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Design of Micro Flywheel Energy Storage System

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Key Words : Flywheel energy storage system(), Passive magnetic bearing()

Abstract

Flywheel energy storage systems have advantages over other types of energy storage devices in such aspects as unlimited charge/discharge cycles and environmental friendliness. In this paper we propose a millimeter scale flywheel energy storage device. The flywheel is supported by a pair of passive magnetic bearings and rotated by a toroidally wound electric motor/generator. The geometry of the bearings is optimized for the maximum dynamic performance.

μ_0 :	(H/m)	N_a :	a-
H_c :	(A/m)	I_a :	a- (A)
K_r :	(N/m)	I_0 :	(A)
K_z :	(N/m)	V_0 :	(V)
K_ϕ :	(N/m)	N :	
L_b :	(m)	f :	(Hz)
D_b :	(m)	m :	(kg)
\mathbf{M} :	(A/m)	x : x-	(m)
ψ :		y : y-	(m)
\mathbf{H} :	(A/m)	F_x : x	(N)
M_r :	(A/m)	F_y : y	(N)
M_θ :	(A/m)	z_i :	(m)
B_r :	(T)	δ_x :	x- (rad)
H_θ :	(A/m)	δ_y :	y- (rad)
T_a :	a- (Nm)	N_s :	
θ_a :	a- (rad)	T_x : x	(Nm)
θ_c :	a- (rad)	T_y : y	(Nm)
		I_p :	(kgm ²)
		I_r :	(kgm ²)

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1.

toroidally-wound BLDC

가

가

가

가

2.

toroidally-wound BLDC

가

Fig.1

4

(finite element method, FEM)[1]

[2]

가

Fig.2

가

15mWh, 가

10mWh, 5mWh

가 (current sheet) 가

[3]

가

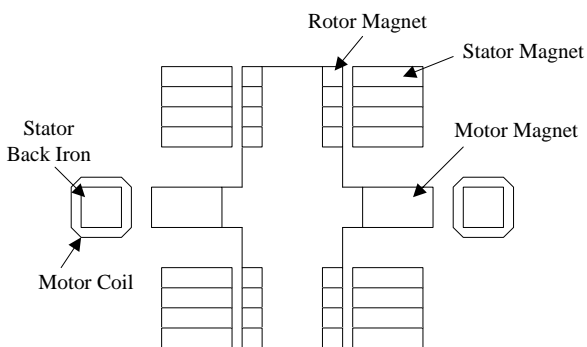


Fig. 1. The concept of micro flywheel energy storage system.

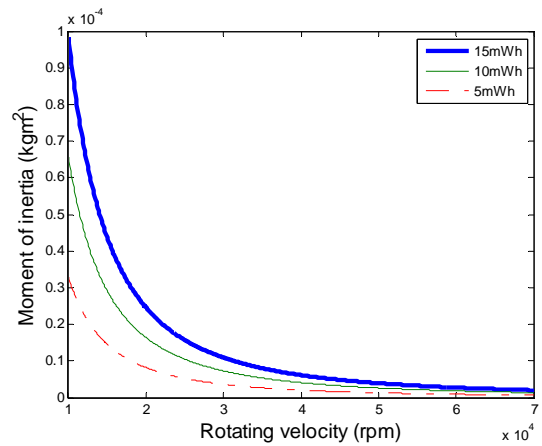


Fig. 2. The relationship between rotating velocity and moment of inertia to capacity.

10mWh
 .
 3.
 3.1

가 가
 가

가

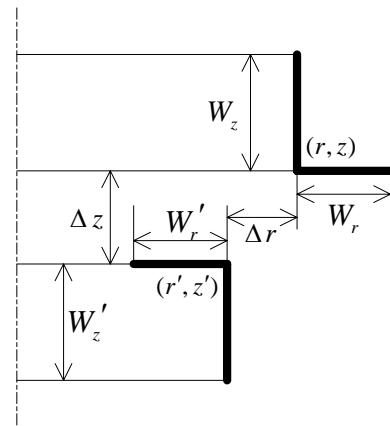


Fig. 5. Simplification of current sheets.

3.2 가

가 가

[4].

가 Fig.3

(a) axial array

, (b) Halbach array 90°

. Axial array

Halbach array 가

[4],
 axial

Fig.4

가 가

가 가

가

array

Fig.5

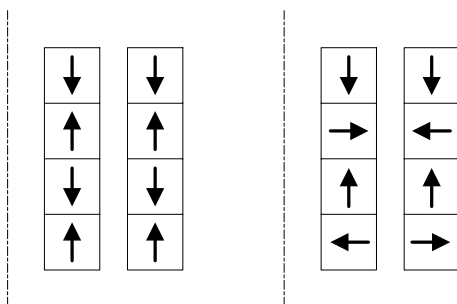


Fig. 3. Permanent magnet radial bearings. (a)Axial array, (b)Halbach array.

