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# Mobile Thermal Energy Recovery and Storage

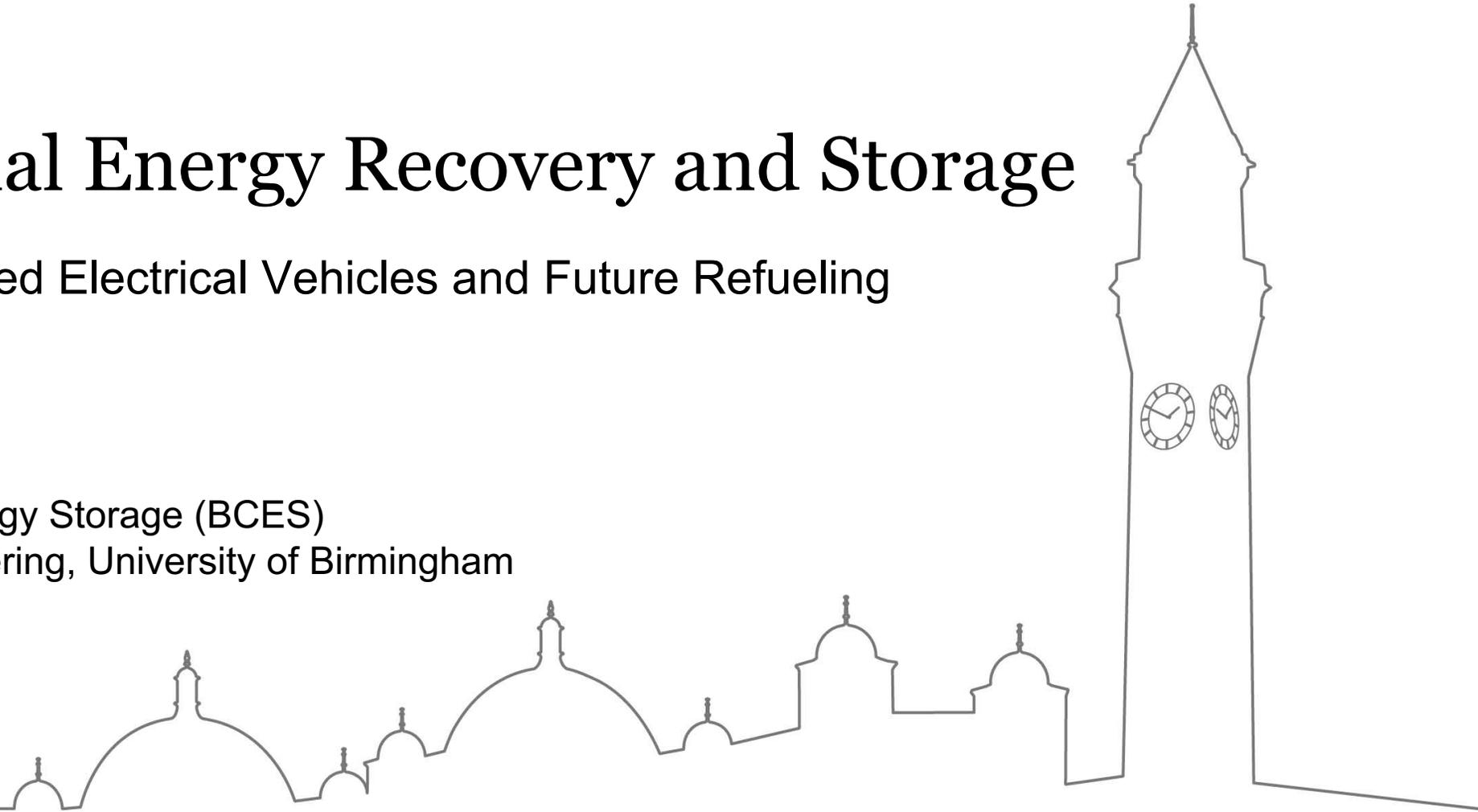
Multiple Energy-Powered Electrical Vehicles and Future Refueling  
Infrastructure

