

Design and Modeling of Fluid Power Systems

ME 597/ABE 591 Lecture 8

Dr. Monika Iwantysynova

MAHA Professor Fluid Power Systems

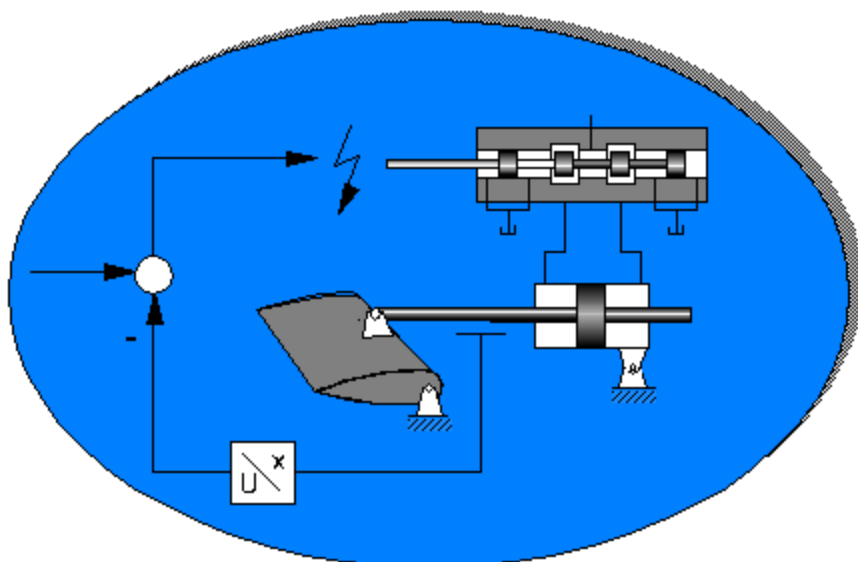
MAHA Fluid Power Research Center
Purdue University



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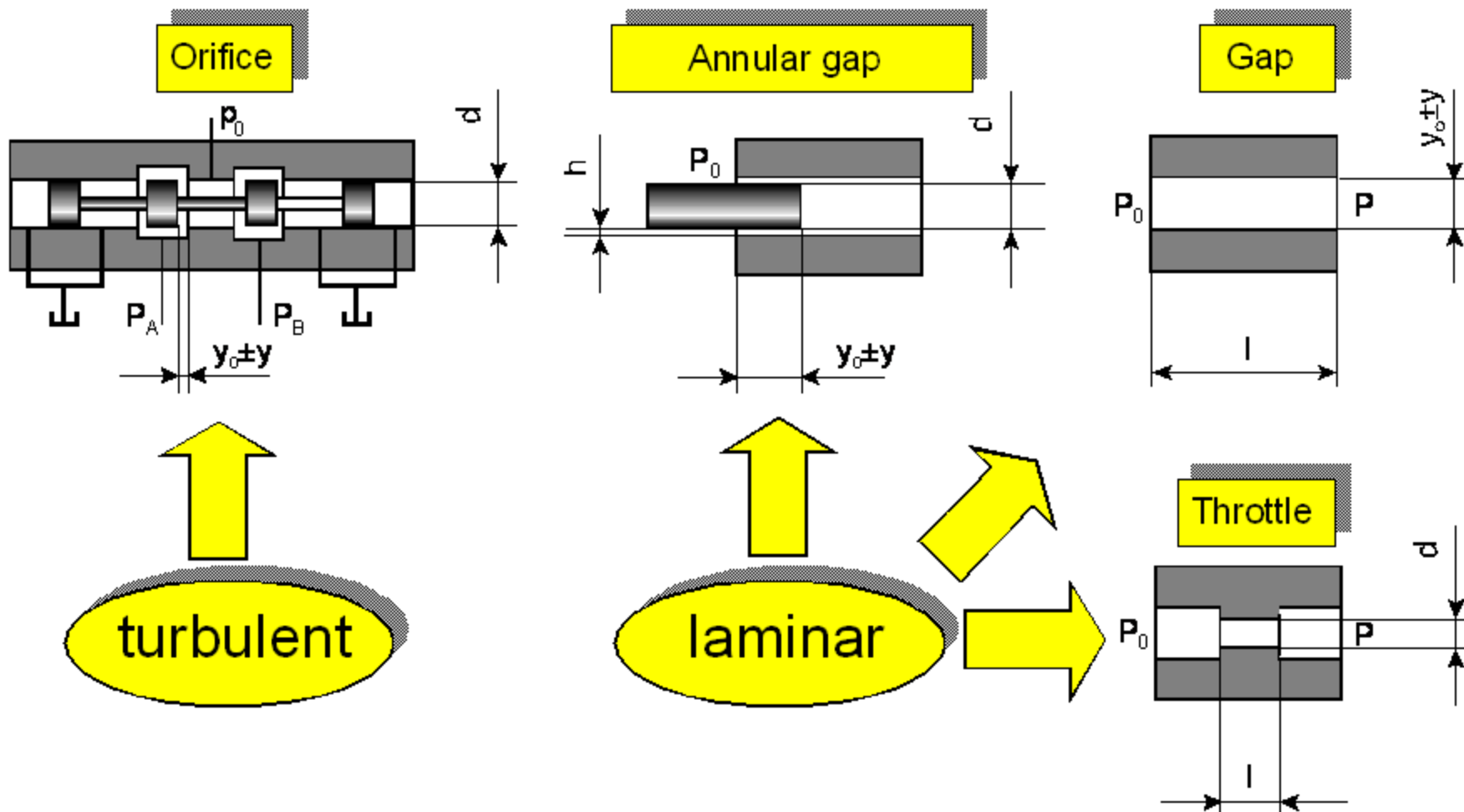
- Hydraulic Resistances
- Hydraulic Bridges, half bridge elements
- Flow gain, pressure gain
- Pressure – flow metering characteristics
- Flow forces
- Directional control valves
- Pressure control valves
- Flow control valves



Hydraulic Resistances



Hydraulic Resistances

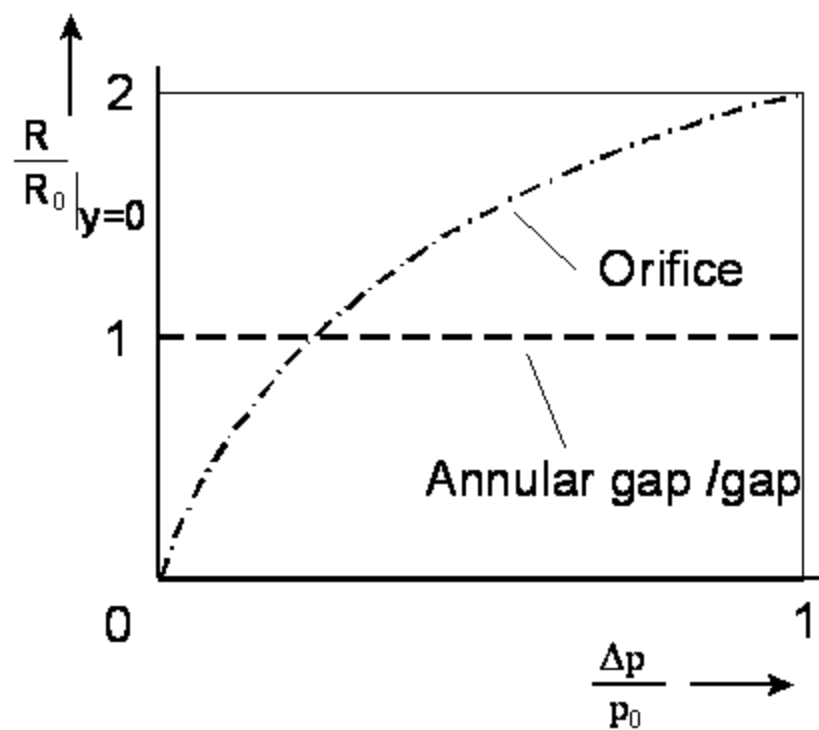


Hydraulic Resistances

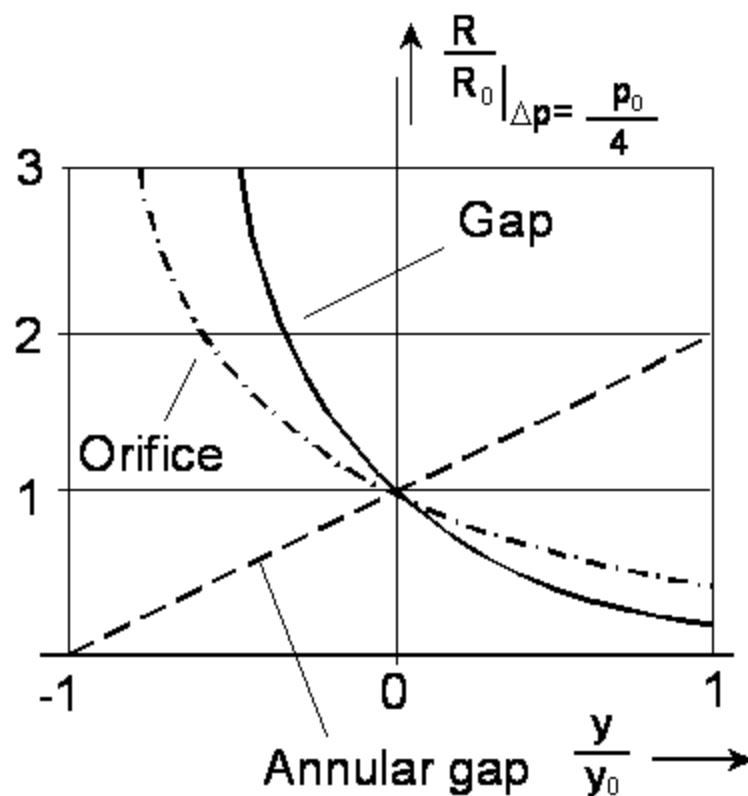


Resistance dependent on:

