

A STUDY OF THE MAXIMUM POWER DESIGN TECHNIQUE
FOR DESIGNING HYDRAULIC ACTUATING SYSTEMS

by 

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
NOMENCLATURE	
CHAPTER I	
Introduction.....	1
CHAPTER II	
Derivation of Design Equations.....	3
CHAPTER III	
Applying Maximum Power Technique to Example Problem.....	20
CHAPTER IV	
Evaluation of Maximum Power Design Technique When Applied to Example Problem.....	25
CHAPTER V	
Compressibility Effects.....	49
CHAPTER VI	
Conclusions and Recommendations.....	55
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	56
APPENDIX	
Fortran Program.....	57

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.	Four-way Zero Lapped Valve and Double Acting Actuator System	4
2.	Velocity-Force Curve	6
3.	Velocity-Force Curve for Example Problem	22
4.	Theoretical Bode Diagram	35
5.	Bode Diagram for Example	37
6.	(a) Amplitude Ratio Vs Design Frequency	40
	(b) Amplitude Ratio Vs Design Amplitude	40
7.	Velocity-Force Curve ($\omega_d = 2\pi\text{rad/sec}$, $C_{\text{max}} = 0.5 \text{ inch}$)	42
8.	Velocity-Force Curve ($\omega_d = 80\pi\text{rad/sec}$, $C_{\text{max}} = 0.5 \text{ inch}$)	43
9.	(a) H.P. _{max} Ratio Vs Design Frequency	45
	(b) H.P. _{max} Ratio Vs Design Amplitude	45
10.	Velocity-Force Curve for Different Design Amplitudes	47
11.	Load Displacement Vs Time Curve for Different Values of Compressed Volume	51
12.	(a) Amplitude Ratio Vs Compressed Volume	52
	(b) H.P. _{max} Ratio Vs Compressed Volume	52
13.	Velocity-Force Curve for Different Compressed Volume	54

NOMENCLATURE

C_d	=	coefficient of discharge
P_s	=	supply pressure, psig
P_d	=	discharge pressure, psig
P_l	=	pressure (left side), psig
P_r	=	pressure (right side), psig
F_L	=	load force, lb_f
M_p	=	mass of piston, lb_m
M_L	=	mass of load, lb_m
B_p	=	damping coefficient of piston, $\frac{lb_f\text{-sec}}{in}$
B_L	=	damping coefficient of load, $\frac{lb_f\text{-sec}}{in}$
F_c	=	coulomb type friction, lb_f
K	=	spring constant, lb_f/in
F_u	=	external force, lb_f
A	=	area of piston, in^2
X	=	valve opening, in
d	=	diameter of spool, in
Q_l	=	flow rate (left side), in^3/sec
Q_r	=	flow rate (right side), in^3/sec
ρ	=	density of working fluid, $\frac{lb_f\text{-sec}}{in^4}$
β	=	bulk modulus of working fluid, lb_f/in^2

v

NOMENCLATURE (Contd.)

- X_{\max} = maximum valve opening, in
- C = piston travel, in
- L = length of cylinder, in
- b = piston width, in
- \dot{C} = velocity of piston, in/sec
- \ddot{C} = rate of change of velocity of piston, in/sec²
- HP = horse power
- C_0 = initial position of piston from reference surface, in
- C_{\max} = amplitude of load motion, in
- ω_d = design frequency of load motion, rad/sec
- V_v = volume of valve, in³
- V_l = volume of transmission lines, in³
- \bar{P}_l = dimensionless pressure (left side)
- \bar{P}_r = dimensionless pressure (right side)
- \bar{F} = dimensionless force on piston
- \bar{C} = dimensionless piston velocity
- \overline{HP} = dimensionless horse power
- \bar{X} = dimensionless valve opening
- \bar{Q}_l = dimensionless flow rate (left side)
- \bar{Q}_r = dimensionless flow rate (right side)
- h = time interval in computer solution

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Before electric power was invented, hydraulic power (water as the working fluid) was widely used in industries which used steam driven engines and mills. The ease of transmitting electric power from generating station to farthest point left the hydraulic power far behind in the race. Only for last few decades the hydraulic power (oil as the working fluid) is again put to numerous uses. Developments and research in the field of hydraulic power started again at rapid rate when demand power and types of performances which are impossible to obtain with the use of electric power grew more and more. The present demand for large power and high speed of response drew the attention of scientists and engineers towards the development of hydraulic power. The present sophisticated aircraft and numerous defense applications require large power to weight ratio and high frequency response. In case of earth moving equipment and numerous other applications it may be necessary to hold the load at a particular position for some length of time. Among all the presently available techniques hydraulic power is the best suited for these applications. The hydraulic power system has some disadvantages but the advantages in most applications outweigh the disadvantages.