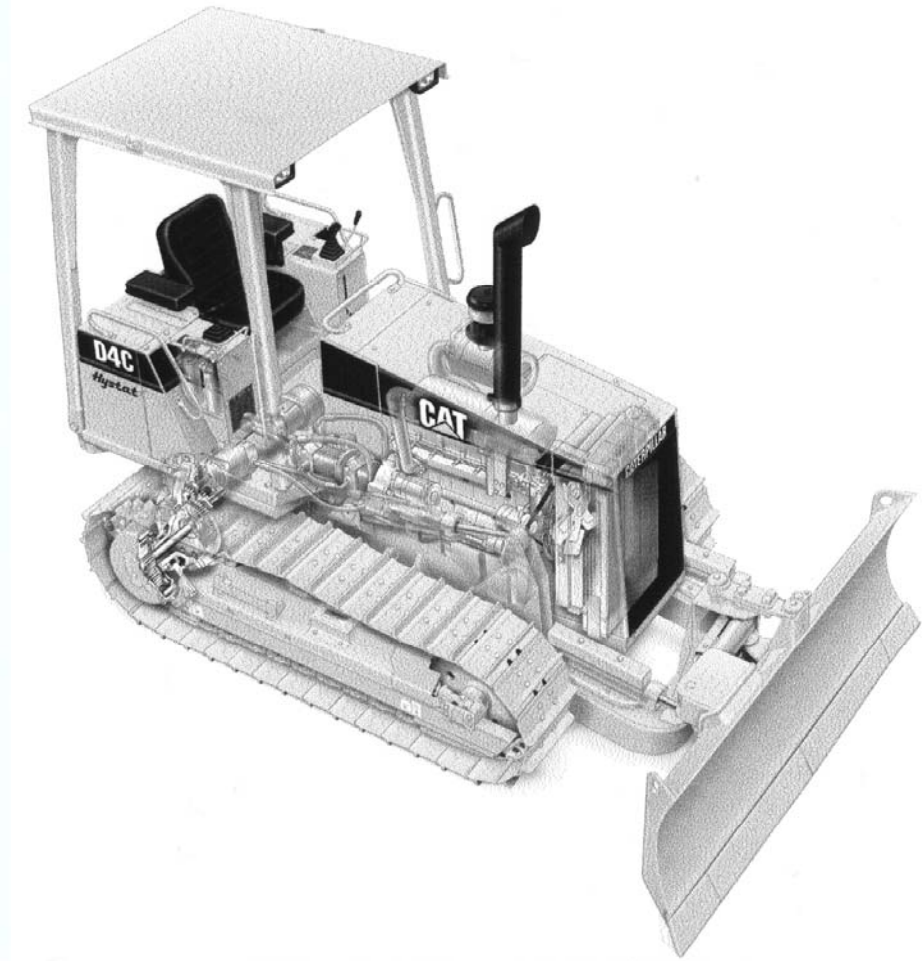


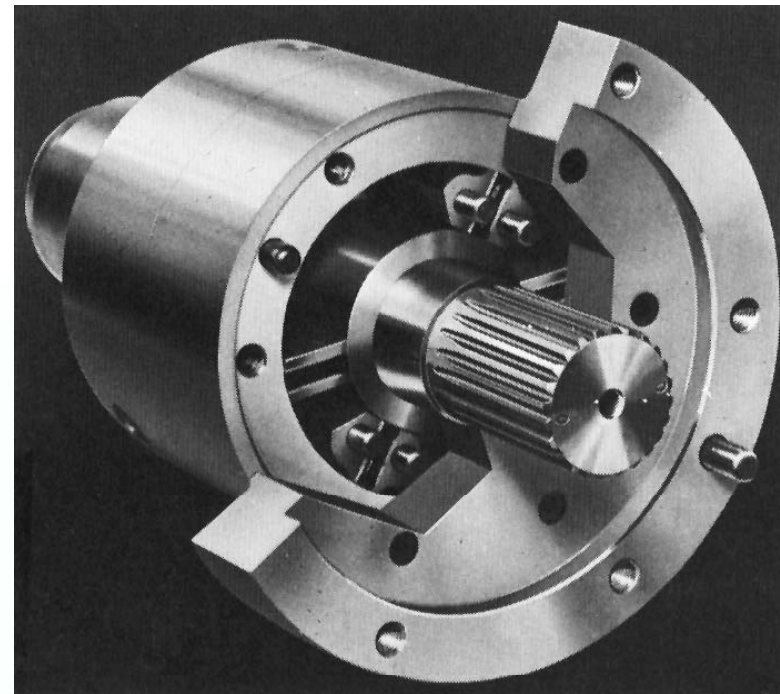
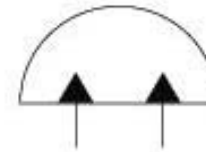
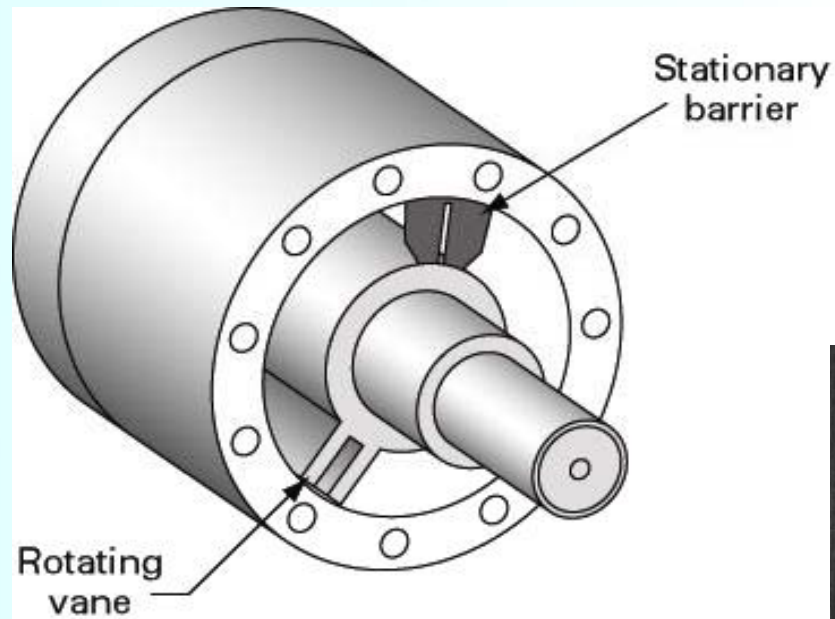
# 7. Hydraulic Motors

- Operation of hydraulic motors
- Limited rotation hydraulic motors
- Gear motors, Vane motors, Piston motors ▶
- Torque & power delivered by hydraulic motors ▶
- Performance of hydraulic motors ▶
- Comparison of variable performance factors of hydraulic motors
- Analysis of the operation & performance of hydrostatic transmission ▶

# 7.1 Application of Hydraulic Motors



# 7.2 Limited Rotation Hydraulic Motors



# Analysis of Torque Capacity

- $R_R$  = outer radius of rotor (in, m)
- $R_V$  = outer radius of vane (in, m)