- Pressure difference Δp



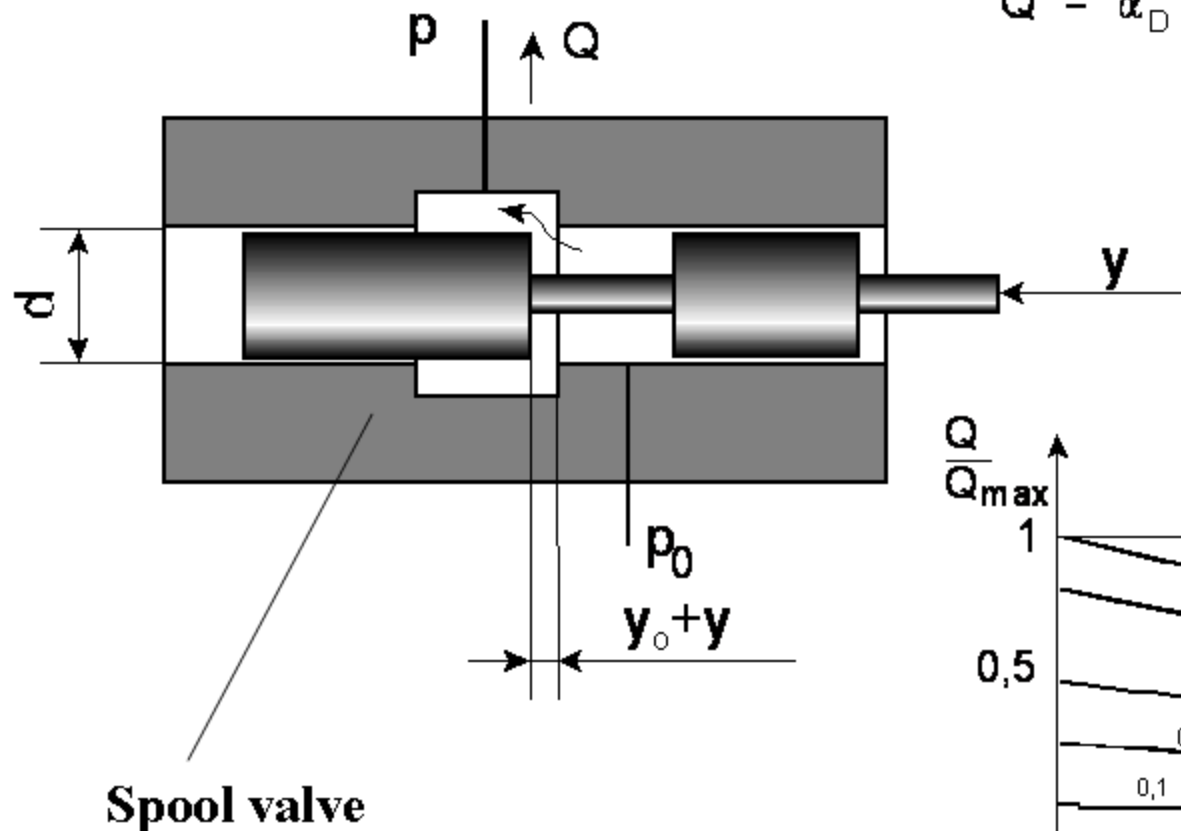
- Control variable y



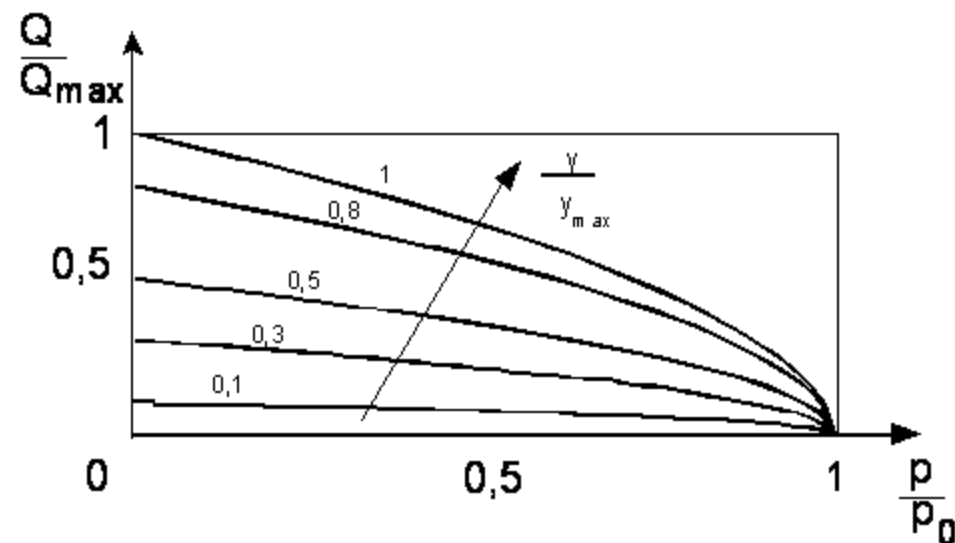
Hydraulic Resistances



Variable resistance (turbulent)



$$Q = \alpha_D \cdot \pi \cdot d (y_0 + y) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho}} \sqrt{p_0 - p}$$

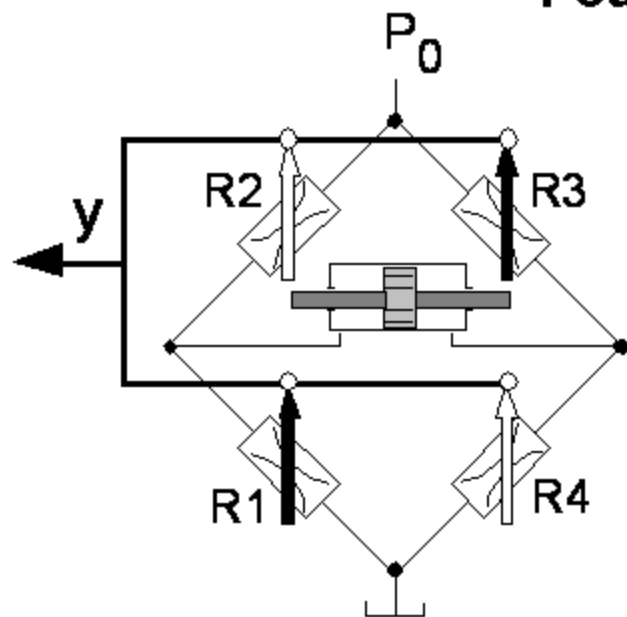


Hydraulic Resistances

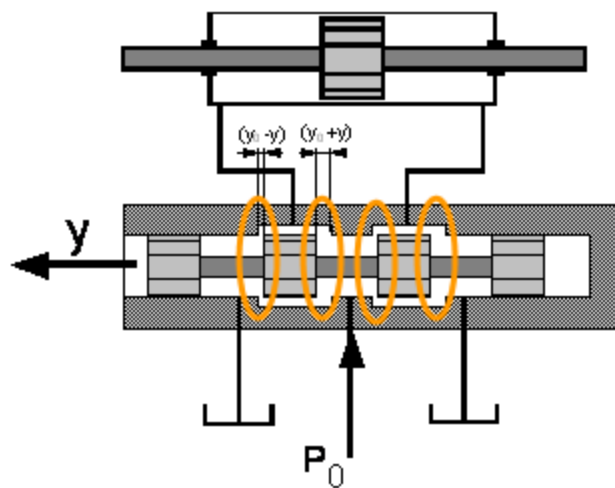
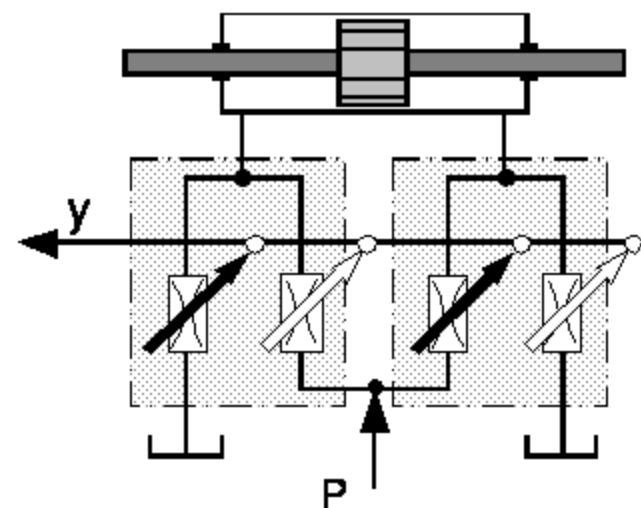


