

《液压传动》第一次作业

P7 1-1 解:

(2) 密封容积中的液体压力为:

$$p = \frac{W}{A} = \frac{W}{\frac{\pi}{4} d^2} = \frac{48000}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (160 \times 10^{-3})^2}$$

$$= 17 \text{ MPa}$$

(1) 由于要举起重物 W , 则:

$$F \cdot L \geq F_p \cdot l$$

$$\text{又 } F_p = p \cdot A_1 = p \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} d^2$$

$$= 1.7 \times 10^7 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times (15 \times 10^{-3})^2 = 3002 \text{ N} \sim 3006 \text{ N}$$

$$\Rightarrow F \geq F_p \frac{l}{L} = 3002 \times \frac{25}{750} = 100 \text{ N}$$

即至少在杆端施加 100N 的力

$$(3) h \cdot A_1 = h' \cdot A \Rightarrow h' = h \cdot \frac{A_1}{A} = h \cdot \left(\frac{d}{D}\right)^2$$

$$= 10 \times \left(\frac{15}{60}\right)^2 = 0.625 \text{ mm}$$

重物上升量为 0.625 mm

(4) 由题知: 大、小活塞运动过程均有摩擦力, 且杆料每往复运动一次, 有 0.2 cm^3 的泄漏

则密封容积中的液体压力为:

$$p' = \frac{W + F_{fx}}{A} = \frac{W + F_{fx}}{\frac{\pi}{4} D^2} \approx 17.69 \text{ MPa}$$

杆料上施加的力满足以下条件:

$$F' \cdot L \geq (F_p' + F_{fx}) \cdot l$$

$$\text{又油压阻力 } F_p' = p' \cdot A_1$$

$$= 1.769 \times 10^7 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times (15 \times 10^{-3})^2$$

$$= 3125 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{故杆料上施加力 } F' \geq \frac{(F_p' + F_{fx}) \cdot l}{L}$$

$$= \frac{(3125 + 175) \times 25}{750} \approx 110 \text{ N}$$

又因存在泄漏, 则 $h'' \cdot A + 0.2 \times 10^{-6} = h' \cdot A_1$

$$\therefore \text{重物上升量 } h'' = \frac{h' A_1 - 0.2 \times 10^{-6}}{A} \approx 0.554 \text{ mm}$$

1-2. 解: 液压泵流量恒为 q .

① 两缸并联时:

杆左、右两端负载不等, 且 $F_1 = 2F_2$.
两缸顺序动作, 右侧液压缸先完全顶出后, A_1 腔压力继续上升至一定值时, 左侧液压缸才会动作.
两缸移动速度相同. $v_{左} = v_{右} = \frac{q}{A_1}$
压力由负载决定,

$$p_{左} = \frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{2F_2}{A_1} \quad p_{右} = \frac{F_2}{A_1}$$

② 两缸串联时:

泵流量决定缸移动速度, 则.

$$v_{左}' = \frac{q}{A_1}$$

$$v_{左}' \cdot A_2 = v_{右}' \cdot A_1 \Rightarrow v_{右}' = \frac{q A_2}{A_1^2} = \frac{q}{2A_1}$$

缸内压力由负载压力决定, 则

$$p_{右}' = \frac{F_2}{A_1}$$

$$p_{左}' \cdot A_1 = F_1 + p_{右}' \cdot A_2 \Rightarrow p_{左}' = \frac{5F_2}{2A_1}$$

P20.

