Potential Analysis of Swirl Mechanism Braking System

Rohit Pandey

Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Amity University Madhya Pradesh, Maharajpura Dang, Gwalior, MP 474005, India rkpandey@gwa.amity.edu

Abstract - This paper focuses on the analysis and design of Electromagnetic Brakes when used with Swirl Mechanism, and is entitled as, " Swirl Mechanism Braking System" The basic objective of this paper is to come up with a Electromagnetic braking system that can be operated easily and reliably with the help of swirl mechanism, to provide appropriate amount of brake force in a quick response. This paper analysed the design of a Swirl Mechanism Braking System Optimization for various operational parameters are needed to be done. This paper introduces a swirl mechanism braking system to solve many problem such as thermal failure, wear and slow responses of the old vehicles braking system mathematical model built to measure the torque of swirl mechanism braking system and analyse the brake forces distribution in between the two types of the braking system

Keywords: Electromagnetism, Dissipation, Swirl

I. INTRODUCTION

In task of any sort of hardware, essential wellbeing framework is the slowing mechanism. The most essential plans of the slowing mechanism include the transformation of motor vitality to warm vitality by rubbing is exerted the contact between the two rubbing surface These type of brakes represent a few issues i.e. critical wear, blurring, mind boggling and moderate activation, absence of safeguard highlights, expanded fuel utilization because of intensity help, and the prerequisite for antilock controls To take care of these issues, a frictionless attractive braking had been produced Idea incorporates metals circle that will direct vortex flows created by the magnet. These electromagnetic are essentially frictionless, on the grounds that they don't require any contact between the circle and the braking component. At the point when power is connected to the loop an attractive field is created over the armature in view of the present streaming over the curl and makes armature get pulled in towards the loop.

Thus, it builds up a torque and in the long run the vehicle stops. The brake that is without wear, and has less-touchy temperature as compared to erosion brakes, contains quick, straight forward incitation, and also carries the lessened affectability to the wheel which is bolt it accomplished as an age of torque caused by braking and also by an attractive field which is moving over a conductor that makes an opposite attractive field by prompted swirl. Flows Contactless brakes



Figure 1:- Electromagnetic Braking System.

II. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

can be connected to any apparatus like cars, trains, thrill rides, pressure driven and turbo hardware, machine devices, lifts, and so forth The braking power can be changed in accordance with torque which is highly controlled by the stacks of fluctuating curl turns and also by expanding obtained voltage. All the process gives adaptability to do the task for framework and that makes all the things solid even at the time of changing the stack design. An investigation of swirl current slowing mechanism is performed to discover the down to earth furthest reaches of utilizing an electromagnetic stopping mechanism.

To make electro-magnetic brake works, an engaging advancement when go towards a way switch to turning course of wheel, we can see that spin currents spilling towards a course exchange to rotate of wheel.

This one makes a denying capacity to wheel. Change, in this way back-off the wheel Thus, we achieve electro-magnetic brake as transcendent coordinating instrument for further autos. Swirl current brake works as per Faraday's law of electromagnetic acceptance As per this law, at whatever point a conductor cuts attractive lines of powers, an emf is actuated in the conductor, the size of which corresponds to quality of the striking field and speed of conductor on the off chance that the conductor is a circle, there will be circulatory flows i.e. whirlpool flows in the circle. As indicated by Lenz's law, the course of the current is so as to contradict the reason development of the plate. Basically the vortex current brake comprises of two sections, a stationary attractive field framework and a strong turning part.

Which incorporate a metal circle Amid braking, the metal plate is presented to an attractive field from an electromagnet, creating whirlpool flows in the circle The attractive connection between the connected field and the vortex flows back.

Wheels of the vehicle additionally back off since the wheels are specifically coupled to the circle of the vortex current brake, hence delivering smooth halting movement.



Figure 2:- Design for Torque Generation

Swirl Mechanism (Eddy)Brakes: If the channel we are going through the appealing field isn't a wire that empowers the ability to stream helpfully away Despite all that we get electric streams, yet rather than spilling off some place, they whirl about inside the material These are what we call twirl streams They're electric streams made inside a channel by an appealing field that can't stream away so they spin around rather, dispersing their essentialness as warmth An entrancing viewpoint in regards to whirlpool streams is that they're not absolutely subjective: they stream particularly to try to stop whatever it is that causes them If the channel we are going through the appealing field isn't a wire that empowers the ability to stream helpfully away Despite all that we get electric streams, yet rather than spilling off some place,

the whirl about inside the material These are what we call twirl streams They're electric streams made inside a channel by an appealing field that can't stream away

so they spin around rather, dispersing their essentialness as warmth An entrancing viewpoint in regards to whirlpool streams is that they're not absolutely subjective: they stream particularly to try to stop whatever it is that causes them Lenz's law uncovers to us that this alluring field will endeavour to negate its inspiration, or, as it were magnet So the vortex streams and the second alluring field convey an upward power on the magnet that undertakings to keep it from falling That is the reason it falls simply more step by step As such, the vortex streams make a braking sway on the falling magnet This is in light of the fact that vortex streams constantly repudiate whatever causes them that we can use them as brakes in vehicles, engines, and another machine.