Hydraulic bridge

Four variable hydraulic resistances



Four metering edges



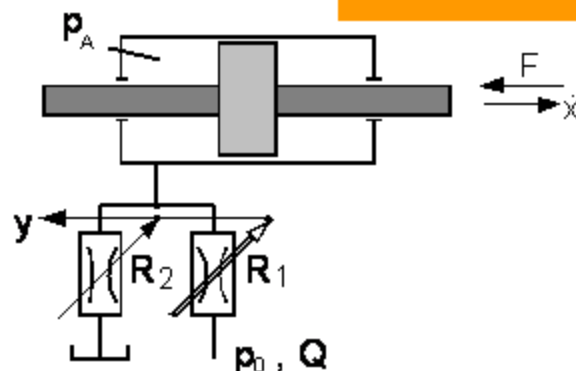
Hydraulic Resistances



Definition of hydraulic half bridge elements

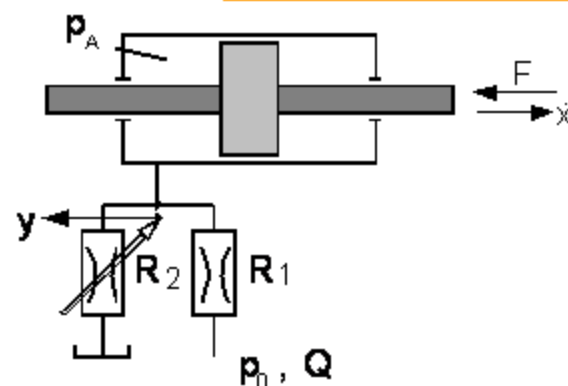
Typ A

2 variable



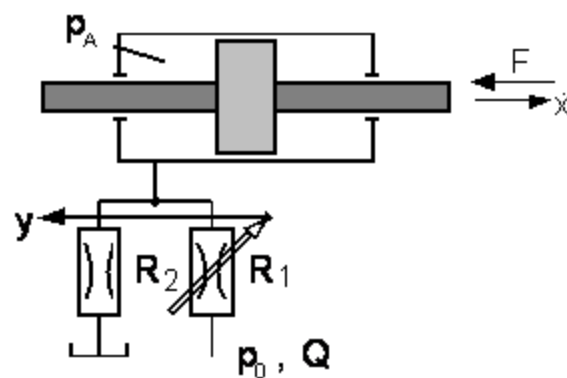
Typ B

1 variable + 1 fixed



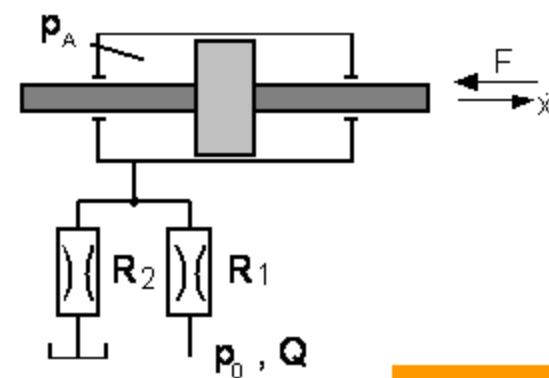
Typ C

1 variable + 1 fixed

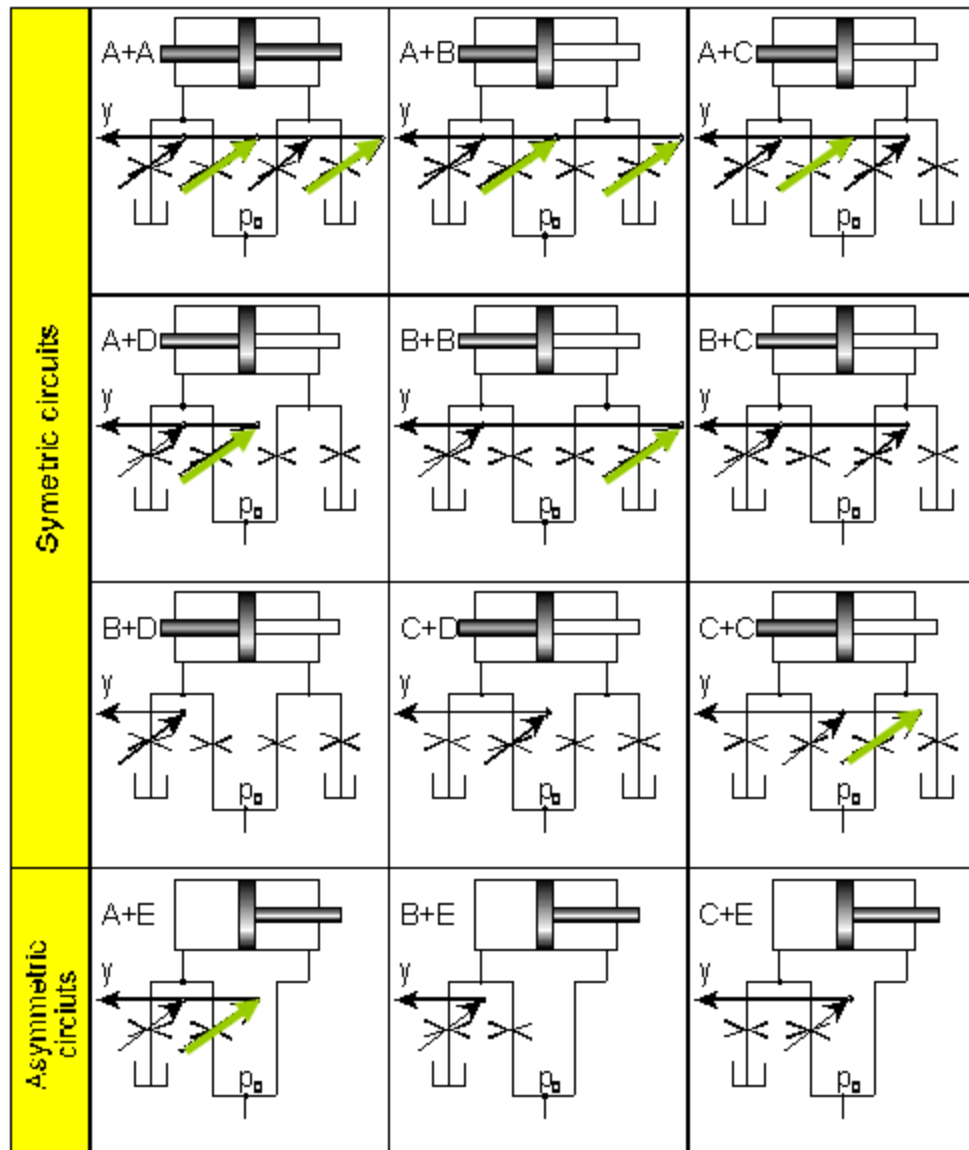


Typ D

2 fixed



Matrix of hydraulic bridges



Resistance increase

**Orifice diameter decrease
throttle valve closing**



Resistance decrease

**Orifice diameter increase
throttle valve opening**

Characteristic values

of half bridge elements

Flow gain:

Defined under no load conditions

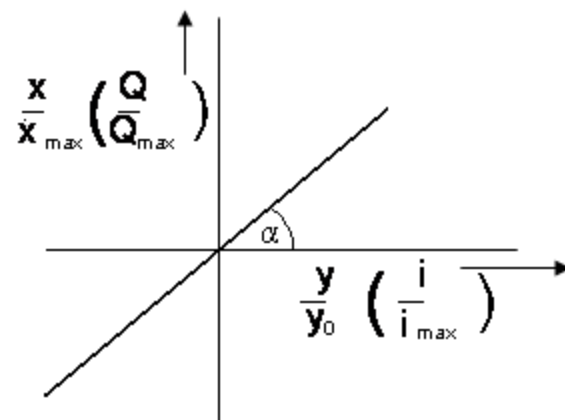
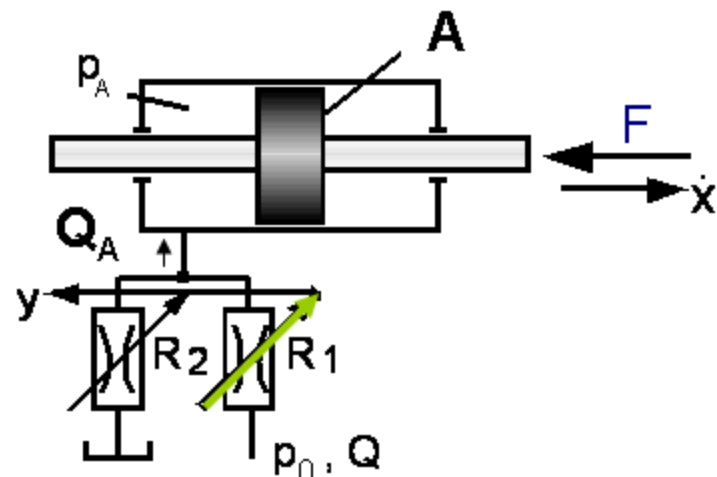
$$C_Q = \left. \frac{\partial Q_A}{\partial y} \right|_{p_A = \frac{p_0}{2}; y=0} = \tan \alpha$$

Flow gain in case of electric input

$$V_{Qi} = \frac{\partial Q_A}{\partial i}$$

Velocity gain:

$$C_V = \left. \frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial y} \right|_{p_A = \frac{p_0}{2}; y=0} = \frac{C_Q}{A}$$



Characteristic values

of half bridge elements

Pressure gain (sensitivity):

Defined at blocked port

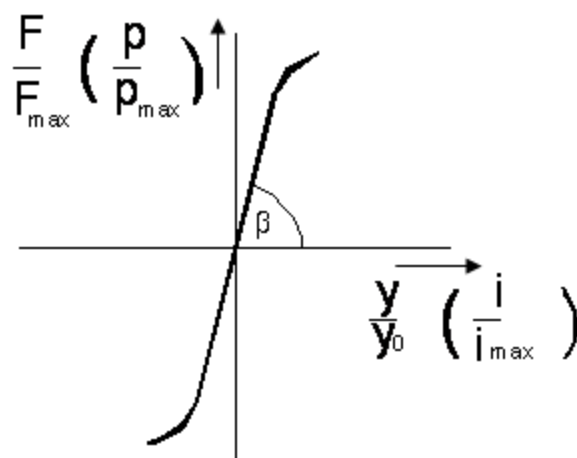
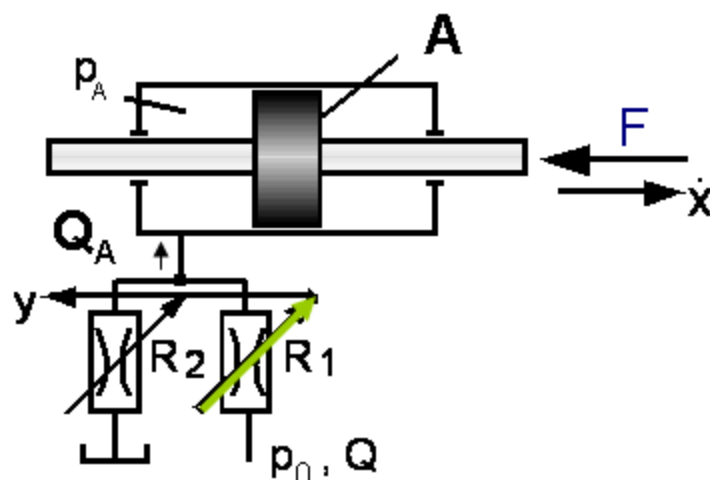
$$C_p = \left. \frac{\partial p_A}{\partial y} \right|_{\dot{x} = 0 ; y = 0}$$

Pressure gain (sensitivity) in case of electrical input:

$$V_{pi} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial i}$$

Force gain:

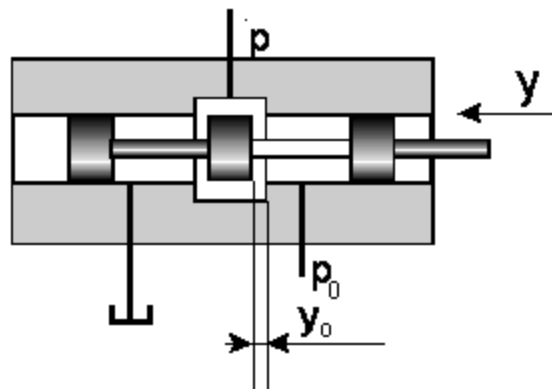
$$C_F = \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right|_{\dot{x} = 0 ; y = 0} = c_p \cdot A$$



