

两种类型多作用内曲线液压马达轨迹方程推导

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【摘要】本文介绍了两种类型多作用内曲线液压马达轨迹方程的推导过程, 可根据度加速度和幅角分配推导出速度和极径, 进而进行分段写出加速度方程和轨迹方程, 这对于工程技术人员进行理论研究有一定借鉴意义。对于多作用内曲线液压马达来说, 在设计其定子导轨曲线时由于对称性只需将其一个作用的曲线方程求出即可, 而在一个作用期间柱塞推出与回程对称, 因此只需求出柱塞推出段的曲线方程即可。柱塞推出段为一个工作幅角大小是 φ_x , 由等加速等速等减速定子导轨曲线特性可知, 在柱塞的一个工作幅角中, 曲线由零速区、加速区、等速区和减速区组成。幅角修正等加速运动曲线由零速区、等加速区、修正区、等减速区组成。

【关键词】多作用内曲线径向柱塞马达; 轨迹方程

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Derivation of trajectory equations for two types of multi-action internal curve hydraulic motors

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【Abstract】This paper introduces the derivation process of trajectory equations of two types of multi-action internal curve hydraulic motors. Velocity and polar diameter can be derived according to degree acceleration and amplitude distribution, and then acceleration equations and trajectory equations can be written out in sections, which has certain reference significance for engineering and technical personnel to carry out theoretical research. For the multi-action internal curve hydraulic motor, in the design of its stator guide curve because of the symmetry of only one function of the curve equation can be calculated, and during an action of the plunger push out and return symmetry, so only the curve equation of the plunger push out section can be required. The plunger push-out section has a working amplitude of φ_x . According to the curve characteristics of stator guide rails with equal acceleration and equal deceleration, the curve of a plunger's working amplitude Angle is composed of zero speed zone, acceleration zone, constant speed zone and deceleration zone. The acceleration curve with amplitude and Angle correction is composed of zero velocity zone, equal acceleration zone, correction zone and equal deceleration zone.

【Keywords】Multi-acting internal curve radial piston motor; Locus equation

1 等加速-等速-等减速运动规律的轨迹及加速度方程

可根据公式求得柱塞度加速度、度速度、位移曲线方程, 进而可求得定子导轨曲线轨迹方程^[1]。如图 1 所示为等加速-等速-等减速运动规律速度曲线。

设柱塞推出段为一个工作幅角大小是 φ_x , 由等加速等速等减速定子导轨曲线特性可知, 在柱塞的一个工作幅角中, 曲线由零速区、加速区、等速区和减速区组成^[2]。假设零速区幅角大小是 φ_0 、加速区幅角大小是 φ_1 、等速区幅角大小是 φ_2 和减速区幅角大小是 φ_3 , 则有^[3]:

$$\varphi_x = \varphi_0 + \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \varphi_0 \quad (1-1)$$

设等加速区的加速度为 a_{φ_1} , 等减速区加速度为

a_{φ_3} , 柱塞副在转子径向上的工作行程为 h , 则各个区的加速度、速度和位移表达式为:

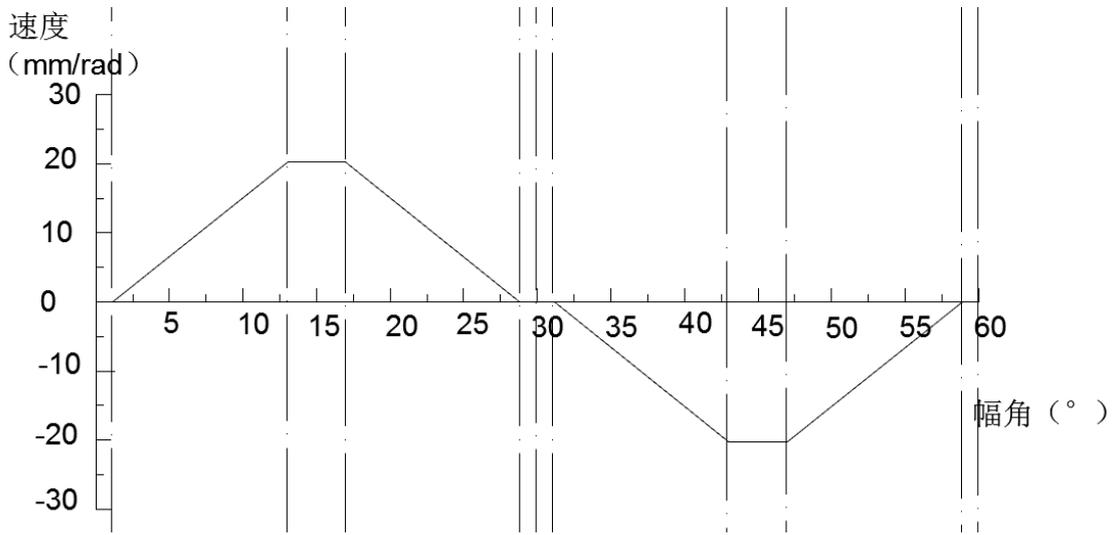


图1 等加速-等速-等减速运动规律速度曲线

(1) 零速区 $0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_0$

$$a_{\varphi} = 0 \quad (1-2)$$

$$v_{\varphi} = 0 \quad (1-3)$$

$$\Delta\rho = 0 \quad (1-4)$$

$$\rho = \rho_0 \quad (1-5)$$

柱塞加速度

$$a_{\varphi} = a_{\varphi_3} \quad (1-13)$$

柱塞速度

$$v_{\varphi} = \int a_{\varphi_3} d\varphi = a_{\varphi_3}\varphi + C_4 \quad (1-14)$$

$$\Delta\rho = \Delta\rho_3 = \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi_3}\varphi_3^2 + a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1\varphi_3 + a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1\varphi_2 + \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1^2 \quad (1-15)$$

故

(2) 等加速区 $0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_1$

柱塞加速度

$$a_{\varphi} = a_{\varphi_1} \quad (1-6)$$

柱塞速度

$$v_{\varphi} = \int a_{\varphi_1} d\varphi = a_{\varphi_1}\varphi + C_1 \quad (1-7)$$

$$\Delta\rho = \Delta\rho_1 = \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1^2 \quad (1-8)$$

(3) 等速区 $0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_2$

柱塞加速度

$$a_{\varphi} = 0 \quad (1-9)$$

柱塞速度

$$v_{\varphi} = \int a_{\varphi_1} d\varphi = a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1 \quad (1-10)$$

柱塞位移

$$\Delta\rho = \rho - \rho_0 = \int a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1 d\varphi = a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1\varphi + C_3 \quad (1-11)$$

$$\Delta\rho = \Delta\rho_2 = a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1\varphi_2 + \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1^2 \quad (1-12)$$

(4) 等减速区 $0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_3$

(5) 零速区 $0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_0$

$$a_{\varphi} = 0 \quad (1-16)$$

$$v_{\varphi} = 0 \quad (1-17)$$

$$\Delta\rho = \Delta\rho_3 = h \quad (1-18)$$

当 $\varphi = \varphi_3$ 时, 柱塞运动到减速区终点处, 此时 $v_{\varphi_3} = 0$, 有:

$$a_{\varphi_3}\varphi_3 + a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1 = 0 \quad (1-19)$$

则:

$$\frac{a_{\varphi_1}}{a_{\varphi_3}} = -\frac{\varphi_3}{\varphi_1} \quad (1-20)$$

当 $\varphi = \varphi_3$ 时, 柱塞运动到减速区终点处, 此时 $\Delta\rho_3 = h$, 则有:

$$h = \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi_3}\varphi_3^2 + a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1\varphi_3 + a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1\varphi_2 + \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1^2 \quad (1-21)$$

将式 带入上式整理得:

$$a_{\varphi_1} = \frac{2h}{\varphi_1(\varphi_1 + 2\varphi_2 + \varphi_3)} \quad (1-22)$$

$$a_{\varphi_3} = -\frac{2h}{\varphi_3(\varphi_1 + 2\varphi_2 + \varphi_3)} \quad (1-23)$$