2-3. 解:

体积模量公式为:

$$K = \frac{1}{k} = -\frac{V_0}{\Delta V} \Delta p$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta p = -\frac{K \cdot \Delta V}{V_0} = -\frac{700 \times (49.9 - 50)}{50}$$

$$= 1.4 \text{ MPa}$$

2-3. 解:

由公式 (2-5) 知:

流动液体相邻层液间的内摩擦

$$\text{力为 } F_f = \mu \cdot A \cdot \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$A = \pi d \cdot L \quad du = v \quad dy = \frac{1}{2}(D-d)$$

$$F_f = \mu \cdot \pi d L \cdot \frac{v}{\frac{1}{2}(D-d)} \approx 8.55 \text{ N} = F \leftarrow \text{活塞拉力}$$



扫描全能王 创建

Ps6. 3-8. 解:

由题意: 阀芯的力平衡方程为

$$kx_0 = p \left[\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 - \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{\pi p}{4k} (D^2 - d^2)$$

$$= \frac{\pi \times 3 \times 10^6}{4 \times 8 \times 10^3} \times (22^2 - 20^2) \times 10^{-6} \times 10^3$$

$$\approx 24.74 \text{ mm}$$

Ps8. 3-20. 解:

根据题意, 先判断流动区域

$$\text{流速 } v = \frac{q}{A} = \frac{4q}{\pi d^2} = \frac{4 \times 150 \times 10^{-3}}{\pi \times 0.06^2 \times 60} \approx 0.884 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Re = \frac{vd}{\nu} = \frac{0.884 \times 0.06}{34 \times 10^{-6}} = 1560 < 2320$$

则: 液体流动处于层流区, $\alpha = 2$.

$$\text{沿程阻力系数 } \lambda = \frac{75}{Re} = \frac{75}{1560} \approx 0.048$$

沿程压力损失由公式(3-38)得:

$$\Delta P_f = \lambda \cdot \frac{H}{d} \cdot \frac{\rho v^2}{2}$$

$$= 0.048 \times \frac{H}{0.06} \times \frac{900 \times 0.884^2}{2} \approx 281.3 \text{ H (Pa)}$$

局部压力损失由公式(3-39)得:

$$\Delta P_f = \xi \cdot \frac{\rho v^2}{2} = 0.2 \times \frac{900 \times 0.884^2}{2} \approx 70 \text{ Pa}$$

则: 总损失水头满足

$$p g h_w = \Delta P_f + \Delta P_f + \Delta P$$

$$\Rightarrow h_w = 0.032 \text{ H} + 2.026 \text{ (m)}$$

液面到泵入口的伯努力方程为(以液面为基准)

$$z_1 + \frac{p_1}{\rho g} + \frac{\alpha_1 v_1^2}{2g} = z_2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho g} + \frac{\alpha_2 v_2^2}{2g} + h_w$$

$$\Rightarrow H = - \left(\frac{p_2}{\rho g} + \frac{\alpha_2 v_2^2}{2g} + h_w \right)$$

$$= - \left(\frac{-0.04 \times 10^6}{900 \times 9.8} + \frac{2 \times 0.884^2}{2 \times 9.8} + 0.032 \text{ H} + 2.026 \right)$$

得: 泵的吸油高度最大为 2.35 m 左右均可
2.26 - 2.36 m. (取面及过程中保留小数问题)



扫描全能王 创建

P83

《液压传动》第二次作业.

4-1. 解:

a) $P_{出} = 0$, 接油箱b) $P_{出} = 0$, 接了油箱c) $P_{出} = \Delta P$, 节流阀d) $P_{出} = \frac{F}{A}$, 出口直接接无杆腔

e). 不计压力损失, 则有:

$$T_m = \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta P \cdot V_m \Rightarrow \Delta P = \frac{2\pi T_m}{V_m}$$

$$\text{故 } P_{出} = \Delta P = \frac{2\pi T_m}{V_m}$$

4-3. 解:

1) 理论流量.

$$q_t = V_p \cdot n = 168 \times \frac{950}{60} = 2660 \text{ mL/s} = 159.6 \text{ L/min}$$

2) 容积效率.

$$\eta_v = \frac{q}{q_t} = \frac{150}{159.6} \approx 93.98\%$$

3) 机械效率.

$$\eta_m = \frac{\eta}{\eta_v} = \frac{0.87}{0.9398} \approx 92.57\%$$

4) 额定工况下所需驱动功率

$$P = \frac{P \cdot q}{\eta} = \frac{150 \times 10^3 \times 29.5 \times 10^6}{0.87 \times 60} \approx 84.77 \text{ kW}$$

5) 泵转矩:

$$T = \frac{P}{2\pi n} = \frac{84.77 \times 60}{2\pi \times 950} \approx 852.1 \text{ N.m}$$

P84.