Spool Lap Configurations

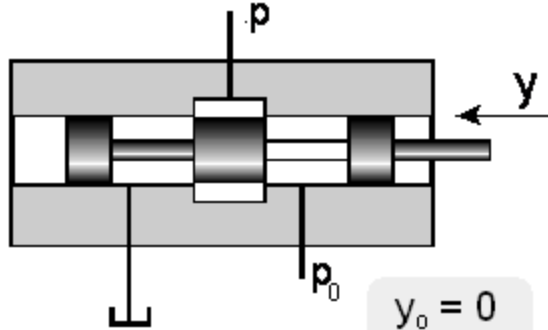


Underlapped



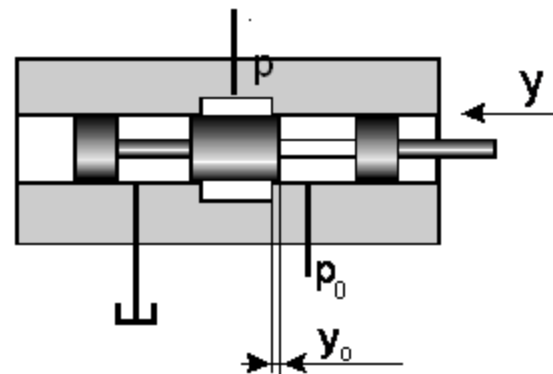
$$Q(y) > 0 \text{ für } y=0$$

Zero lapped



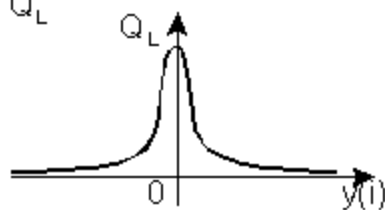
$$Q(y) = 0 \text{ für } y=0$$

Overlapped

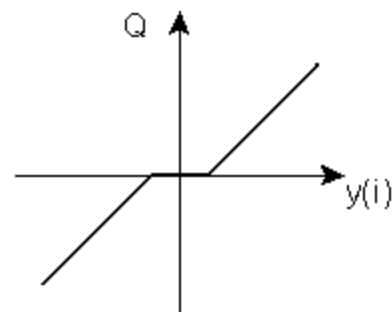
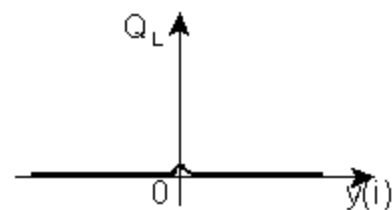
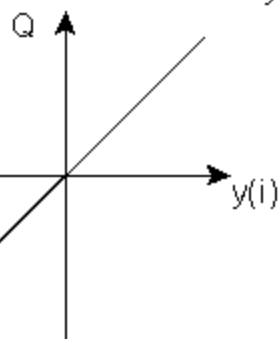
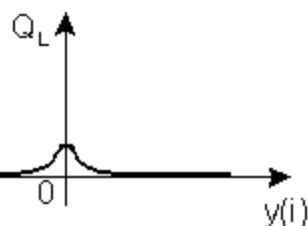
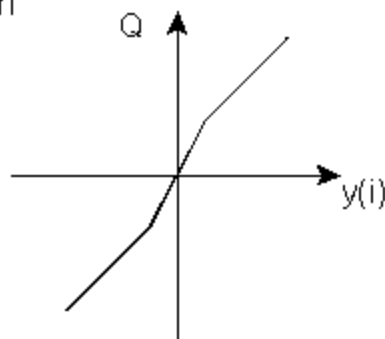


$$Q(y) = 0 \text{ für } |y| \leq y_0$$

Leakage Q_L



Flow gain



Pressure-Flow-Metering Characteristics



Half bridge element A

$$Q_1 = B \cdot (y_0 + y) \sqrt{p_0 - p_A}$$

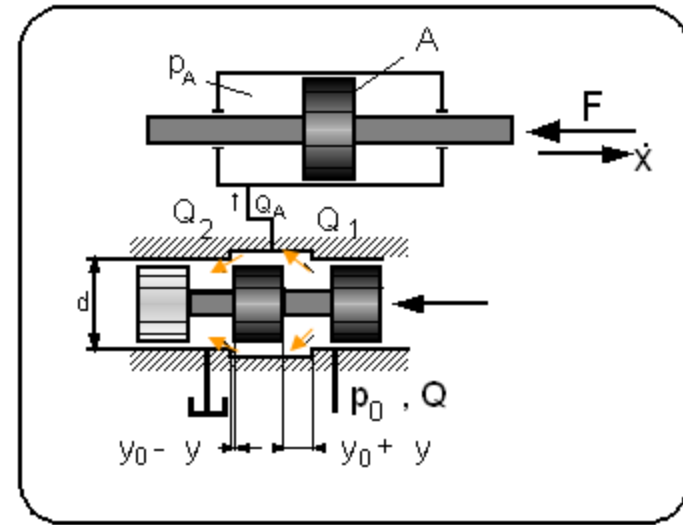
$$Q_2 = B \cdot (y_0 - y) \sqrt{p_A}$$

$$Q_A = Q_1 - Q_2 = A \cdot \dot{x}$$

$$F = p_A \cdot A$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{B}{A} [(y_0 + y) \sqrt{p_0 - p_A} - (y_0 - y) \sqrt{p_A}]$$

$$\text{with } B = \alpha_D \cdot \pi \cdot d \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho}}$$



Flow gain

$$c_Q = \left. \frac{\partial Q_A}{\partial y} \right|_{p_A = \frac{p_0}{2}; y=0} = \sqrt{2} B \sqrt{p_0}$$

Velocity gain

$$c_V = \left. \frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial y} \right|_{p_A = \frac{p_0}{2}; y=0} = \sqrt{2} \frac{B}{A} \sqrt{p_0}$$

Pressure gain

$$c_p = \left. \frac{\partial p_A}{\partial y} \right|_{\dot{x}=0; y=0} = \frac{p_0}{y_0}$$

Force gain

$$c_F = \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right|_{\dot{x}=0; y=0} = \frac{p_0 \cdot A}{y_0}$$

Pressure-Flow-Metering Characteristics



Hydraulic bridge **A+A**

Flow gain / velocity gain



Mean value of half bridges

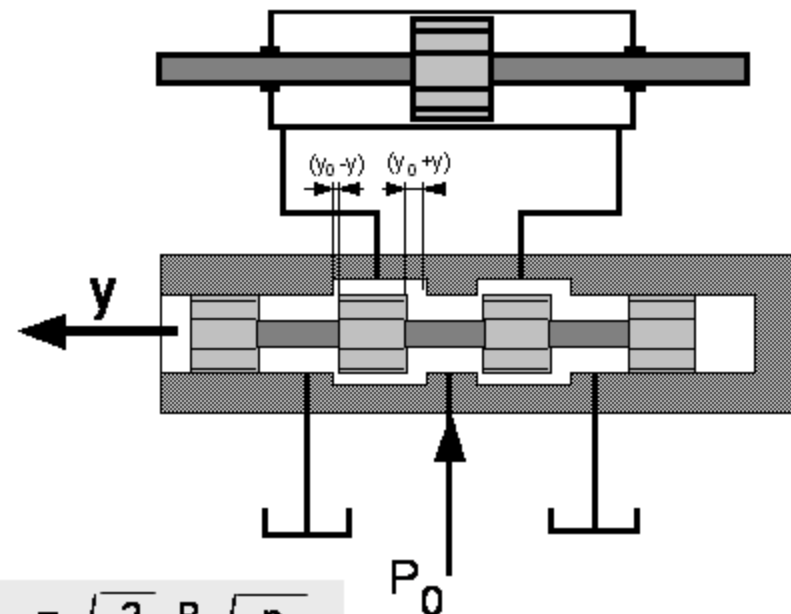
$$C_Q = \sqrt{2} B \sqrt{p_0}$$

Pressure gain:



Sum of half bridges

$$C_p = 2 \frac{p}{y}$$



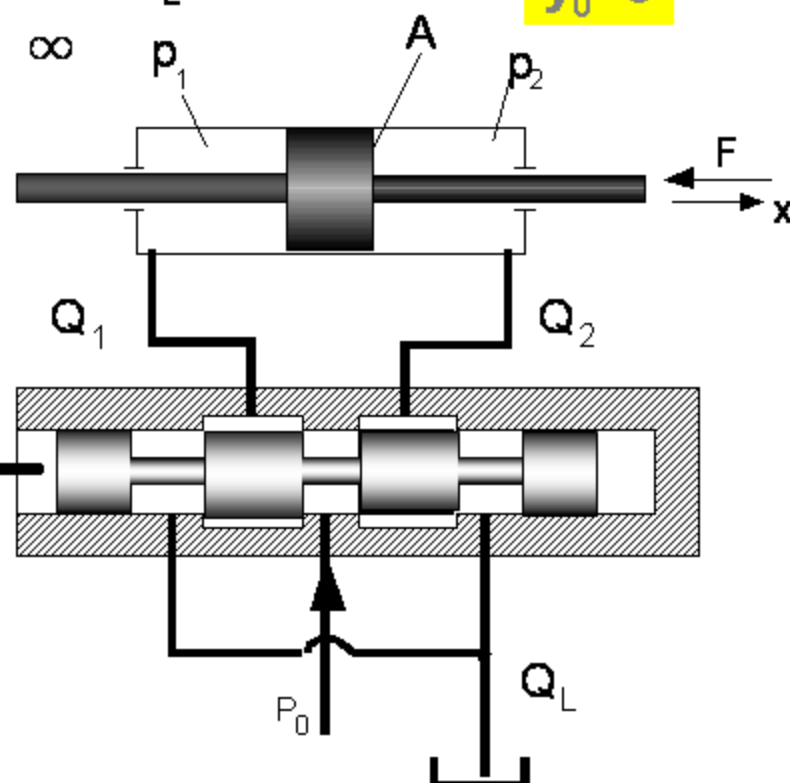
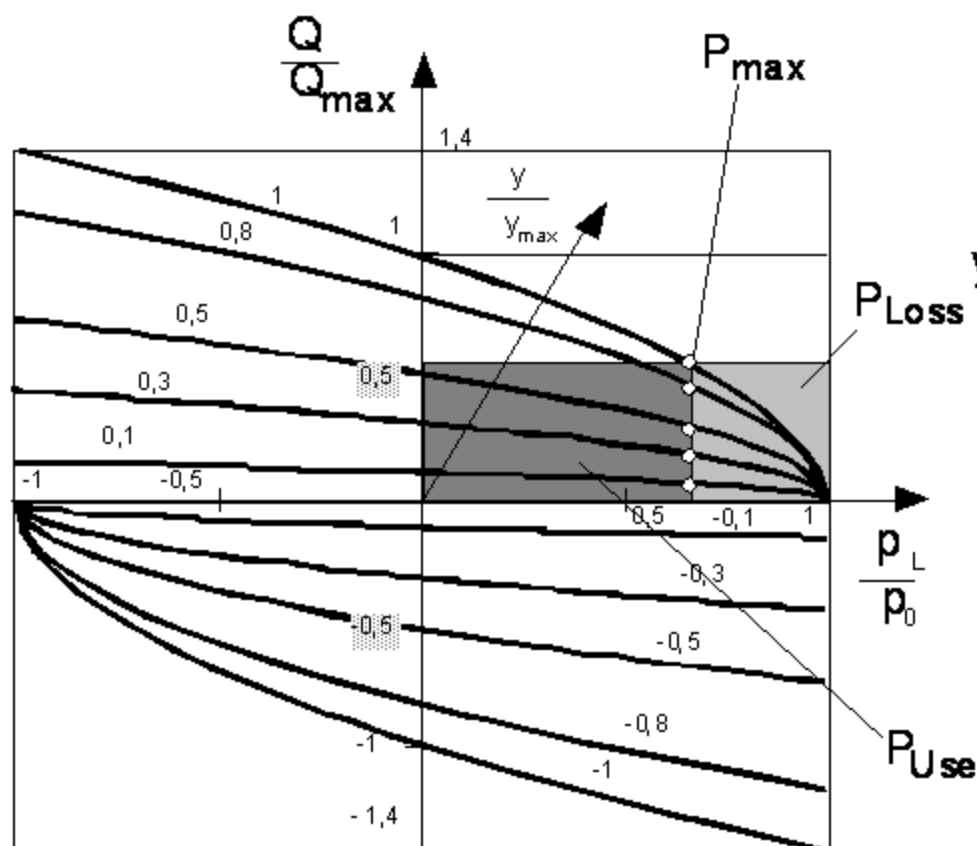
Zero Lap Configuration