• Design of Motor

Power of motor = in N-m /s Rpm of motor = in rpm Calculation for final speed & torque Power of Motor by $P = 2\pi N T / 60$ Where, N \rightarrow Rpm of motor T \rightarrow Torque transmitted

- Magnetic force produced B =µIN
- Total Force produced $F = B^*B^*A/\mu G^*G$
- **Resistance of wire** $R = \rho L/A$
- Heat produced H = I*I*R*T
- The twisting moment (T'), $T' = P*60/2\pi N$
- Kinetic energyduring braking is, KE=1/2*m*(U2-V2)
- Maximum weight transferred from rear to front wheels on applying brakes,

Condition:

Wheel base equal to 3 times of the height of its Centre of Gravity above ground and adhesion factor of road is 06 $W=\mu'*h*f*w/(b*g)$

• Minimum Stoppage Distance

When vehicle deaccelerate with g=98 m/s2, $S = U^2/2g$

• Average Braking Force to stop vehicle.

Work done to stop vehicle = Change in it's KE

FS = 05MU2

• Braking Efficiency $\eta=04U2/S$

NOTE: The value of efficiency changes for each velocity and respective stoppage distance

#Shafts Subjected to Twisting Moment Only

 $T'/J = \tau/r$

#For round and solid shaft, polar moment of inertia,

 $J = \pi d^4 / 32$,

#So above equation becomes,

T' =
$$\pi \tau d3/16$$
,

Where,

I is current,

N is number of turns,

A is cross sectional area,

G is the gap between magnet and iron,

Mild steel C-45 can be selected for our project:

- Easily available in all sections
- Welding ability
- Machining ability
- Cutting ability
- Cheapest in all other metals

III.CONCLUSION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

While finishing up this part, we feel very with having finished happy the undertaking summary well on time. We had colossal down to earth understanding on the assembling calendars of the working task display. hence, upbeat to the teaching such express that of mechanical inclination turned out to be exceptionally valuable We are overpowered at the touching base of the focused on mission Without a doubt the joint endeavour had every one of the benefits of intrigue and eagerness appeared by all us the credit goes to the sound coordination of our clump partner in drawing out a creative satisfaction of our task depicted by the college The plan basis forced testing issues which anyway were welcome by us because of the accessibility research of good papers. The determination of decision of crude materials helped us in limiting the level of wear and tear. In this manner we have discovered that by the utilization of Swirl Mechanism slowing mechanism we can decrease the wear, upkeep cost, expanded strength is accomplished Subsequently, because of every one of these components, generally speaking expense is diminished Twirl Mechanism slowing mechanism is utilized for dynamic braking Because of its different applications as talked about before, it can use as an optional stopping mechanism The reason for the examination was to play out a relative investigation of hypothetical and handy braking time past which the electromagnetic brakes loses their viability Moreover, the magnets of highly attractive transition thickness may be utilized in the limit of tome of braking. Additionally, magnet should be situated on various areas which are near to the circle at outspread plan that show signs of improvement braking torque.

REFERENCES

- Manuel I Gonz'alez, "Experiments with eddy currents: the eddy current brake", European journal of mechanical engineering, pp.464-468, Published 20 April 2004.
- [2] J A Molina-Bol'ıvar, A J Abella-Palacios, "A laboratory activity on the eddy current brake", European journal of physics, doi:10.1088/0143-0807/33/3/697, pp. 697-707, 5 April 2012.
- [3] Baoquan Kou, Yinxi Jin, "Analysis and Design of Hybrid Excitation Linear Eddy Current Brake", ieee transactions on energy conversion, pp. 1-10, © 2014 ieee.
- [4] H. A. Sodano, J. S. Bae, D. J. Inman, andW. K.Belvin, "Improved concept and model of eddy current damper," J. Vib. Acoust., Vol. 128, no. 3, pp. 294–302, Jun. 2006.
- [5] A. H. C. Gosline and V. Hayward, "Eddy current brakes for haptic interfaces: Design, identification, and control.ASME Trans. Magn., Vol. 13, no. 6, pp. 669–677, Dec. 2008.
- [6] B. Ebrahimi, "Development of hybrid electromagnetic dampers for vehicle suspension systems," Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Mech. Eng., Univ. of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON, USA, 2009.
- [7] P. J. Wang and S. J. Chiueh, "Analysis of eddy-current brakes for high speed railway," IEEE Trans. Magn., Vol. 34, no. 4, pp. 1237–1239, Jul. 1998.
- [8] A. Wallace, A. V. Jouanne, S. Williamson, and A. Smith, "Performance prediction and test of adjustable, permanent-magnet, load transmission systems," in Proc. IEEE Conf. Ind. Appl., Chicago, IL, USA, 2001, pp. 1648–1655.
- [9] Der-Ming Ma, Jaw-Kuen Shiau, "The design of eddy-current magnet brakes", Transactions of the Canadian Society

for Mechanical Engineering, Vol. 35, no. 1, 2011.