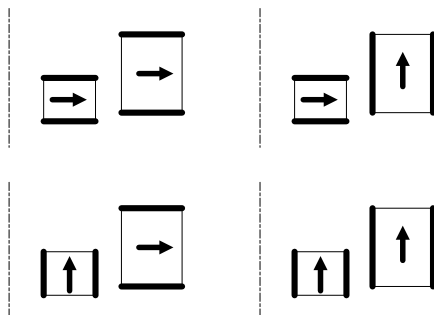


Fig. 4. Four types of the sections of magnet rings.

r-z
 2-D 가 x-y
 가 z

$$K_z = \mu_0 H_C^2 R_{aver} \{ S_1(W_z', W_z, \Delta r, \Delta z) - S_1(W_r', W_r, \Delta z, \Delta r) - S_2(W_r, W_z', \Delta z, \Delta r) - S_2(W_r', W_z, \Delta z, \Delta r) \} \quad (1)$$

$$S_1(w_1, w_2, \Delta_1, \Delta_2) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \{ (\Delta_1^2 + \Delta_2^2) [\Delta_1^2 + (w_1 + w_2 + \Delta_2)^2] \} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \{ [\Delta_1^2 + (w_2 + \Delta_2)^2] [\Delta_1^2 + (w_1 + \Delta_2)^2] \} \quad (2)$$

$$S_2(w_1, w_2, \Delta_1, \Delta_2) = \tan^{-1} \frac{\Delta_2}{w_2 + \Delta_1} + \tan^{-1} \frac{w_1 + \Delta_2}{\Delta_1} - \tan^{-1} \frac{w_1 + \Delta_2}{w_2 + \Delta_1} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_1} \quad (3)$$

Earnshaw

$$K_r = -\frac{K_z}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$K_\phi = \frac{1}{12}(L_b^2 - 3D_b^2)K_r \quad (5)$$

가 가 29mm 가
2.8924 × 10⁵N/m 가 가

4.

가 가 가 가 가 가

3.3

NdFeB
4mm
4
35mm, 16mm
0.2mm 가

Fig.6

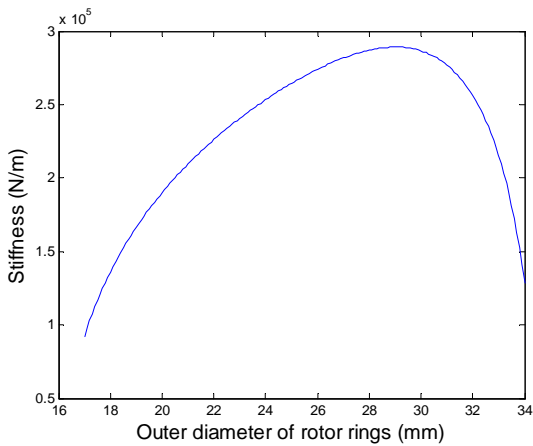


Fig. 6. Radial stiffness versus outer radius of rotor rings.

$$m\ddot{x} = F_x - x \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} K_r - \delta_{y0} \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} K_r z_i \quad (6)$$

$$m\ddot{y} = F_y - y \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} K_r + \delta_{yx} \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} K_r z_i \quad (7)$$

$$I_r \ddot{\delta}_x + I_p \Omega \dot{\delta}_y = T_x - \delta_x \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} (K_\phi + K_r z_i^2) + y \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} K_r z_i \quad (8)$$

$$I_r \ddot{\delta}_y - I_p \Omega \dot{\delta}_x = T_y - \delta_y \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} (K_\phi + K_r z_i^2) - x \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} K_r z_i \quad (9)$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{\sum K_r}{m} x - \frac{\sum K_r z_i}{m} \delta_y \quad (10)$$

$$\ddot{y} = -\frac{\sum K_r}{m} y + \frac{\sum K_r z_i}{m} \delta_x \quad (11)$$

$$\ddot{\delta}_x = \frac{\sum K_r z_i}{I_r} y - \frac{\sum (K_\phi + K_r z_i^2)}{I_r} \delta_x - \frac{I_p}{I_r} \Omega \dot{\delta}_y \quad (12)$$

$$\ddot{\delta}_y = -\frac{\sum K_r z_i}{I_r} x - \frac{\sum (K_\phi + K_r z_i^2)}{I_r} \delta_y + \frac{I_p}{I_r} \Omega \dot{\delta}_x \quad (13)$$

$$\dot{x} = \mathbf{A}x$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \dot{x} \\ y \\ \dot{y} \\ \delta_x \\ \dot{\delta}_x \\ \delta_y \\ \dot{\delta}_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sum K_r}{m} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{\sum K_r z_i}{m} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sum K_r}{m} & 0 & \frac{\sum K_r z_i}{m} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sum K_r z_i}{I_r} & 0 & -\frac{\sum (K_r + K_r z_i^2)}{I_r} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{I_p \Omega}{I_r} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{\sum K_r z_i}{I_r} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{I_p \Omega}{I_r} & -\frac{\sum (K_r + K_r z_i^2)}{I_r} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \dot{x} \\ y \\ \dot{y} \\ \delta_x \\ \dot{\delta}_x \\ \delta_y \\ \dot{\delta}_y \end{bmatrix}$$

A

5.