$$y_0 = 0$$

$$p_L = \Delta p = p_1 - p_2 \quad ; \quad F = A \cdot \Delta p = A \cdot p_L$$

for $y > 0$ follows R_1, R_3 variable and $R_2, R_4 \propto \infty$



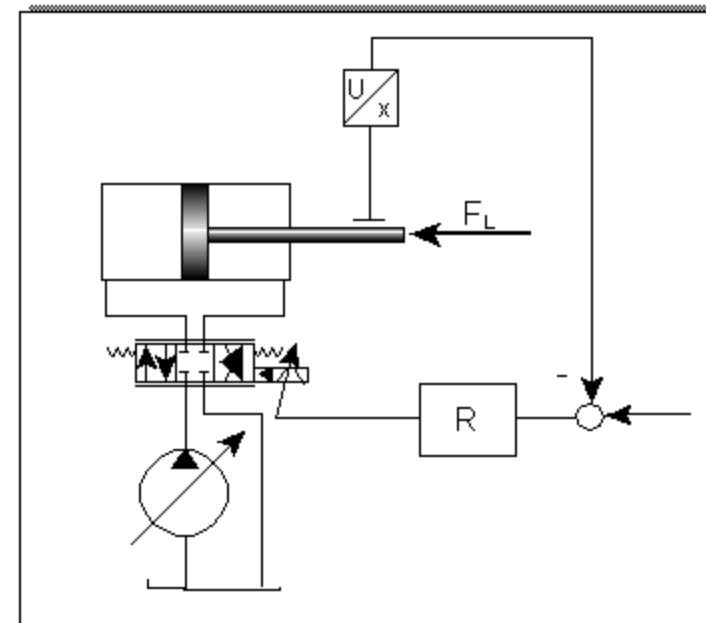
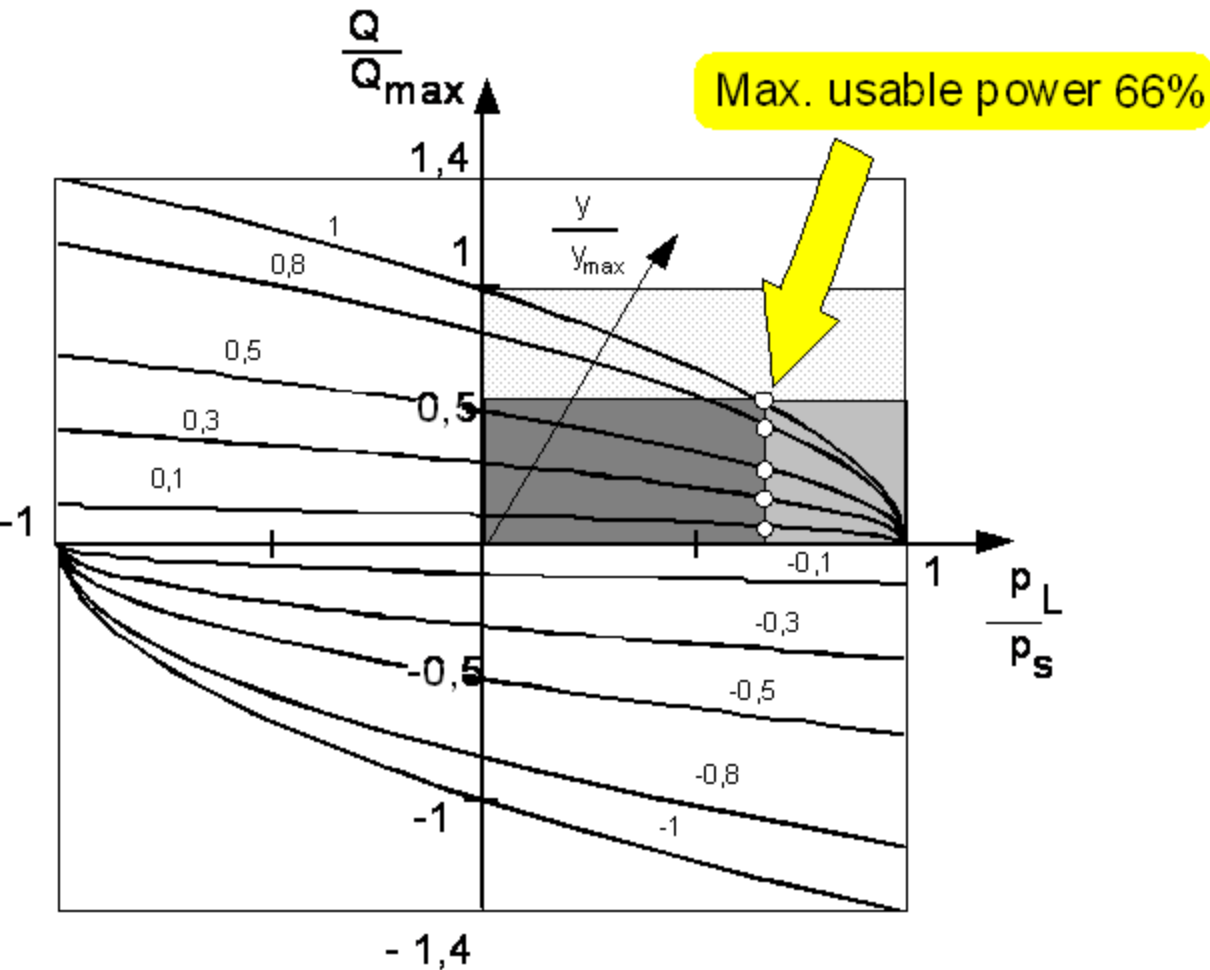
Normalized pressure p_L/p_0

Pressure-flow metering characteristics



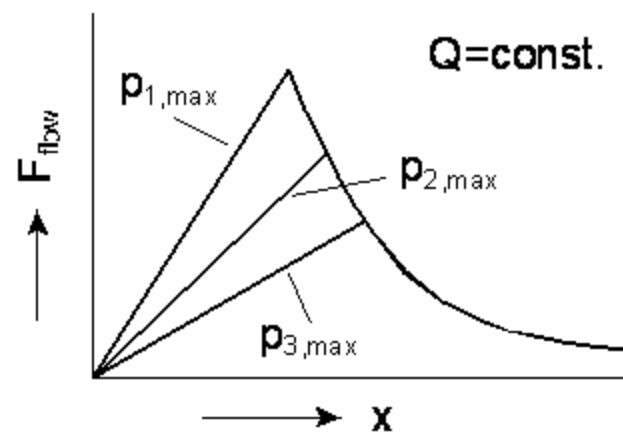
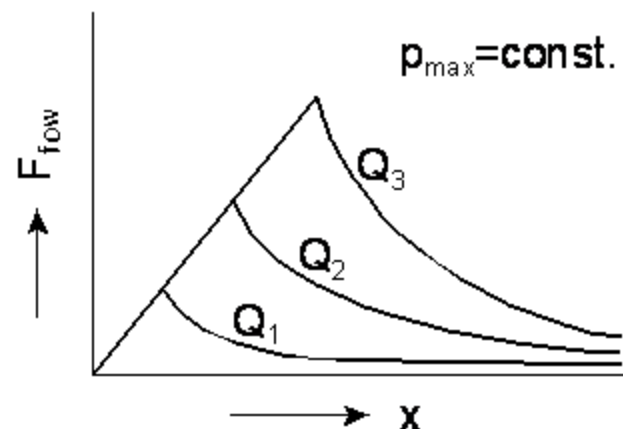
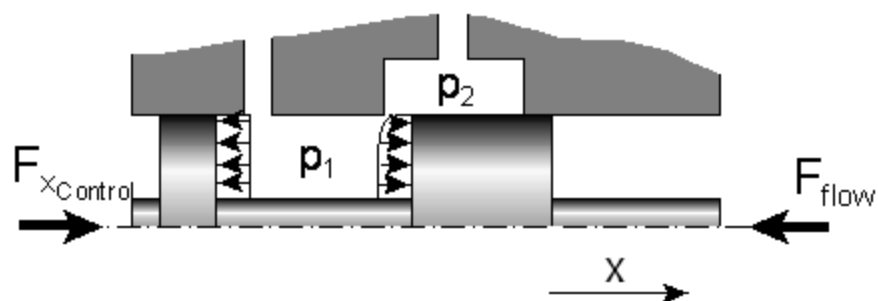
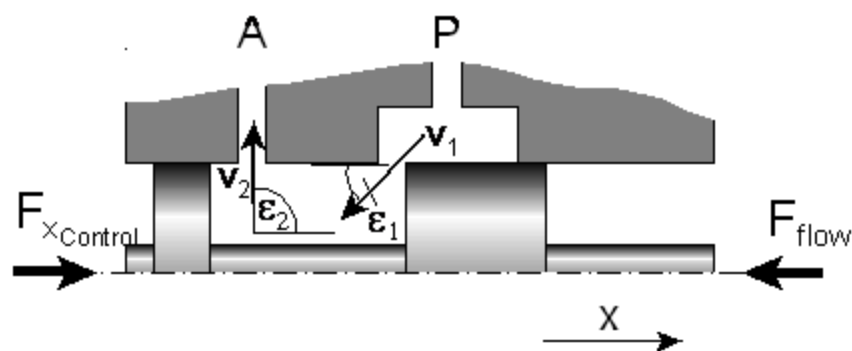
Usable power