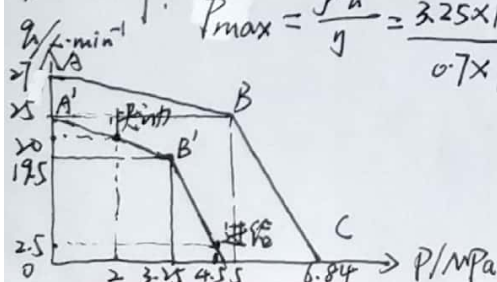
4-6. 解:

$$\text{进给功率 } P_1 = \frac{P_1 q_1}{\eta} = \frac{4.5 \times 10^6 \times 2.5 \times 10^{-3}}{0.7 \times 60} \approx 0.268 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{快速移动功率 } P_2 = \frac{P_2 q_2}{\eta} = \frac{2 \times 10^6 \times 20 \times 10^{-3}}{0.7 \times 60} \approx 0.95 \text{ kW}$$

最大功率

$$P_{max} = \frac{P q}{\eta} = \frac{3.25 \times 10^6 \times 19.5 \times 10^{-3}}{0.7 \times 60} \approx 1.51 \text{ kW}$$



4-7. 解:

快速进给时:

$$P_1 = \frac{P_1 (q_1 + q_2)}{\eta} = \frac{1 \times 10^6 \times (40 + 6) \times 10^{-3}}{0.8 \times 60} \approx 0.96 \text{ kW}$$

工作进给时:

$$P_2 = \frac{P_2 \cdot q_1 + P_2 \cdot q_2}{\eta} = \frac{0.3 \times 10^6 \times 40 \times 10^{-3} + 4.5 \times 10^6 \times 6 \times 10^{-3}}{0.8 \times 60} = 0.8125 \text{ kW}$$

故所需电动机功率至少为 0.96 kW

4-9. 解:

马达所需输入流量

$$q = \frac{V \cdot n}{\eta_v} = \frac{105 \times 10^{-3} \times 30}{0.9} \approx 3.5 \text{ L/min}$$

$$\text{输出转矩: } T = \frac{\Delta P \cdot V}{2\pi} \cdot \eta_m = \frac{P - P_2}{2\pi} \cdot V \cdot \eta_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{输入压力 } P = P_2 + \frac{2\pi T}{V \cdot \eta_m}$$

$$= 0.2 + \frac{2\pi \times 52.5}{105 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.9} \approx 3.69 \text{ MPa}$$

即该马达所需的流量与压力

分别为 3.5 L/min、3.69 MPa.



扫描全能王 创建

《液压传动》第三次作业

P101 5-2. 解:

$$\text{加速度 } a = \frac{v}{t} = \frac{1}{0.2 \times 60} \approx 0.584 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\text{受力分析: } PA = F_f + mg + a$$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 \quad g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow P \approx 3.154 \text{ MPa}$$

$$q = vA = 7 \times 10^3 \times \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 \approx 26.94 \text{ L/min}$$

5-3. 解:

① 柱塞移动

$$v = \frac{q}{A} = \frac{49}{\frac{\pi}{4} d^2} \quad F = PA = \frac{P \pi d^2}{4}$$