- $L$  = width of vane (in, m)
- $p$  = hydraulic pressure (psi, Pa)
- $F$  = hydraulic force acting on vane (lb, N)
- $A$  = surface area of vane in contact with oil (in<sup>2</sup>, m<sup>2</sup>)
- $T$  = torque capacity (in.lb, N.m)

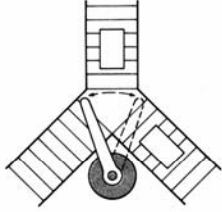
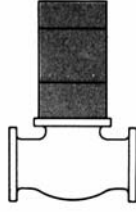
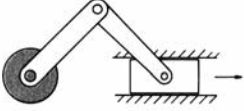
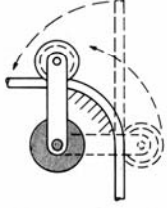
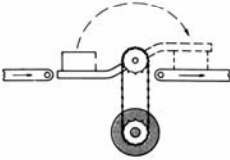
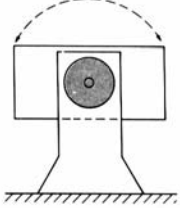
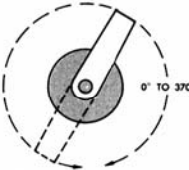
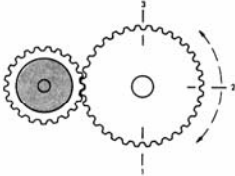
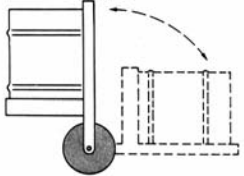
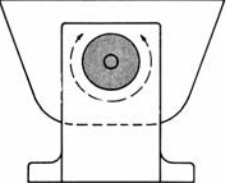
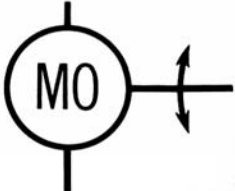
$$F = pA = p(R_V - R_R)L$$

