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Kinetic energy storage

Theory and practice of advanced flywheel systems

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Kinetic energy storage

Theory and practice of advanced flywheel systems

To Franca and Alessandro

'From this follows that if the (Supreme) Intelligence refrained from moving the heavens they would continue to move, that is, to rotate, for some time thanks to the very virtue that sustains and continues circular motion, as it does in the case of the potter's wheel, which continues to spin for some time after its prime mover has ceased to move it'.

Francisci de Marchia, 'In libro sententiarum', 1323

'And there is an experiment: if you spin fast a large and heavy grinding wheel of a blacksmith and then you refrain from moving it, it continues to move owing to the impetus it acquired; moreover you could not stop it in a short time, but that impetus would be slowly and continuously dissipated owing to the resistance due to the gravity of the wheel until the motion stops; and perhaps if the wheel would last forever without any reduction or alteration and if there were no resistance to corrupt that impetus, the wheel would be moved for ever by it'.

Johannis Buridani, 'Quaestiones super libris quattuor de caelo et mundo', c. 1340

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Preface



Flywheels are among the most ancient mechanical devices known to man, and the use of the wheel for storing energy seems to be older than its use as a means of supporting vehicles.

It was, however, only since the early 1970s that the awareness of the growing costs of energy and of an eventual shortage of fossil fuel supplies engendered an interest in energy conservation and, in consequence, in energy storage devices, among which are flywheels.

Research on 'advanced' flywheels which can store as much energy per unit mass as other types of energy storage device has been undertaken in many countries, often supported by public funds.

This book is an attempt to systematize the results of research and to present and up-to-date 'state of the art' review of the subject, which the author feels is justified for the following reasons.

Firstly, there is no agreement on the practicability and the future possibilities of flywheel energy storage from either the technical or the economic viewpoint. Over-optimistic statements found in scientific literature often vie with unjustifiably pessimistic views. There is therefore a need to present unbiased information to help the designer or manager to appraise these devices in an informed and systematic way, though the author is bound to admit that his own moderate optimism on the future of flywheel devices may at times colour these pages. The reader cannot fairly expect otherwise.

Secondly, flywheel technology is a complex subject and, as far as high energy density flywheels are concerned, a highly specialized one, and it is not unusual to hear false statements or incorrect interpretations of recent results from otherwise well-informed persons. Nor should it be forgotten that flywheels are, and have been for centuries, a fundamental element of many machines. Their design is often regarded only in their ability to supply the required inertia to a rotating part without much concern for other characteristics.

Some of the results of the work aimed to produce viable flywheel accumulators can also be used to refine the design of flywheels used in 'conventional' applications, and so upgrade their performances.

The aims of this book are consequently twofold:

(i) to assemble information from various sources for those who have to decide the pros and cons of the various types of kinetic energy accumulator for given applications, and for the designers who must implement that decision.

(ii) to reveal to designers of rotating machinery of all types the full potential of modern flywheel technology.

Flywheel technology involves many aspects which belong traditionally to other disciplines. Thus the author's own technical background might be excused for any emphasis on the design of the rotor and its dynamic behaviour, while other perhaps not less-important elements receive less attention, consistent also with the need for reasonable economic constraints on the length of this book. An extended bibliography is intended for those who wish to delve deeper into these aspects.

The author expresses his sincere thanks to all persons and institutions without whose co-operation these pages would not have been written, and particularly to his colleagues and technicians of the Dipartimento di Meccanica of Politecnico (Technical University) di Torino, who took part in the research work on flywheel technology and whose suggestions, criticism and general exchange of ideas contributed much to this work; also to the Italian National Research Council (C.N.R.) who sponsored the work and under whose founding the research is proceeding and whose contribution is much appreciated. Thanks are also due to those who have participated in the research, and their research managers, in particular Dr P. Motta of CISE (formerly with Industrie Pirelli S.p.A.) whose co-operation was essential for the experimental part of the work, and to other research institutions with which a constant exchange of opinions and results has proven invaluable, especially to Dr D. W. Rabenhorst, whose fruitful and objective work at the Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University, has proved to be an invaluable source of ideas and encouragement.