② 柱塞固定

v, F 同上

原因: v 与 F 相等. 运动的相对性

P102 5-4. 解:

$$1) F_1 = F_2 \begin{cases} F_1 = P_1 A_1 - P_2 A_2 \\ F_2 = P_2 A_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P_2 = 0.5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$F_1 = F_2 = P_2 A_1 = 0.5 \times 10^6 \times 10^{-2} = 0.5 \times 10^4 \text{ N}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{q_1}{A_1} = \frac{12 \times 10^3}{10^{-2} \times 60} = 0.2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{q_2}{A_2} = \frac{0.8 q_1}{A_1} = 0.016 \text{ m/s}$$

$$2). \text{缸1: } P_1 A_1 = P_2 A_2 \Rightarrow P_2 = 1.125 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{缸2: } F_2 = P_2 \cdot A_1 = 71250 \text{ N (max)}$$

$$3). \text{缸2: } F_2 = 0 \Rightarrow P_2 = 0$$

$$F_1 = P_1 A_1 = 0.9 \times 10^6 \times 10^{-2} = 9000 \text{ N}$$

5-5. 解:

$$F_{\text{左}} = F_{\text{右}} \Rightarrow P_1 \cdot \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = P_2 \cdot \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_2 = P_1 \frac{D^2}{d^2}$$

P178.

7-1. 解:

$$\Delta P = \Delta P_n \left(\frac{q}{q_n} \right)^2 = 0.015 \text{ MPa} < 0.06 \text{ MPa}$$

不会引起泵吸油不充分现象.

7-2. 解:

$$V_0 = \frac{V_w \left(\frac{1}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{\left(\frac{1}{P_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - \left(\frac{1}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}}$$

$$\text{① 等温条件: } n=1 \Rightarrow V_0 = 11.1 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{② 绝热条件 } n=1.4 \Rightarrow V_0 = 13.806 \text{ L}$$

7-4. 解:

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{2} P_1 A \cdot l v^2 \left(\frac{0.4}{P_0} \right) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{P_1}{P_0} \right)^{0.286} - 1 \right]^{-1}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \pi d^2 \quad v = \frac{q}{A} \quad P_1 = 1.05 P_2 \text{ 作}$$

$$P_0 = 0.9 P_2 \text{ 作}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_0 \approx 0.205 \text{ L}$$



扫描全能王 创建

<<液压传动>>第四次作业.

P157 6-1解:

$$F_{bs} = 2C_d C_v \cdot \frac{\omega \sqrt{C_f^2 + X_v^2}}{2DX} \Delta p \cos \phi$$

6-2解:

$$\text{负载压力: } p = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{F}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4} - \frac{\pi d^2}{4}} \approx 0.398 \text{ MPa}$$

根据薄壁小孔流量公式:

$$q = C_d A_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p}{\rho}} = C_d \cdot \pi d v \cdot X_v \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2(p - p_0)}{\rho}}$$

$$\approx 2.364 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{活塞速度: } v = \frac{q}{\frac{\pi (D^2 - d^2)}{4}} \approx 0.47 \text{ m/s}$$

阀芯受稳态液动力:

$$F_{bs} = 2C_d C_v \cdot A_0 \cdot \Delta p \cos \phi$$

$$A_0 = \pi d v \cdot X_v$$

$$F_{bs} \approx 75.554 \text{ N} \text{ 方向向右, 使阀口关闭}$$

6-3解: 受力 $F + P_k A_v = P_1 A_1$

$$P_k \cdot A_k = P_1 \cdot A \quad A_k = 3A \Rightarrow P_1 = 3P_k$$

$$\Rightarrow P_k \approx 3.85 \text{ MPa} \text{ (控制力)}$$

$$P_{18} \quad P_1 = 3P_k \approx 11.54 \text{ MPa} \text{ (最大压力)}$$

6-6解:

$$\text{① 外负载无穷大: } P_{出} = P_c = 2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_A < P_c, \quad P_{出} \text{ 时, B, C 均直通}$$

$$\text{② B 遥控口堵位, } P_{BC} = P_B + P_c = 3.4 \text{ MPa} > P_A$$

$$\text{则 } P_{出} = P_A = 3 \text{ MPa}$$

B 与 C 串联

6-9解:

$$\text{① } P_c = \frac{F_1}{A_{\pi}} = 1.4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_B = \frac{F_2}{A_{\pi}} + p \cdot \frac{A_{右}}{A_{左}} = 0.5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_A = P_c + \Delta p = 1.6 \text{ MPa}$$