$$T = p(R_V - R_R)L \frac{(R_V + R_R)}{2}$$

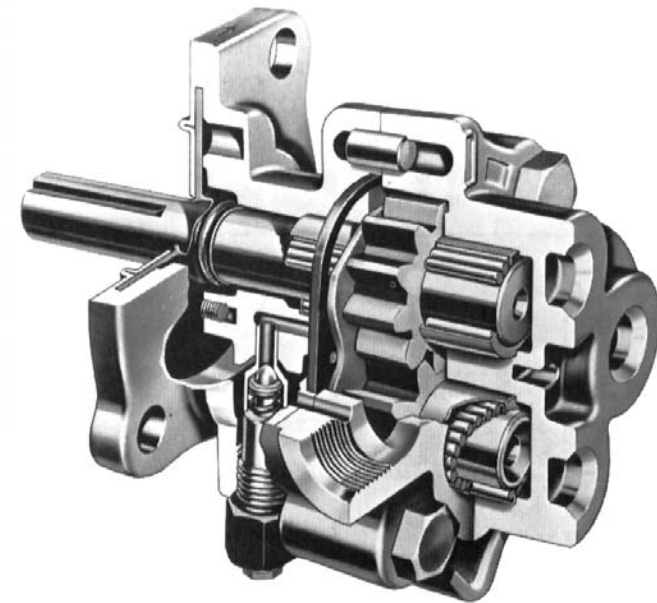
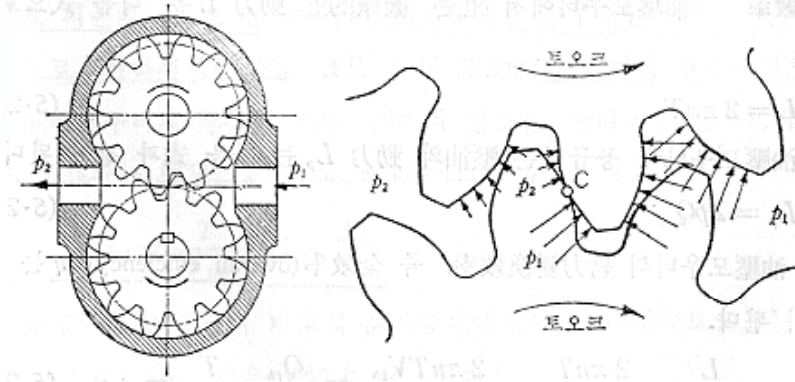
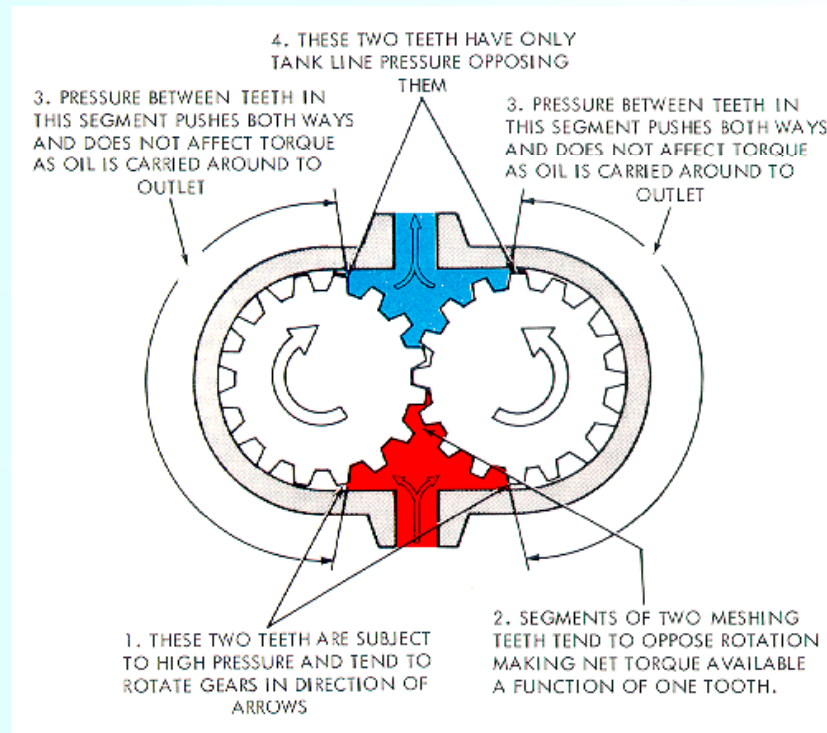
$$T = \frac{pL}{2} (R_V^2 - R_R^2) \quad V_D = \pi(R_V^2 - R_R^2)L \text{ [m}^3\text{/rev]}$$