The author also wishes to register his appreciation of the help given by Dr T. M. Barlow of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, who is responsible for the Mechanical Energy Storage Technology Project, sponsored by the US Department of Energy, and who provided the author with all the printed matter issued on the subject.

Last, but not least, a sincere thanks to my wife, Franca, both for her encouragement and for having done the tedious work of revising the manuscript.

G. Genta

Symbols

```
acceleration: effective molecular diameter
a
       radial clearance between the flywheel and the housing; damping
c
       coefficient
d
       distance
       average diameter of a bearing
d_{\mathbf{m}}
       diameter of a shaft
d_{s}
       energy; base of natural logarithms
e
       rolling resistance coefficient (at zero speed)
f_0
       acceleration of gravity
q
       disc thickness at radius r
h
       imaginary unit (i = \sqrt{-1})
       ratio between the specific heat at constant pressure and the specific
k
        heat at constant volume; stiffness
        mass; mass of the molecules
m
        'apparent' mass of the vehicle
m_a
        molecular mass
m_{\rm m}
        pressure
p
        generalized coordinate
q_i
        radius
r
        inner radius
        radius of inertia
        outer radius
r_{o}
        radial displacement; eccentricity
u
        mean velocity of the molecules
\bar{v}
z
        complex coordinate
        parameter for constant stress discs and bars; ratio \sigma_{u_1}/\sigma_{u_T}
В
C_{\mathsf{m}}
        aerodynamic drag torque coefficient
        aerodynamic X-force coefficient
E
        Young's modulus
G
        shear modulus
\bar{H}
        angular momentum
```

I

area moment of inertia

```
J
        mass moment of inertia
K
        shape factor; term expressing the dependence of the rolling
        resistance from the speed; Boltzmann constant
K_{\rm n}
        Knudsen number
        moment; Mach number
M
        aerodynamic drag torque
M_{a}
N
        number of spokes
N_{\rm A}
        Avogadro's number
P
        power
Q_{i}
        generalized force
        element of the plane stress stiffness matrix
Q_{ii}
R
        universal gas constant
R_{c}
        inner radius of the containment ring
R_{\rm e}
        Reynolds number
\boldsymbol{S}
        area; pumping speed
S_{ij}
T
        element of the elastic compliance matrix
        (absolute) temperature; period
T_{\rm c}
        Sutherland constant
        volume; velocity
V_{\rm f}
        fibre content of a composite material (in volume)
\dot{V_{\rm s}}
        velocity of sound
        thermal expansion coefficient
α
β
        ratio r_i/r_o
\beta_{ij}
        element of the plane strain compliance matrix
\frac{\gamma}{\delta}
        shear strain; ratio \sqrt{Q_{\rm cr}|Q_{\rm rr}}; structural damping factor (loss factor)
        ratio \alpha_c/\alpha_r; radial clearance in squeeze film dampers
        normal strain; non-dimensional eccentricity
3
        efficiency; viscosity
η
\theta
        polar angle
λ
        mean free path of the molecules; whirl speed
        ratio E_{\rm c}/E_{\rm r}
μ
        Poisson's ratio; kinematic viscosity
v
        velocity factor
        density of the material
ρ
        density of air
\rho_{\rm a}
        density of the gas in the flywheel container
\rho_{\mathsf{g}}
        normal stress
\sigma
        equivalent stress
\sigma_{\rm e}
        ultimate strength of the material
\sigma_{
m u}
        yield stress
\sigma_{\rm v}
        shear stress; transmission ratio
τ
\bar{\varphi}
        complex variable
        non-dimensional coordinate
X
ω
        angular velocity (spin speed)
        dynamic unbalance
χ
Ω
        angular velocity
        differentiation with respect to the variable x
( ),x
X
       cross product of vectors
```

Subscripts

0	circum	ferential	direction	í
	Circuin	iciciitiai	direction	

e equivalent

f flywheel; fibre

i inner

m matrix

o operating; outer

o, o operating overall

r radial direction; containment ring

s shaft

u ultimate

u.f. ultimate flywheel

z axial direction

L longitudinal direction of unidirectional composite materials

T transverse direction of unidirectional composite materials

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