

Brought to you by [INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA](#)

Scopus

[Back](#)

A hybrid simulation and hardware approach for a regenerative braking system in an electric motorcycle

[International Journal of Power Electronics and Drive Systems](#) • Article • [Open Access](#) • 2026 • DOI: 10.11591/ijped.v17.i2.pp1265-1278

[Faisal, Faris Anwar Amir](#)^a ; [Toha, Siti Fauziah](#)^a ; [Noor, Nurul Muthmainnah Mohd](#)^a ; [Idris, Ahmad Syahrin](#)^b ; [Tokhi, Mohamad Osman](#)^c

^a Department of Mechatronics, Kulliyah of Engineering, International Islamic University Malaysia, Gombak St., Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, 53100, Malaysia

[Show all information](#)

0

Citations

[View PDF](#)[Full text](#) [Export](#) [Save to list](#) [Document](#)[Impact](#)[Cited by \(0\)](#)[References \(26\)](#)[Similar documents](#)

Abstract

Conventional electric motorcycles mostly depend on mechanical braking systems that dissipate kinetic energy as heat, resulting in significant energy losses, frequent battery recharging, and reduced operational efficiency. To address these limitations, a regenerative braking system (RBS) is designed and developed to recover and store kinetic energy during braking phases. The proposed RBS integrates a brushless DC (BLDC) motor that serves as a propulsion and energy regenerative unit, a lithium-ion battery for energy storage, and an Arduino microcontroller for real-time control and seamless system integration. A hybrid methodology combining MATLAB/Simulink simulations and hardware prototyping was adopted to evaluate system performance under various operating conditions. The simulation results demonstrated effective braking torque generation and back

electromotive force (EMF) recovery to validate the system's ability to convert kinetic energy into storable electrical energy. The proposed RBS achieved a theoretical energy recovery efficiency of approximately 70, attributed to internal resistance and motor back EMF variations. These findings demonstrate the potential of regenerative braking in improving the energy efficiency of electric motorcycles, extending battery life, and reducing dependency on external charging. Furthermore, this study establishes a foundation for future RBS development incorporating lightweight materials, cost-effective components, and intelligent control strategies that can contribute to advancing sustainable and energy-efficient urban mobility solutions. This is an open access article under the CC BY-SA license. <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

Author keywords

Electric motorcycle; Energy efficiency; Energy recovery; MATLAB simulation; Regenerative braking

Corresponding authors

Corresponding
author

S.F. Toha

Affiliation Department of Mechatronics, Kulliyah of Engineering, International Islamic University Malaysia, Gombak St., Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, 53100, Malaysia

Email address

tsfauziah@iium.edu.my

© Copyright 2026 Elsevier B.V., All rights reserved.

Abstract

Author keywords

Corresponding authors

About Scopus

[What is Scopus](#)

[Content coverage](#)

[Scopus blog](#)[Scopus API](#)[Privacy matters](#)

Language

[日本語版を表示する](#)[查看简体中文版本](#)[查看繁體中文版本](#)[Просмотр версии на русском языке](#)

Customer Service

[Help](#)[Tutorials](#)[Contact us](#)

ELSEVIER

[Terms and conditions](#) ↗ [Privacy policy](#) ↗ [Cookies settings](#)

All content on this site: Copyright © 2026 [Elsevier B.V.](#) ↗, its licensors, and contributors. All rights are reserved, including those for text and data mining, AI training, and similar technologies. For all open access content, the relevant licensing terms apply.