**Prof. Yulong Ding**

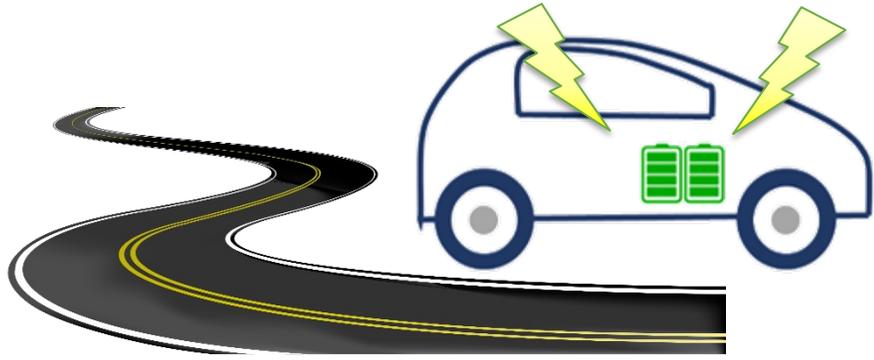
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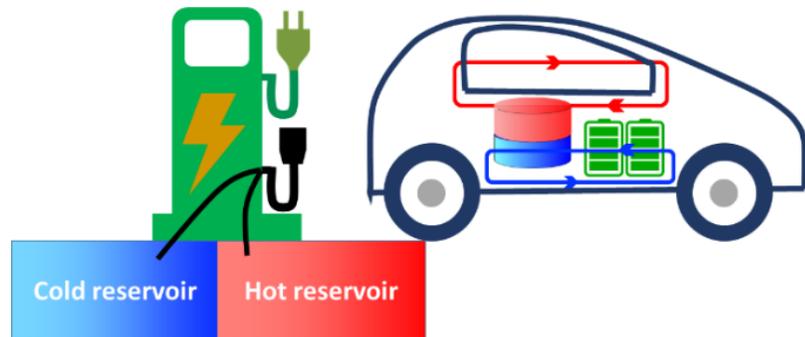
# Two pathways of extending the travelling range of EVs:



Mobile energy recovery and storage:

## 1. Mechanical energy recovery while driving:

- Harvest wasted mechanical/thermal energy
- Deposit in battery/thermal reservoir



## 2. Multi-vector energy charge while parking:

- Electricity charging in battery
- Thermal energy refueling in on-board thermal reservoir



# State-of-the-art

Two pathways of **extending the travelling range** of EVs:

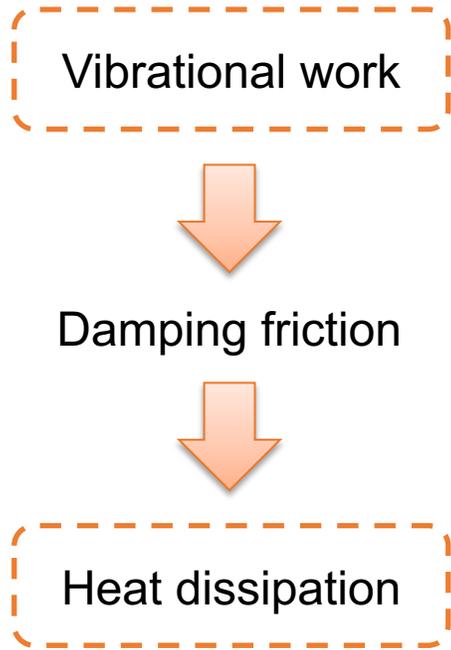
1. En-route recovery (while driving)
2. Direct refueling storage (while parking)