(2) 额定压力: 2.5 MPa

$$\text{(3) 卸1进油: } q_1 = A_{\pi} \cdot v_1 = 100 \times 10^{-4} \times 3.5 \times 10^{-2} = 21.4 \text{ min}$$

$$\text{卸2进油: } q_2 = A_{\pi} \cdot v_2 = 24 \text{ min}$$

$$q_3 = q_2 \cdot \frac{A_{右}}{A_{左}} = 12 \text{ min}$$

$$q_{总} = A_{\pi} \cdot (v_1 + v_2) = 45 \text{ min}$$

$$q_b = 16 \text{ L/min}, \quad q_p = 25 \text{ L/min}$$

↓

阀3.

↓

泵, 阀1, 2. 与节流阀

(两缸不同时间动作).

P159.

6-10解:

$$1) \text{ ① } P_x > P_y \text{ 则: } P_{出} = P_x$$

$$\text{② } P_x < P_y \text{ 则: } P_{出} = P_y$$

$$2) \quad P_{出} = P_x + P_y \text{ 设定}$$

(顺序阀常闭, 达到压力值才开)



扫描全能王 创建

《液压传动》第五次作业

P159 6-13解:

$$a). v = q_p / A_1 = 10 \times 10^{-3} / 50 \times 10^{-4} = 2 \text{ m/min}$$

$$p = \frac{F_L}{A_1} = \frac{10^4}{50 \times 10^{-4}} = 2 \text{ MPa} < p_T$$

压力由负载决定

$$b). v = q_p / A_1 = 2 \text{ m/min}$$

$$p = \frac{F_L}{A_1} = 0.2 \text{ MPa} < p_T$$

c). 泵出口压力由溢流阀决定

$$\Rightarrow p_T \cdot A_1 = F_L + \Delta p A_2$$

节流阀压差 $\Delta p = 0.8 \text{ MPa}$

$p = 2 \text{ MPa}$ 故泵工作压力 2.4 MPa

$$\text{节流阀流量 } q_T = C_d A_T \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p}{\rho}} \quad (3-48)$$

$$= 2.66 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 1.595 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$$

$$v = \frac{q_T}{A_2} = 0.638 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$$

d). $p = 2 \text{ MPa}$ (负载压力) $\Delta p = 0.8 \text{ MPa}$

$$\text{令溢流阀打开 } q_T = C_d A_T \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p}{\rho}} = 1.329 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$= 7.98 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$$

$$q_{\text{泵}} \Rightarrow q_T > q_p = 10 \text{ L/min}$$

故溢流阀不导通。

$$q_T' = \frac{1}{2} q_p = 5 \text{ L/min}$$

$$\text{由 } q_T' = C_d A_T \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p'}{\rho}} \text{ 得 } \Delta p' = 0.314 \text{ MPa}$$

$$p_p \cdot A_1 = F_L + \Delta p' \cdot A_2 \Rightarrow p_p = 2.157 \text{ MPa}$$

$$v = \frac{q_p}{A_1} = 2 \text{ m/min}$$

e). 全溢流阀关闭。

$$\Delta p = \left(\frac{q_p}{C_d A_T} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\rho}{2} = 0.491 \text{ MPa}$$

$$p_1 A_1 = 0.3 \times 10^6 A_2 + F_L \Rightarrow p_1 = 2.15 \text{ MPa}$$

$$p_p = p_1 + \Delta p > p_T$$

故溢流阀工作。

$$p_p = 2.4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Delta p' = p_p' - p_1 = 0.25 \text{ MPa}$$

$$q_T = C_d A_T \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p'}{\rho}} = 7.14 \text{ L/min}$$

$$v = \frac{q_T}{A_1} = 1.42 \text{ m/min.}$$

f). 令溢流阀关闭。

同止, $\Delta p = 0.14 \text{ MPa}$.