$$T = \frac{pV_D}{2\pi}$$

# Applications of Rotary Actuators

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p><b>SUGGESTED APPLICATIONS</b></p>   |  <p><b>Conveyor Sorting, Gates, etc.</b></p>      |  <p><b>Plug or Butterfly Valve Turning or Positioning</b></p> |
|  <p><b>Oscillating Harmonic Motion</b></p>                                |  <p><b>All Bending Operations</b></p>             |  <p><b>Flipover Between Work Stations</b></p>                 |
|  <p><b>Rollover or Positioning For Welding or Machining Fixtures</b></p> |  <p><b>Turn or Oscillate</b></p>                 |  <p><b>Index or Position</b></p>                             |
|  <p><b>Lift or Rotate</b></p>   |  <p><b>Positioning, Turnover or Dumping</b></p> |   |

# 7.3 Gear Motors

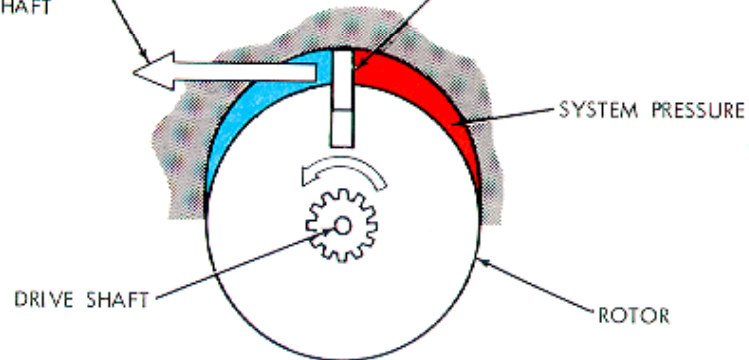


# Gear Motors

- 구조는 기어 펌프와 거의 동일
- 탱크로 연결되는 드레인(**drain**) 라인이 있다.
  
- 장점
  - 구조 간단
  - 값이 싸다
  - 유압유 중의 이물질에 의한 고장이 생기기 어렵다.
  - 가혹한 운전 조건에 비교적 잘 견딜 수 있다.
- 단점
  - 누설 유량이 많다.
  - 토크 변동이 크다.
  - 베어링 하중이 크므로 수명이 좀 짧다.