Power loss





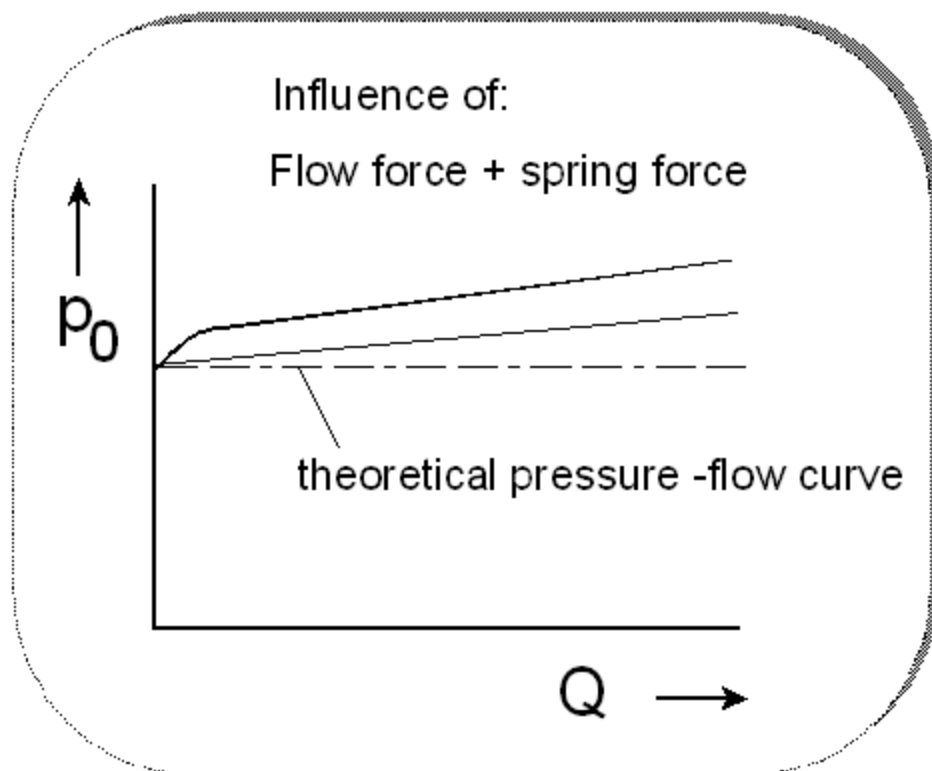
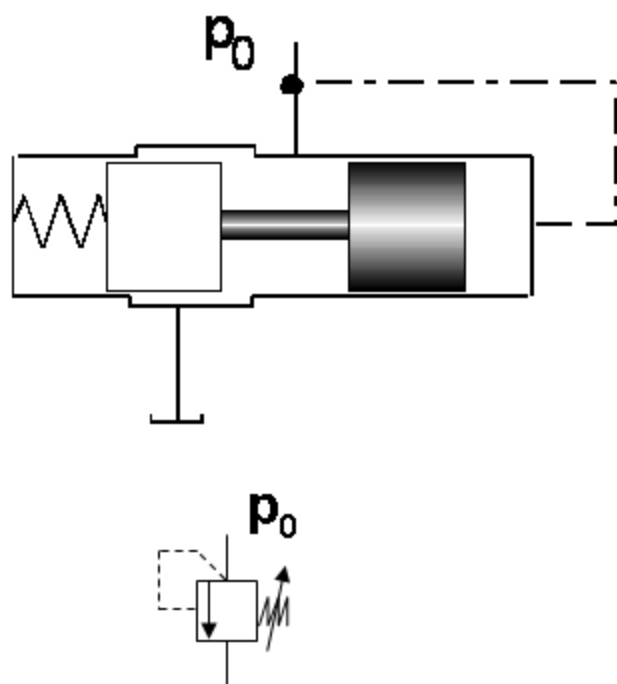
Spool valve



Pressure control



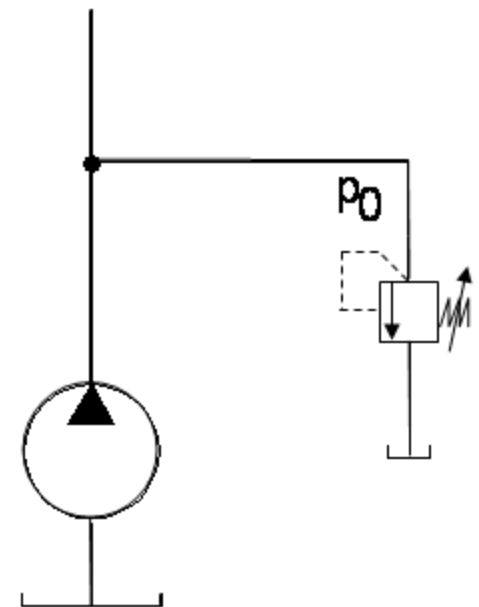
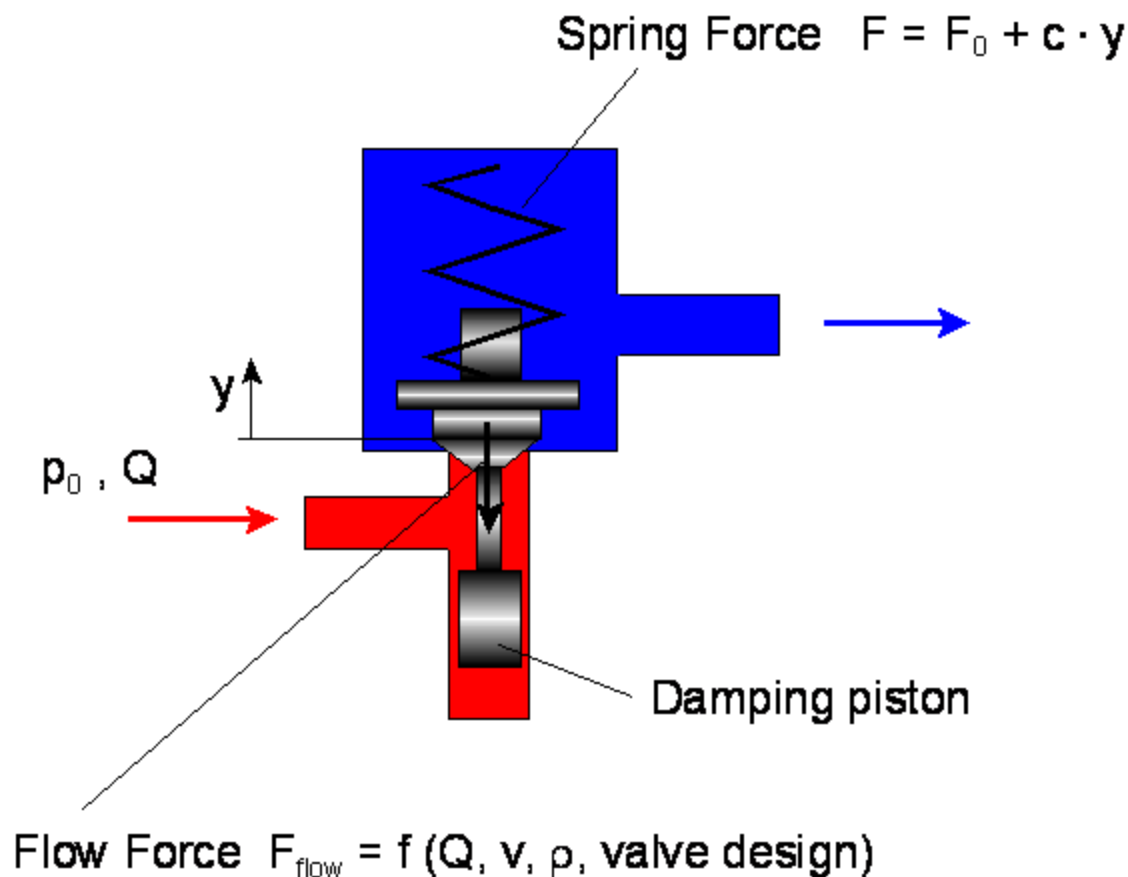
Pressure Relief Valve



Pressure relief valve



Direct operated pressure relief valve (poppet type)