$$p_1 = 2.15 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Delta p + p_1 < p_T$$

故泵未泄荷。

$$p_p = \Delta p + p_1 = 2.29 \text{ MPa.}$$

$$v = \frac{q_p}{A_1} = 2 \text{ m/min.}$$

g). 负载压力 $p_1 = \frac{F_L}{A_1} = 2 \text{ MPa} < p_T$

溢流阀关闭。

$$\Delta p = p_1 = 2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$q_T = C_d A_T \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p}{\rho}} = 2.52 \text{ L/min.}$$

$$p_p = p_1 = 2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$v = \frac{q_p - q_T}{A_1} = 1.5 \text{ m/min}$$

h). 同止, $p_1 = 2 \text{ MPa} < p_T$

$$\Delta p = p_1 = 2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$q_T = 1.26 \text{ L/min} > q_L$$

故 $v = 0 \text{ m/min}$.

$$q_T' = C_d A_T \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p'}{\rho}} = q_L$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta p' = 1.26 \text{ MPa.}$$

缸不动力, 开口较大。



P160. 6-14 解:

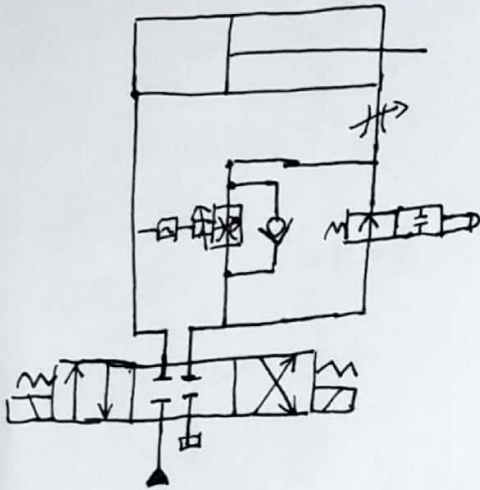
$$p = \frac{F}{A} = 0.05 \sim 4 \text{ MPa}$$

不利于节省泵能耗。

但可使调速阀有良好的流量稳定性。

图 6-37。

P161. 6-18 解:



6-19 解:

① 断电:

a). $P_A > P_B$ 关

$P_A < P_B$ $B \rightarrow A$

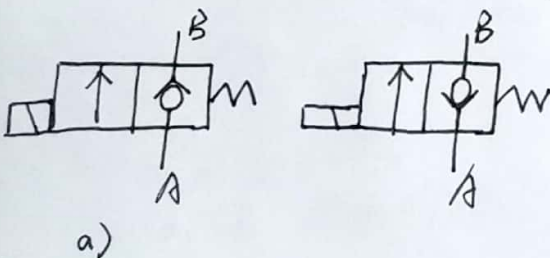
b) $P_A > P_B$ $A \rightarrow B$

$P_A < P_B$ 关

② 得电:

a). A B 接通 \rightleftharpoons

b). A B 接通 \rightleftharpoons



《液压传动》第 8.9 章作业

P191. 8-2 解. $\Delta P_T = P_T - P_1$

① 活塞向右运动

$$P_1 = \frac{F}{A_1} \quad q_{11} = C_{AT} \Delta P_T^y$$

$$v_1 = \frac{q_{11}}{A_1} = \frac{C_{AT} \Delta P_T^y}{A_1}$$

$$= \frac{C_{AT} (P_T A_1 - F)^y}{A_1^{1+y}}$$

$$k_{v1} = \frac{A_1^{1+y}}{C_{AT} (P_T A_1 - F)^{y+1}}$$

② 活塞向左运动

$$P_P = P_2 = \frac{F}{A_2} \quad \Delta P_T = P_1$$

$$P_1 A_1 + F = P_2 A_2 = P_P A_2$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1 = \frac{P_P A_2}{A_1} - \frac{F}{A_1}$$