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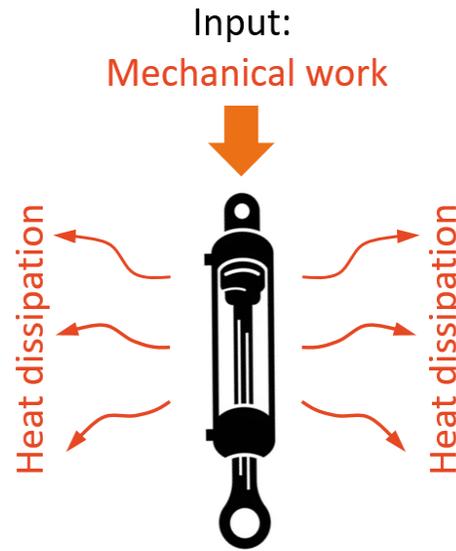
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# Energy Recovery (Turn waste to wealth)



Wasted  
about 10% of total  
energy

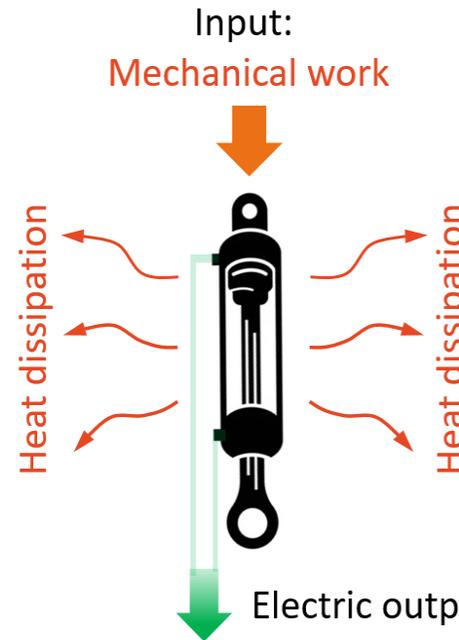
(a) Oil shock absorber



No electric output:

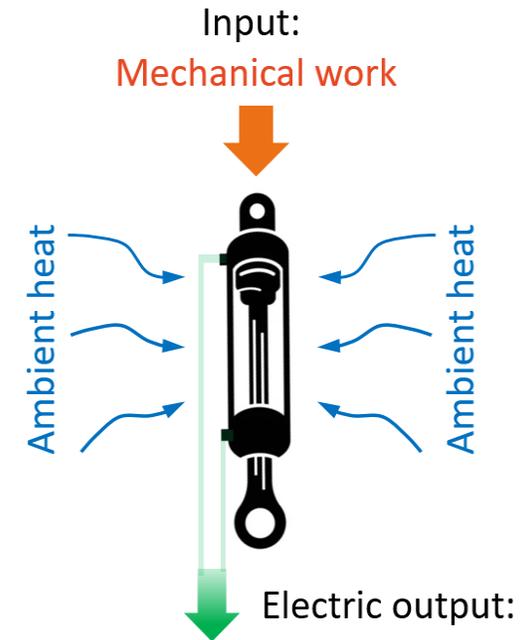
$$\text{Electricity} = 0$$

(b) Electromagnetic shock absorber



$$\text{Electricity} = \eta_{\text{mech}} \cdot \text{Work}$$

(c) Nanotriboelectrification shock absorber



$$\text{Electricity} = \eta_{\text{mech}} \cdot \text{Work} + \eta_{\text{therm}} \cdot \text{Heat}$$