根据以上计算分析可得到在一个作用幅角内曲线各段的极坐标方程:

$$\rho = \begin{cases} \rho_0 & (0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_0) \\ \rho_0 + \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi_1}(\varphi - \varphi_0)^2 & (\varphi_0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_0 + \varphi_1) \\ \rho_0 + \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1^2 + a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1(\varphi - \varphi_0 - \varphi_1) & (\varphi_0 + \varphi_1 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_0 + \varphi_1 + \varphi_2) \\ \rho_0 + \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1^2 + a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1\varphi_2 + a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1(\varphi - \varphi_0 - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi_3}(\varphi - \varphi_0 - \varphi_1 - \varphi_2)^2 & (\varphi_0 + \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_0 + \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3) \\ \rho_0 + h & (\varphi_0 + \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_x) \end{cases} \quad (1-24)$$

2 幅角修正等加速运动规律的加速度方程及轨迹方程

幅角修正等加速运动曲线由零速区、等加速区、修正区、等减速区组成^[4]。假设零速区幅角大小是 φ_0 、加速区幅角大小是 φ_1 、修正区幅角大小是 φ_4 和减速区幅角大小是 φ_3 ，如图 2 所示，则有：

$$\varphi_x = \varphi_0 + \varphi_1 + \varphi_4 + \varphi_3 + \varphi_0 \quad (1-25)$$

设等加速区的加速度为 a_{φ_1} ，等减速区加速度为 a_{φ_3} ，修正区加速度为 a_{φ_4} ，柱塞副在转子径向上的工作行程为 h ，则各个区的加速度、速度和位移表达式为^[5]：

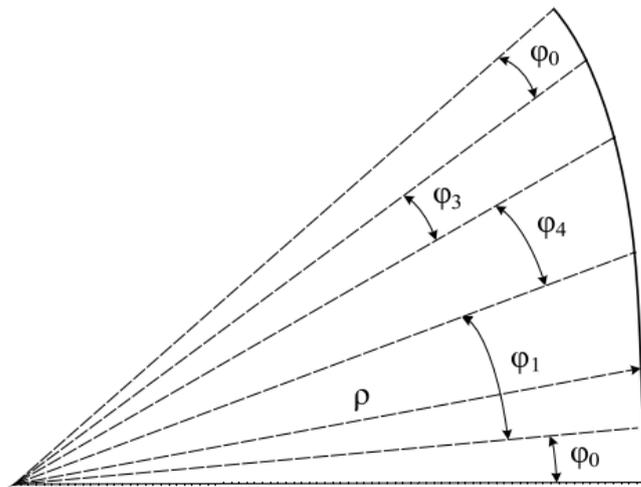


图 2 幅角修正等加速运动曲线的幅角分配图

(1) 零速区 $0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_0$ $\Delta\rho = \Delta\rho_1 = \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1^2$ (1-32)

$a_\varphi = 0$ (1-26)

$v_\varphi = 0$ (1-27)

$\Delta\rho = 0$ (1-28)

$\rho = \rho_0$ (1-29)

(3) 修正区 $0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_4$

柱塞加速度

$a_\varphi = a_{\varphi_4}$ (1-33)

柱塞速度

$v_\varphi = a_{\varphi_1}(\varphi_1 + \varphi - \psi\varphi)$ (1-34)

(2) 等加速区 $0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_1$

柱塞加速度

$a_\varphi = a_{\varphi_1}$ (1-30)

柱塞速度

$v_\varphi = \int a_\varphi d\varphi = a_{\varphi_1}\varphi + C_1$ (1-31)

$\Delta\rho = \Delta\rho_2 = \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi_1}(2\varphi_1\varphi_4 + \varphi_4^2 - \psi\varphi_4^2) + \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi_1}\varphi_1^2$ (1-35)

(4) 等减速区 $0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_3$

柱塞加速度

$a_\varphi = a_{\varphi_3}$ (1-36)