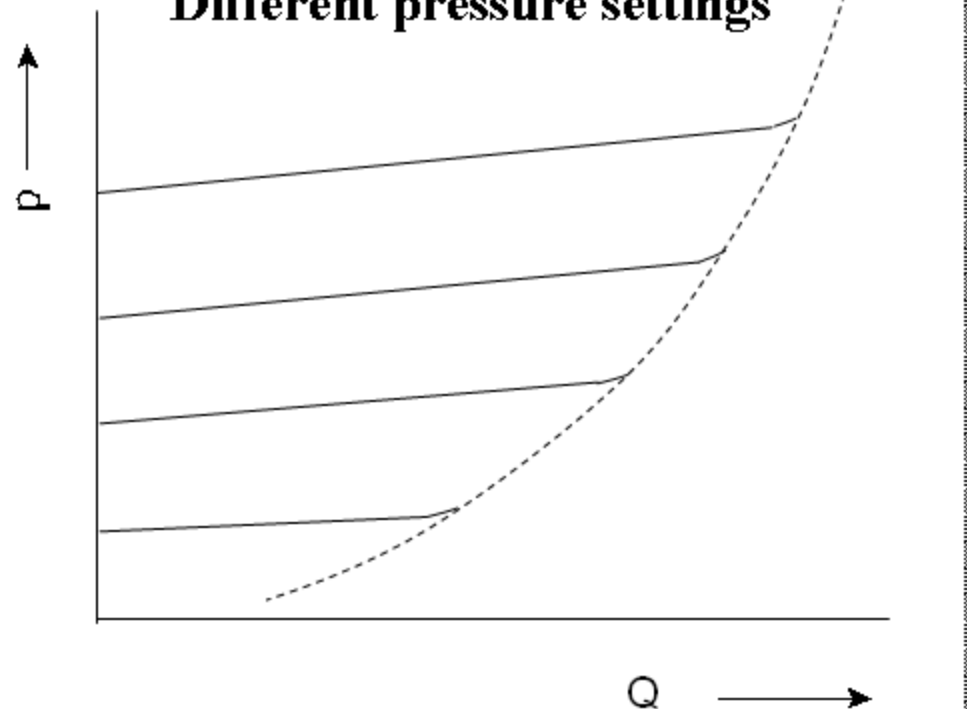


Pressure relief valve



Basic characteristics of pressure relief valves

Different pressure settings

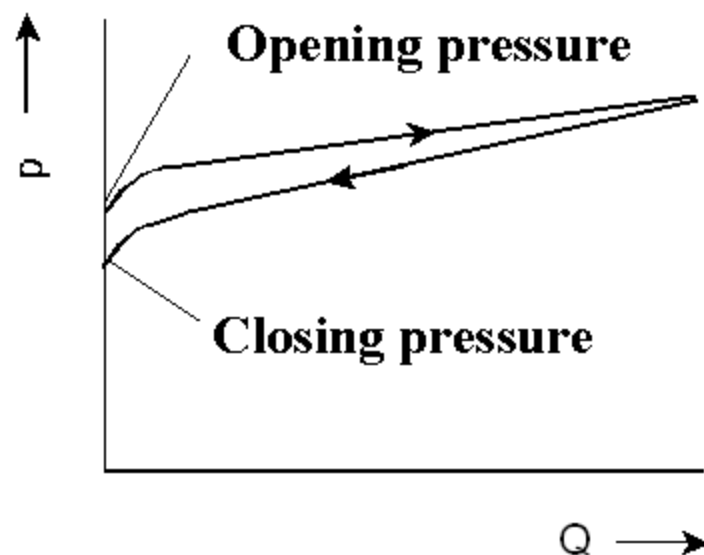


Orifice flow

$$Q = \alpha_D \cdot A \cdot \sqrt{2/\rho} \cdot \sqrt{\Delta p}$$

Opening pressure

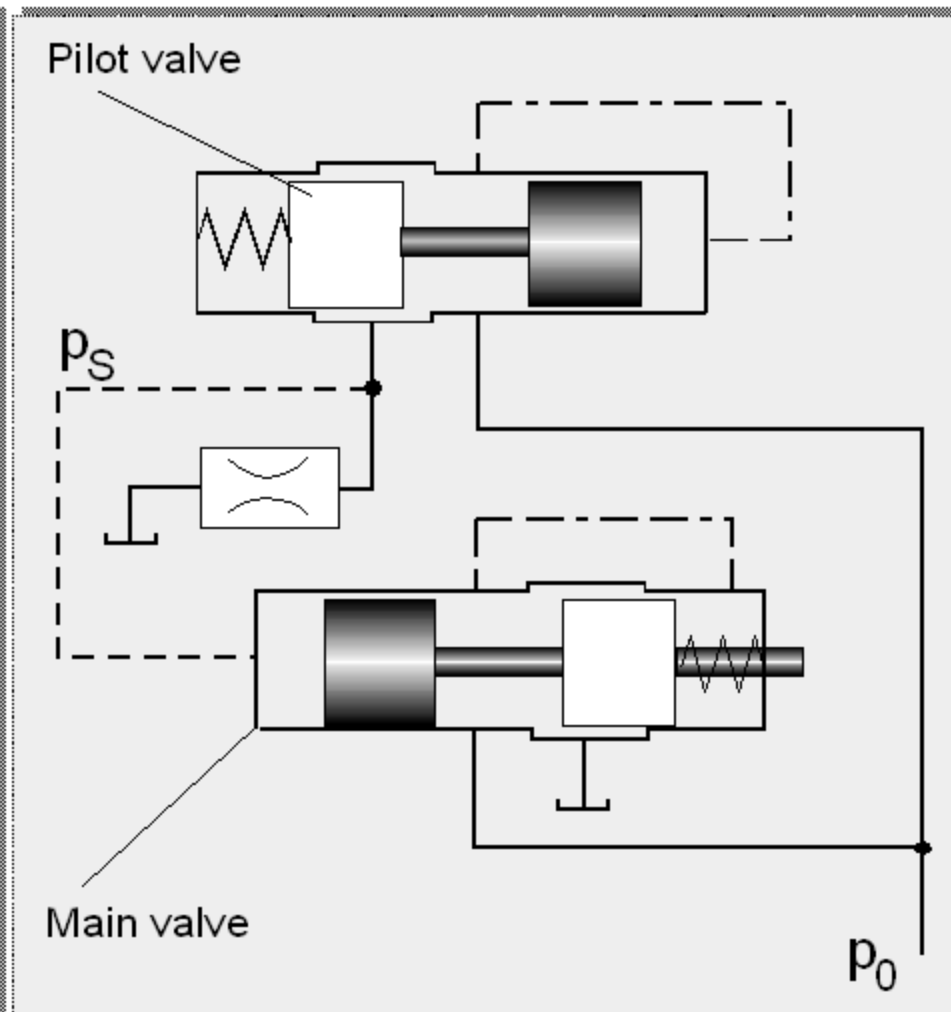
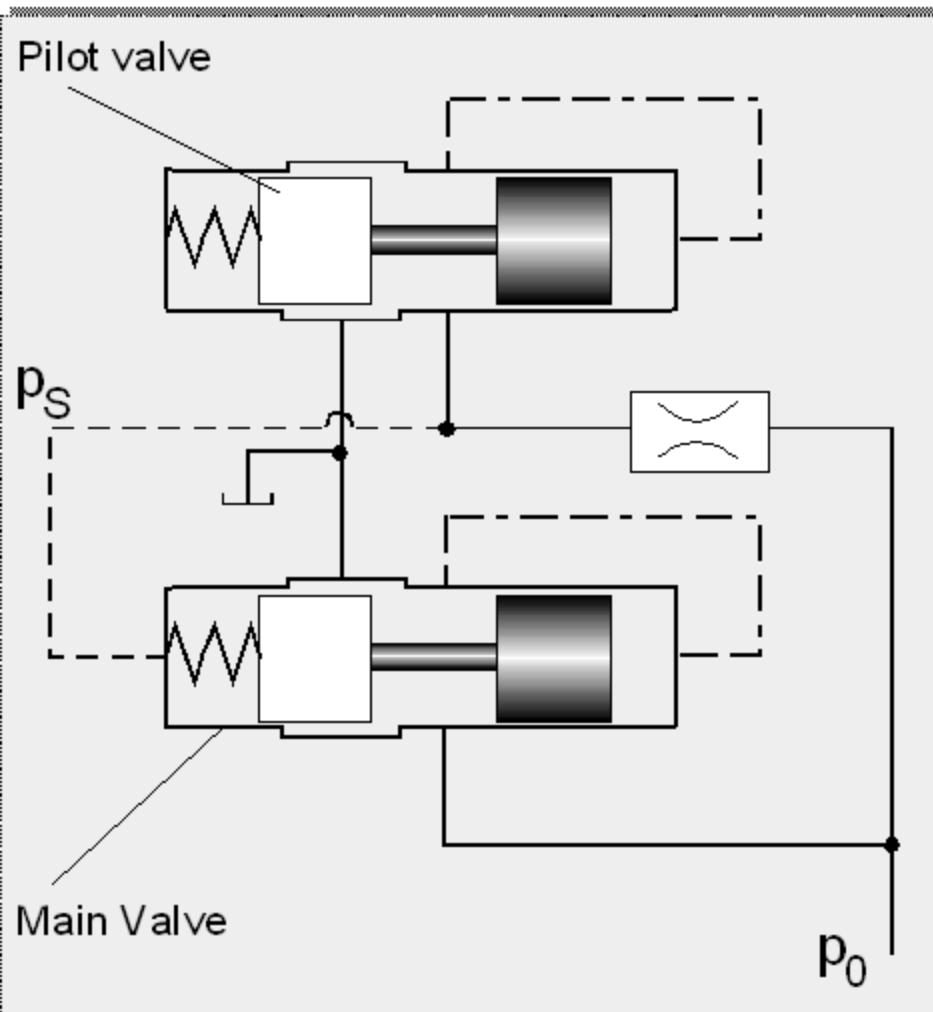
Closing pressure



Pressure relief valve



Pilot operated pressure relief valve



Pressure relief valve

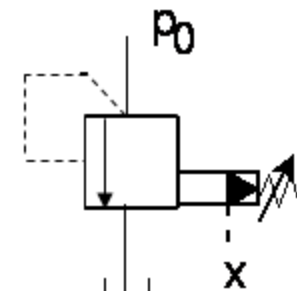


Pressure relief valves with:

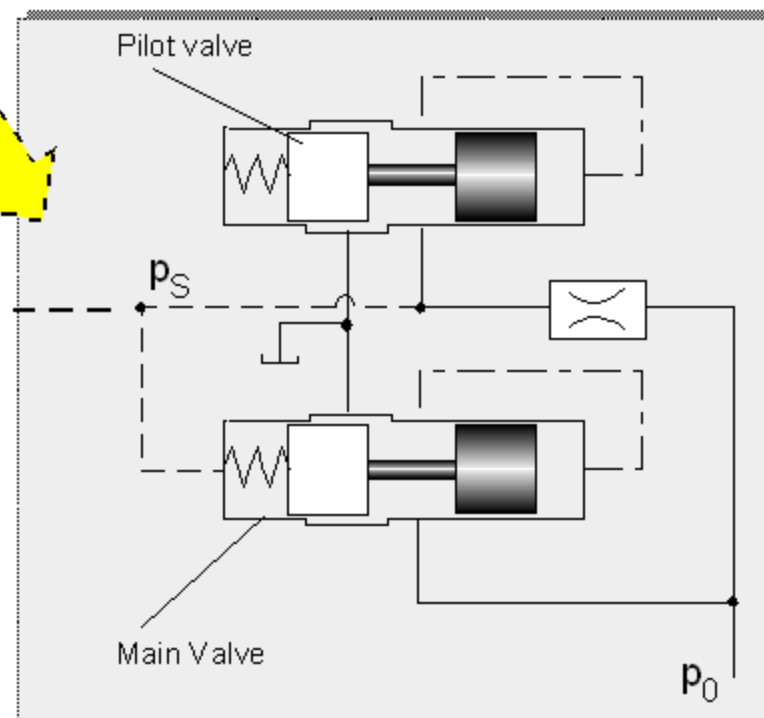
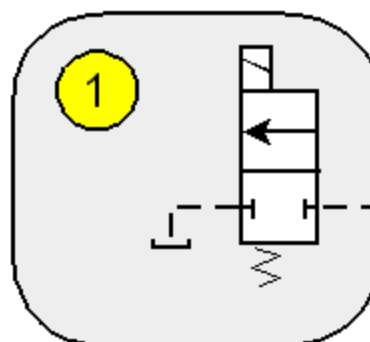
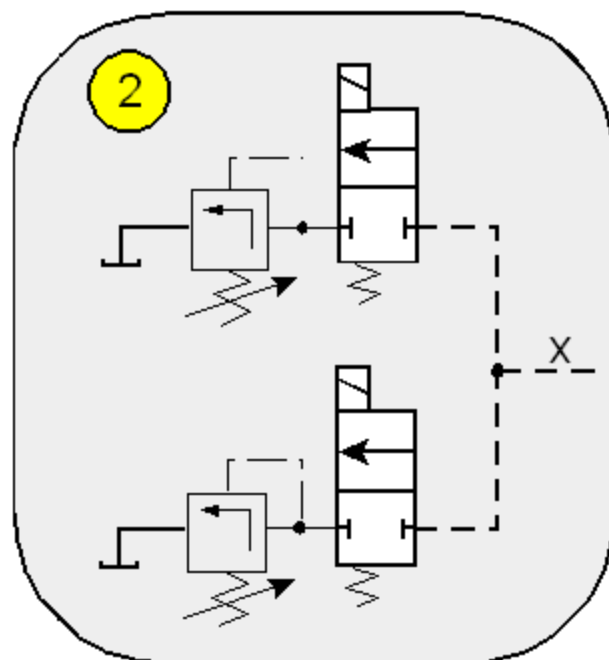
- electrical release
- two pressure settings