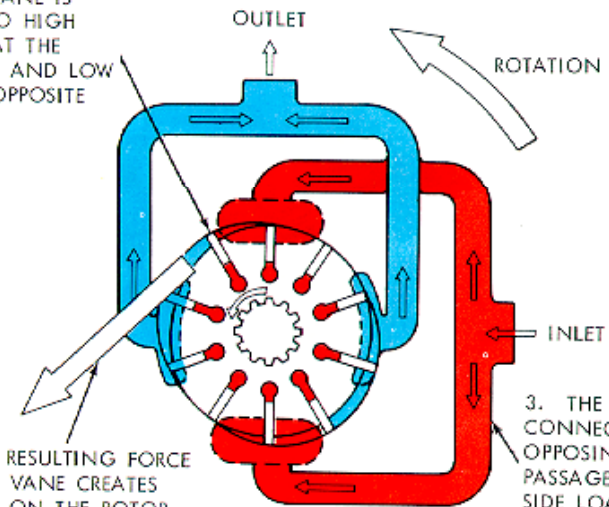
# 7.4 Vane Motors

2. THE RESULTING FORCE ON THE VANE CREATES TORQUE ON THE MOTOR SHAFT
1. PRESSURE ON THIS VANE MEANS A FORCE ....



VIEW A BASIC OPERATION

1. THIS VANE IS SUBJECT TO HIGH PRESSURE AT THE INLET SIDE AND LOW PRESSURE OPPOSITE



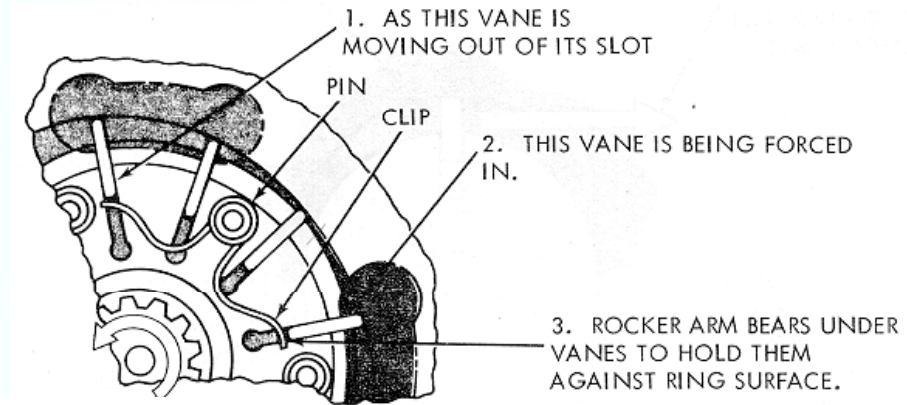