柱塞速度

$$v_{\varphi} = a_{\varphi 1}(\varphi_1 + \varphi_4 - \psi\varphi_4 - \psi\varphi) \quad (1-37)$$

柱塞位移

$$\Delta\rho = \Delta\rho_3 = a_{\varphi 1}(\varphi_1\varphi_3 + \varphi_4\varphi_3 - \psi\varphi_4\varphi_3 - \frac{1}{2}\psi\varphi_3^2) + \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi 1}(2\varphi_1\varphi_4 + \varphi_4^2 - \psi\varphi_4^2) + \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi 1}\varphi_1^2 \quad (1-38)$$

(5) 零速区 $0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_0$

$$a_{\varphi} = 0 \quad (1-39)$$

$$v_{\varphi} = 0 \quad (1-40)$$

$$\Delta\rho = \Delta\rho_3 = h \quad (1-41)$$

当 $\varphi = \varphi_3$ 时, 柱塞运动到减速区终点处, 此时 $\Delta\rho =$

$\Delta\rho_3 = h$, 有:

$$2h = a_{\varphi 1}[(\varphi_1 + \varphi_4)(2\varphi_3 + \varphi_1 + \varphi_4) - \psi(\varphi_3 + \varphi_4)^2] \quad (1-42)$$

将幅角分配不对称系数 $\psi = \frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_4}{\varphi_3 + \varphi_4}$ 代入上式中, 得到加速区段和减速区段的加速度分别为:

$$a_{\varphi 1} = \frac{2h}{(\varphi_1 + \varphi_4)(\varphi_1 + \varphi_3)} \quad (1-43)$$

$$a_{\varphi 3} = -\psi a_{\varphi 1} = -\frac{2h}{(\varphi_3 + \varphi_4)(\varphi_1 + \varphi_3)} \quad (1-44)$$

由式和式可得修正区段的加速度为:

$$a_{\varphi 4} = a_{\varphi 1} + a_{\varphi 3} = \frac{2h(\varphi_3 - \varphi_1)}{(\varphi_1 + \varphi_3)(\varphi_1 + \varphi_4)(\varphi_3 + \varphi_4)} \quad (1-45)$$

根据以上计算分析可得到在一个作用幅角内曲线各段的极坐标方程:

$$\rho = \begin{cases} \rho_0 & (0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_0) \\ \rho_0 + \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi 1}(\varphi - \varphi_0)^2 & (\varphi_0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_0 + \varphi_1) \\ \rho_0 + \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi 1}(2\varphi_1(\varphi - \varphi_0 - \varphi_1) + \varphi(\varphi - \varphi_0 - \varphi_1)^2 - \psi\varphi(\varphi - \varphi_0 - \varphi_1)^2) + \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi 1}\varphi_1^2 & (\varphi_0 + \varphi_1 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_0 + \varphi_1 + \varphi_4) \\ \rho_0 + a_{\varphi 1}[(\varphi_1(\varphi - \varphi_0 - \varphi_1 - \varphi_4) + \varphi_4(\varphi - \varphi_0 - \varphi_1 - \varphi_4) - \psi\varphi_4(\varphi - \varphi_0 - \varphi_1 - \varphi_4) - \frac{1}{2}\psi(\varphi - \varphi_0 - \varphi_1 - \varphi_4)^2)] + \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi 1}(2\varphi_1\varphi_4 + \varphi_4^2 - \psi\varphi_4^2) + \frac{1}{2}a_{\varphi 1}\varphi_1^2 & (\varphi_0 + \varphi_1 + \varphi_4 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_0 + \varphi_1 + \varphi_4 + \varphi_3) \\ \rho_0 + h & (\varphi_0 + \varphi_1 + \varphi_4 + \varphi_3 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_x) \end{cases} \quad (1-46)$$

3 总结

本文介绍了两种类型多作用内曲线液压马达轨迹方程的推导过程, 可根据度加速度和幅角分配推导出速度和极径, 进而进行分段写出加速度方程和轨迹方程, 这对于工程技术人员进行理论研究有一定借鉴意义。

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