$$q_{11} = C_{AT} \Delta P_T^y = C_{AT} \left(\frac{P_P A_2}{A_1} - \frac{F}{A_1} \right)^y$$

$$v_2 = \frac{q_{11}}{A_1} = \frac{C_{AT} (P_P A_2 - F)^y}{A_1^{1+y}} \quad k_{v2} = - \frac{\partial F}{\partial v}$$

$$k_{v2} = \frac{A_1^{1+y}}{C_{AT} (P_P A_2 - F)^{y+1}} \quad (\text{稳态函数求导})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \left(\frac{P_P A_2 - F}{P_T A_1 - F} \right)^y \quad \frac{k_{v1}}{k_{v2}} = \left(\frac{P_T A_1 - F}{P_P A_2 - F} \right)^{y+1}$$

$$A_1 > A_2 \quad \downarrow \quad y \leq 1$$

$$> 1$$

$$v_1 > v_2$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$> 1$$

$$k_{v1} > k_{v2}$$

P192 8-5 解:

1) 负载压力 $P_1 = \frac{F}{A_1} = 3 \text{ MPa}$

$P_2 = \Delta P_{\min} = 0.5 \text{ MPa}$. 调速阀产生的泵压

为 $\frac{1}{2} P_2 = 0.25 \text{ MPa}$

$P_P = \frac{1}{2} P_2 + P_1 = 3.25 \text{ MPa} \quad P_{T\max} = P_P = 3.25 \text{ MPa}$

(2). $P_1 A_1 = F + P_2 A_2$

$$\Rightarrow P_2 = P_1 \frac{A_1}{A_2} - \frac{F}{A_2}$$

$F = 0 \text{ MPa} \rightarrow P_{2\max} = P_{1\max} \frac{A_1}{A_2} = 6.5 \text{ MPa}$

$P_{1\max} = P_T = 3.25 \text{ MPa}$

(3). $\eta_{\max} = \frac{FV}{P_P q_P} = \frac{30000 \times 0.2}{3.25 \times 10^6 \times 25 \times 10^{-3}} \approx 7.38\%$

8-7 解:

11). $\eta_V = 1 - \frac{k_1 P}{V_n} \quad (P_{62} 4-4)$

$$= 1 - \frac{k_1 \cdot P_P}{V_P \cdot \eta_P} \Rightarrow k_1 = 1.33 \times 10^{-9}$$

(8-24) $k_v = \frac{A_1^2}{k_1} = 75200 \text{ N/(cm} \cdot \text{min}^{-1})$

(2) $\eta_C = \frac{P_o}{P_i} = \frac{F \cdot v}{P_P q_P} = \frac{P_P \cdot A_1 \cdot q_P / A_1}{P_P \cdot q_P} = 1$

(3) $\eta_{\text{泵}} = \eta_m \cdot \eta_V = 0.72$

$\eta_{\text{缸}} = \eta_m \cdot \eta_V' = 0.931$

$\Rightarrow \eta = \eta_{\text{泵}} \cdot \eta_{\text{缸}} \cdot \eta_C = 0.67032 = 67.032\%$

P193 8-9 解:

1) 泵最大流量

$$q_{P\max} = \eta_P \cdot V_{P\max} \cdot \frac{\eta_P}{\eta_{\text{泵}}} = 107.3 \text{ L/min}$$

马达最大转速:

$$\eta_{M\max} = \frac{q_{P\max}}{V_M} \cdot \frac{\eta_m}{\eta_{\text{mm}}} = 676 \text{ r/min}$$

输出转矩 $T_m = \frac{P_P \cdot V_M}{2\pi} \cdot \eta_{\text{mm}} = 176 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$

输出功率 $P_m = \eta_{M\max} \cdot T_m = 12.46 \text{ kW}$

(2). $T_{\text{泵}} = \frac{P_P \cdot V_{P\max}}{2\pi \cdot \eta_{\text{泵}}} = 168.8 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$



8-10. 解.