2. THE RESULTING FORCE ON THE VANE CREATES TORQUE ON THE ROTOR SHAFT

3. THE INLET CONNECTS TO TWO OPPOSING PRESSURE PASSAGES TO BALANCE SIDE LOADS ON THE ROTOR.

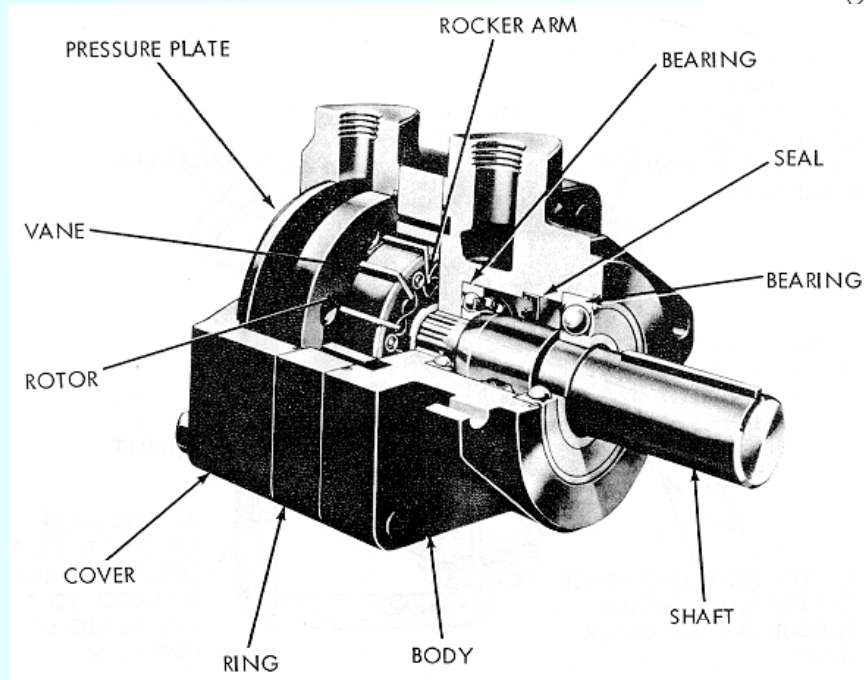
VIEW B BALANCED DESIGN



# Vane Motors with Spring-loaded Vanes



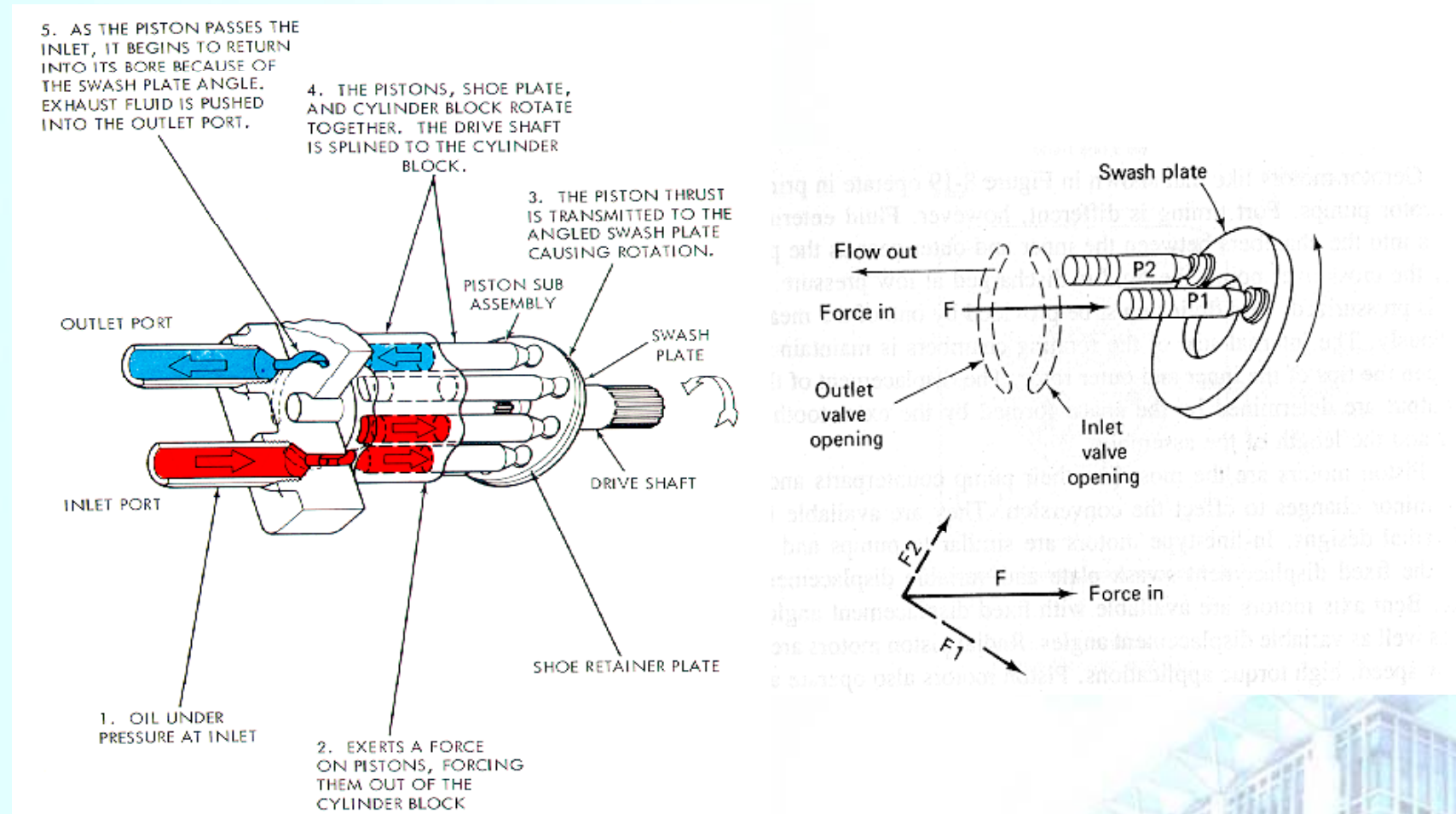
NOTE: ONLY ONE ROCKER SPRING IS SHOWN FOR SIMPLICITY.



