes and later re changed to 146 teethes therefore I will realize any totally different in stress and total deformation

During this I used ansys and observe red that as a result of the teethes reduction I got total deformation are same however a small modification in stress and lifetime of fly



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wheel. Thus I will say that strength and life do fly wheel is depends on speed and no of teethes

The static structural and modal analysis is applied within the ansys sixteen software package for low head FLY WHEEL runner. The strain (von-misses) and most stress developed at the runner blades are most at joints between the hub and runner blade whoever their valves ar less the last word lastingness of the runner blade material. Most principle stress is additionally within the safe limits. Thus all the stresses developed at the FLY WHEEL runner are safe and no major failure is recorded throughout the static structural analysis. The modal analysis shows no resonance in any of the four mode shapes. The natural frequency of all mode form doesn't match with the natural frequency of the runner blade. thus no resonance created throughout the modal analysis. The blade acts as a set cantilever beam throughout the modal analysis wherever the displacement is high however in safe limits at the perimeters of the runner blade for all mode shapes.

About the author



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