油泵的排量可作初步调速

$$q_p = 1200 \cdot V_p = [0, 9.6] \text{ L/min}$$

再调马达的排量, 调转速.

$$n_m = \frac{q_p}{V_m} = [800, 2400] \text{ r/min.}$$

当 $n_m < 800$ 时, 通过调节泵排量调速, 此时 V_m 恒为 12 mL/r

$$n_{\text{max}} = 2400 \text{ r/min}$$

$$T_{\text{max}} = \frac{P \cdot V_{\text{max}}}{2\pi} = 7.64 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = 2\pi \cdot n_m \cdot T_m = 2\pi \times 2400 \times 4$$

取决于泵最大功率 $= 0.64 \text{ kW}$

8-11. 解. 图 8-20

$$(1) \eta_c = \frac{P_1 - P_2 \frac{A_2}{A_1}}{P_p} = \frac{1.9 - 0.4 \times \frac{25}{50}}{2.4} = 70.8\%$$

(线性)

$$(2) \eta_c = \frac{1}{5} \eta_c = 14.2\%$$

(3) 采用, 变压式变量泵和节流阀组成的调速回路

$$\eta_c = \frac{P_1 \cdot q}{P_p \cdot q_p} = \frac{P_1}{P_1 + \Delta P} = \frac{2.1}{2.4} = 87\%$$

P207

9-1 解.

(1) 5.5 MPa 中

(2) 右位. 3.5 MPa

(3) 左位. 0.5 MPa

P208

9-5 解.

(1) 6 MPa 6 MPa $1.5 \sim 6 \text{ MPa}$ (视情况)

(2) 4.5 MPa 4.5 MPa 0

9-7 解.

无自锁. 单向阀

9-8 解.

泵出口压力为 0. 控制油路压力为 0
电磁铁不动作.

泵出口处设单向阀, 背压
(控制油前)

9-9. 解.

防回油下落. 背压 $P_1 = \frac{F}{A_2} = 1.5 \text{ MPa}$

向下运动. 压力 $P_2 = \frac{F_f + F_L - G}{A_1} + \frac{1}{2} P_1$
 $= 3.5 \text{ MPa}$

1 阀 $> 3.5 \text{ MPa}$

3 阀 $> 1.5 \text{ MPa}$

P209

9-12 解

(1) 通电. 2 不工作.

$$q_{T1} = C_d A_{T1} \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta P_1}{\rho}} = 2.4 \text{ L/min}$$

$$\Delta P_1 = P_T - P_1 = 1.6 \text{ MPa}$$

$$v = \frac{q_{T1}}{A_{T1}} = 0.48 \text{ m/min}$$

断电时 1, 2 均工作.

$$\Delta P_1 + \Delta P_2 = 1.6 \text{ MPa}$$

$$q'_{T1} = q'_{T2} = C_d A_{T1} \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta P_1}{\rho}} = C_d A_{T2} \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta P_2}{\rho}}$$

$$\Delta P_1 = 4\Delta P_2 = 1.28 \text{ MPa}$$

$$q'_{T1} = q'_{T2} = 2.144 \text{ L/min}$$

$$v = \frac{q'_{T1}}{A_{T1}} = 0.4288 \text{ m/min}$$

(2) 调换后

通电时速度会增大一倍

断电时速度不变



扫描全能王 创建

P_{210}
9-13 解.

$$P_1 = \frac{F_1}{A} = 4 \text{ MPa} \quad P_2 = \frac{F_2}{A} = 6 \text{ MPa}$$

1) 顺序阀 6.8-7 MPa YLF. > 7 MPa

12) 进 6.8-7 MPa. 出 4 MPa