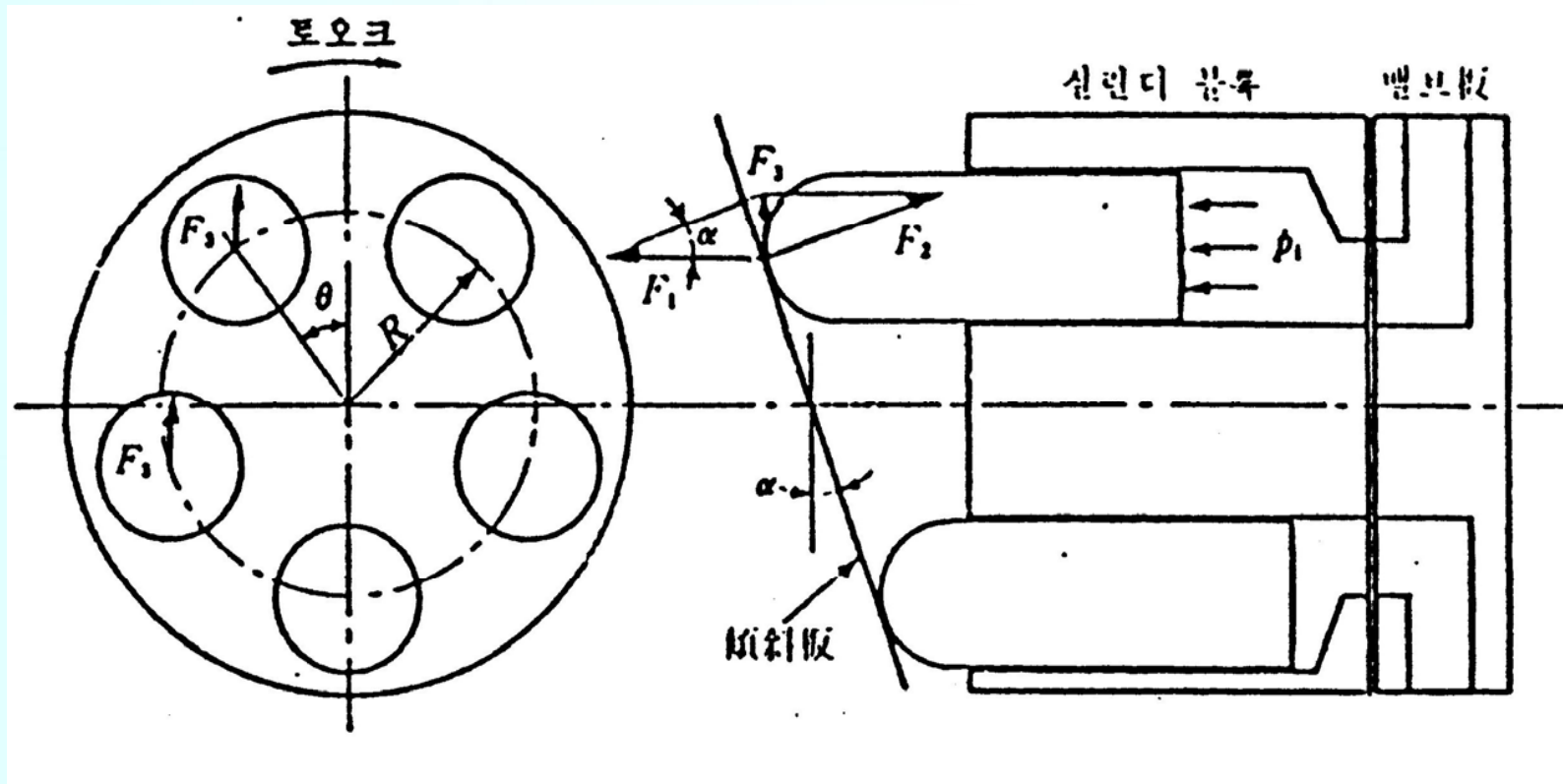
# Vane Motor

- 구조는 베인 펌프와 거의 동일
- 링에 베인이 밀착하도록 클립(스프링)으로 밀어대는 구조를 갖고 있다.
  
- 장점
  - 구조가 비교적 간단
  - 토크 변동이 적다.
  - 베어링 하중이 작다.
  - 메인 끝단이나 캠링면이 마모되어도 누설이 크게 증가하지 않는다.
- 단점
  - 누설 유량이 비교적 많다.
  - 베어링과 캠링의 마모가 크다.
  - 기동시나 저속시 토크 효율이 낮다.