가 toroidally-wound BLDC 가

Fig.7

가

가

$$\mathbf{M} = H_c \cos \theta \hat{\mathbf{r}} \quad (14)$$

Maxwell

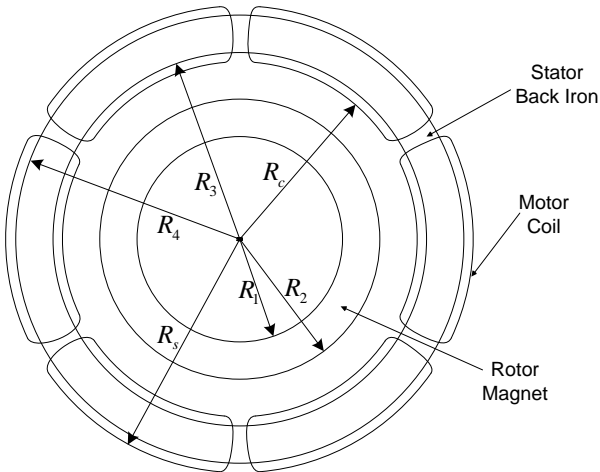


Fig. 7. The geometry of toroidally-wound BLDC motor.

$$\nabla^2 \psi = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{M} \quad (15)$$

ψ

$$\mathbf{H} = -\nabla \psi \quad (16)$$

$$\psi = (C_1 r + D_1 r^{-1}) \cos \theta, \quad 0 < r < R_1 \quad (17a)$$

$$\psi = (C_2 r + D_2 r^{-1}) \cos \theta, \quad R_1 < r < R_2 \quad (17b)$$

$$\psi = (C_3 r + D_3 r^{-1}) \cos \theta, \quad R_2 < r < R_3 \quad (17c)$$

C_1, C_2, D_1, D_2

$$r = 0, \quad \psi$$

$$r = R_1, \quad B_r = H_\theta$$

$$r = R_2, \quad B_r = H_\theta$$

$$r = R_3, \quad H_\theta = 0$$

$$\psi = -\frac{H_c}{2} \left\{ \left[\left(\frac{R_2}{R_3} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{R_1}{R_3} \right)^2 \right] r + (R_1^2 - R_2^2) r^{-1} \right\} \cos \theta \quad (18)$$

$$B_r = \frac{\mu_0 H_c}{2} \left[\left(\frac{R_2}{R_3} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{R_1}{R_3} \right)^2 \right] \left[1 + \left(\frac{R_3}{r} \right)^2 \right] \cos \theta \quad (19)$$

$$T_a = k_b k_r (\mu_0 H_c) N_a I_a \cos \theta_a \quad (20)$$

k_b, k_r

$$k_b = \frac{\sin(\theta_c / 2)}{\theta_c / 2} \quad (21)$$

$$k_r = \frac{4R_3^2 + R_3 R_c + R_c^2}{3(R_3^2 - R_1^2)(R_3 - R_c)} \times \left[\frac{1}{2} (R_2^2 - R_1^2) + R_1^2 \log \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \right] \quad (22)$$

가

BLDC

$$T = 3k_b k_r (\mu_0 H_c) N I_0 \cos \theta_0 \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{V_0}{N} = 4\pi k_b k_r \mu_0 H_c f \quad (24)$$

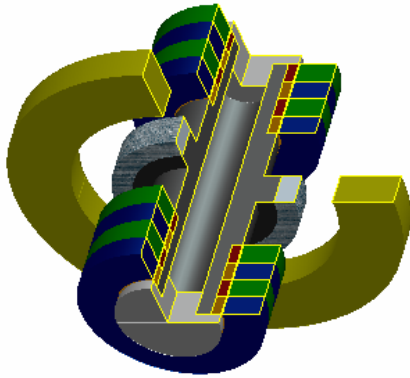


Fig. 8. The configuration of system.

6.

Fig.8
가

7.

wound BLDC toroidally-

Fig.9

20.0mm

가

10mWh

19170rpm
1.967mWh 가
10mWh 1/5

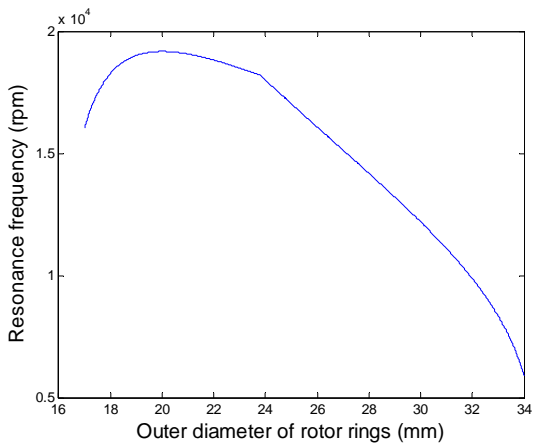


Fig.9. Optimal outer diameter of rotor rings.

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