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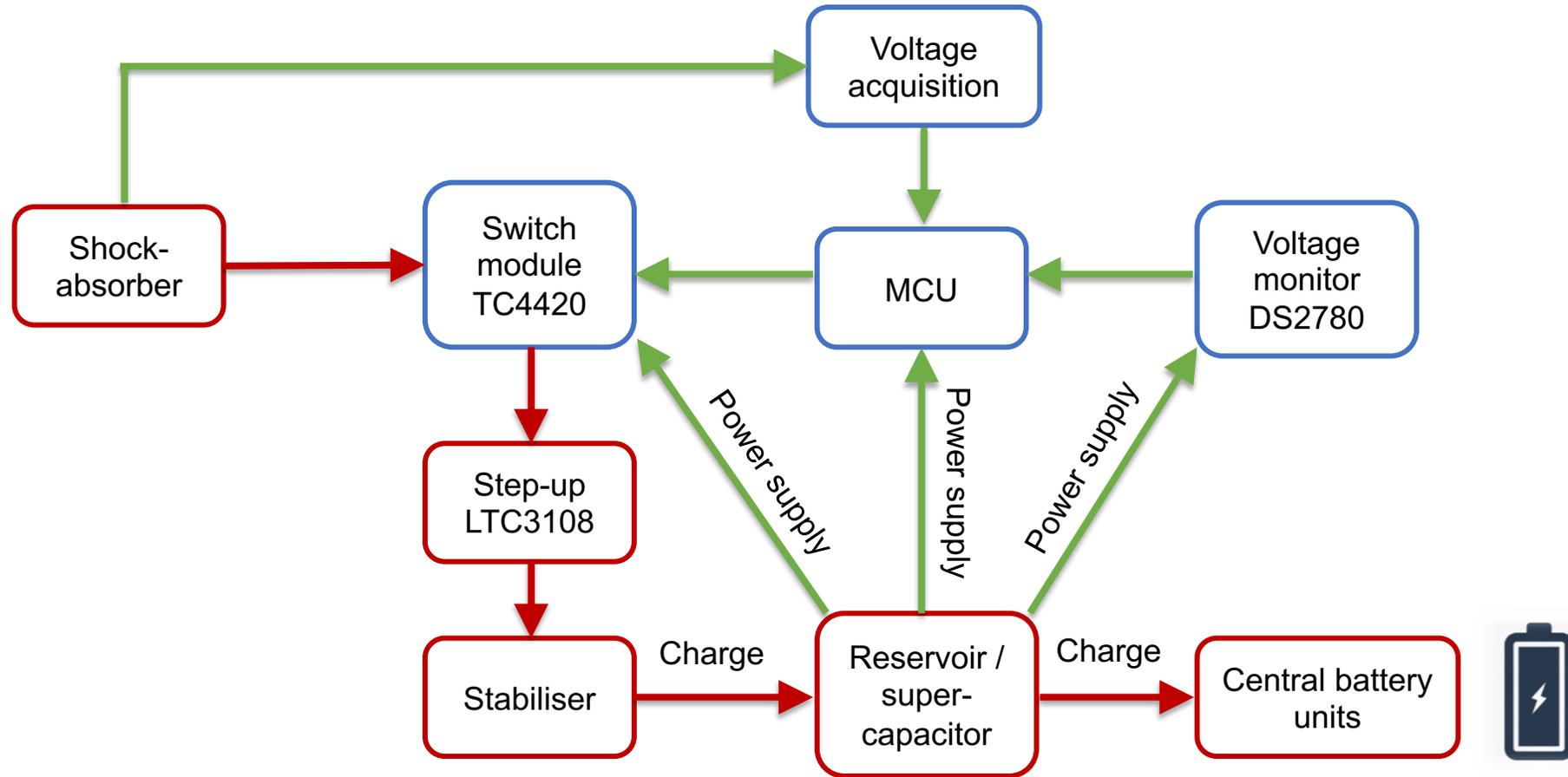
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Ref. IEEE Transactions on  
Vehicular Technology, 2013,  
62(3), 1065-1074.  
DOI: 10.1109/TVT.2012.2229308.

Ref. Electro-Intrusion Project |  
H2020 | European Commission  
n.d.  
<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101017858>

# From Device to Vehicle

Initial design of the whole circuit



# From Device to Vehicle



- Plug-in EV Rover Mini from 1995
- Integrate the Shock-absorber in
- Harvest Vibrational Energy for Charging
- Stretch its Travelling Range in Field Tests