1

2



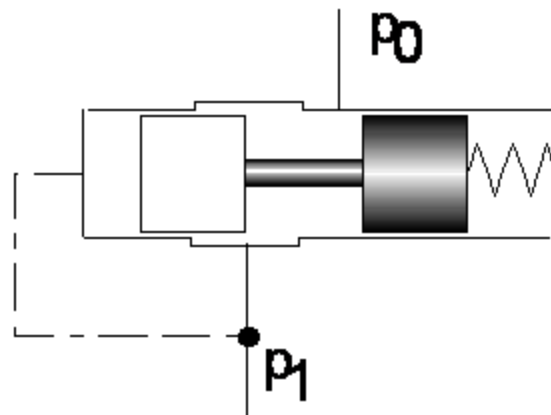
Pilot x



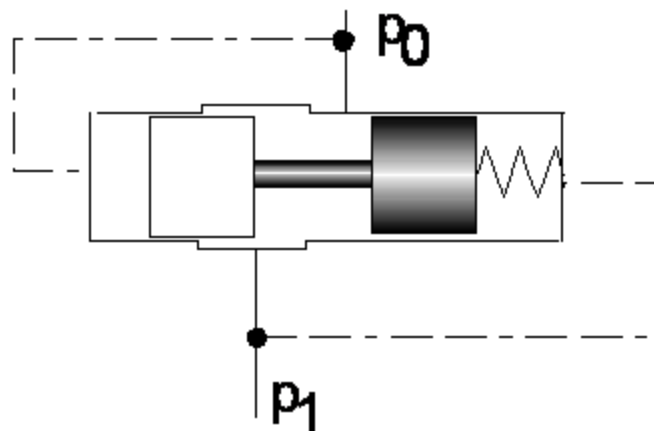
Pressure reducing valve



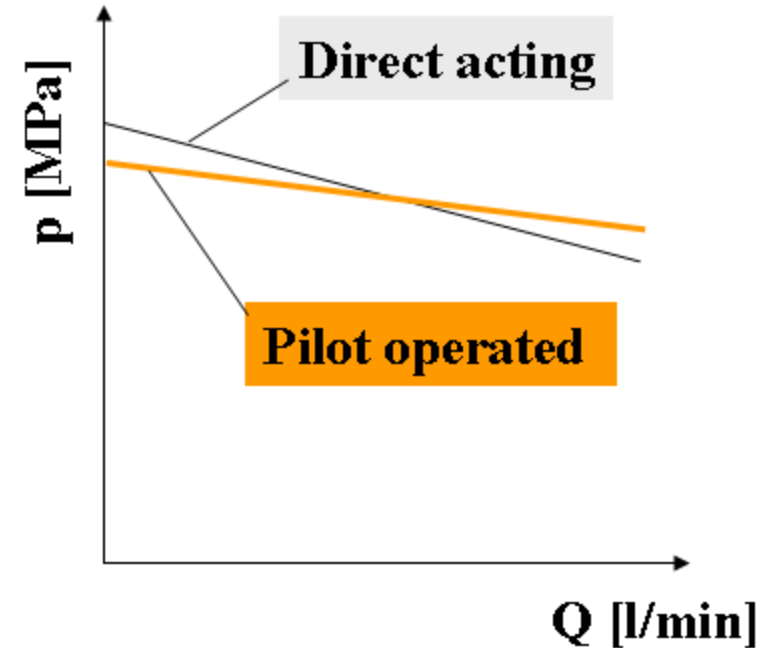
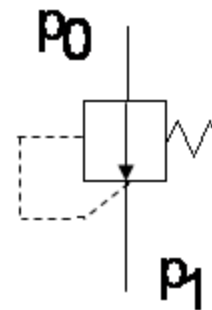
Pressure p_1 is controlled



Pressure difference is controlled



$$p_0 > p_1$$



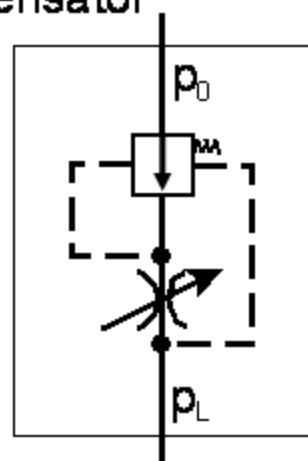
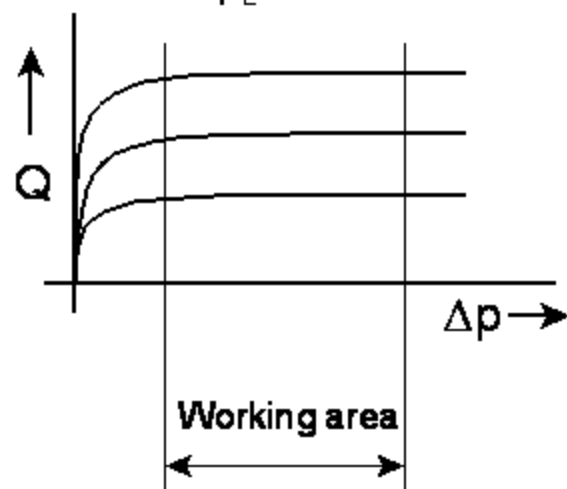
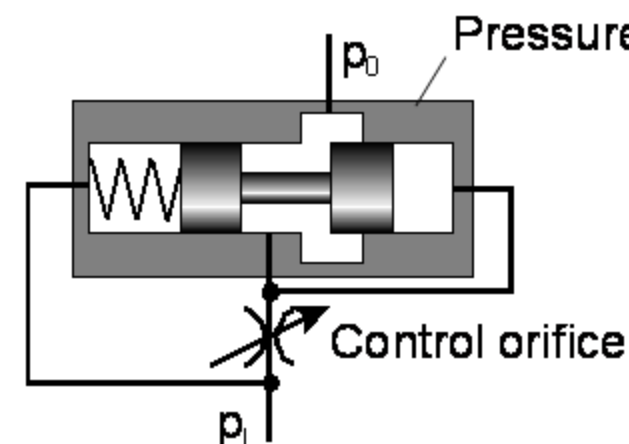
$$\Delta p = p_0 - p_1 = F_F / A$$

Flow control valve

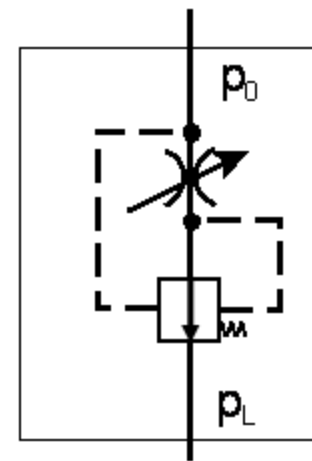


Pressure compensated flow control

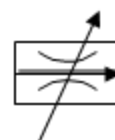
Pressure compensator in series with control orifice



Inlet control type



Outlet control type

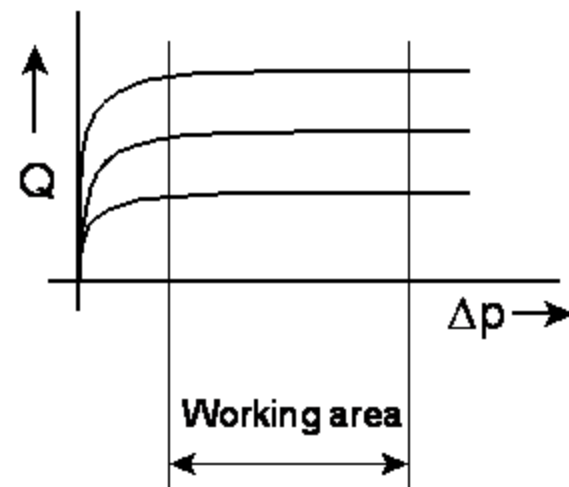
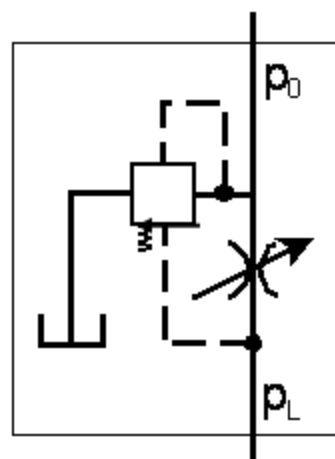
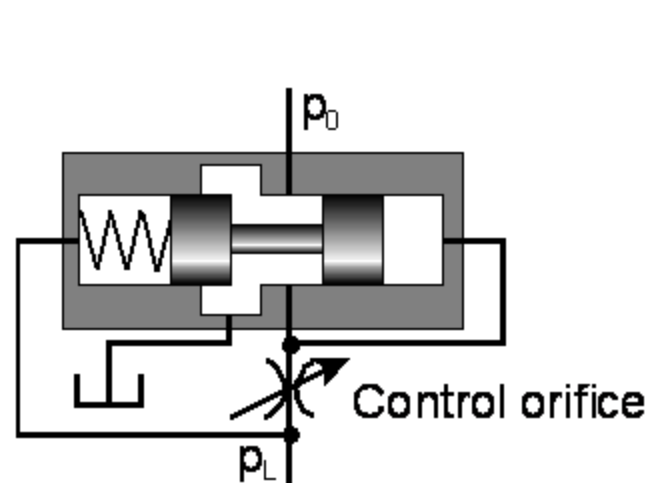
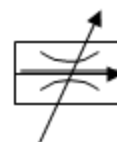


Flow control valve



Pressure compensated flow bypass control valve

Relief valve parallel to control orifice



Cannot be used in parallel arrangement!