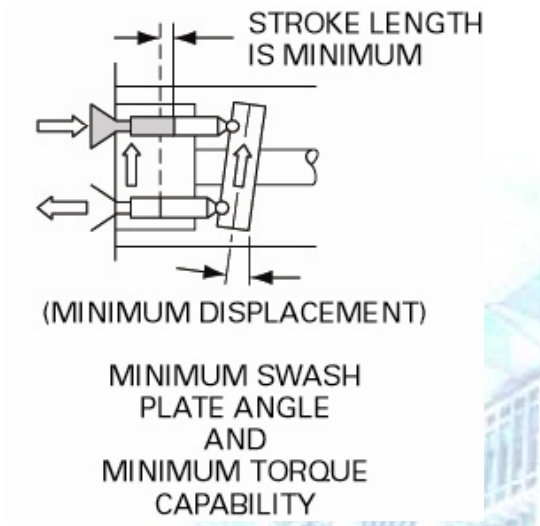
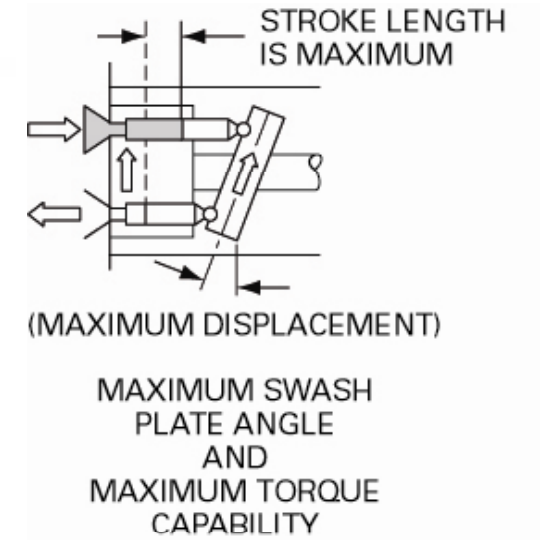
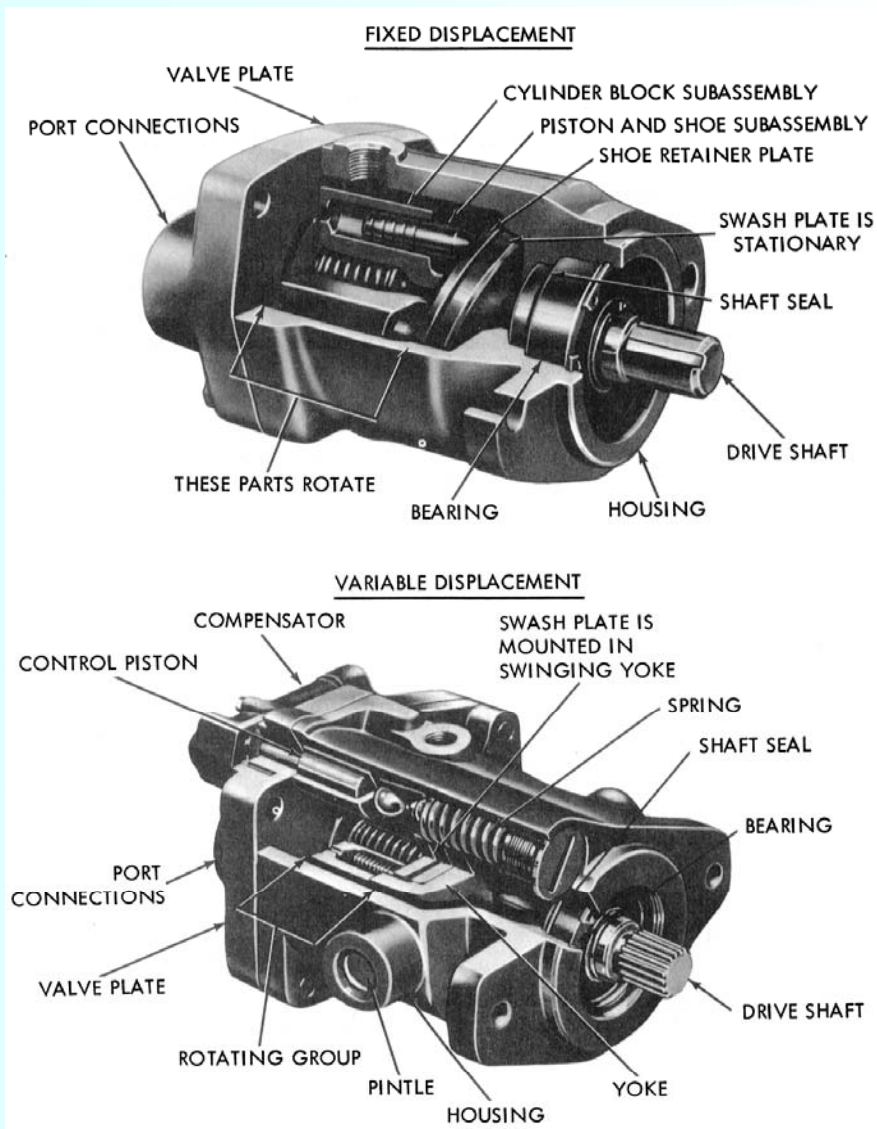
# 7.5 In-Line Piston Motors (Swash Plate Design)



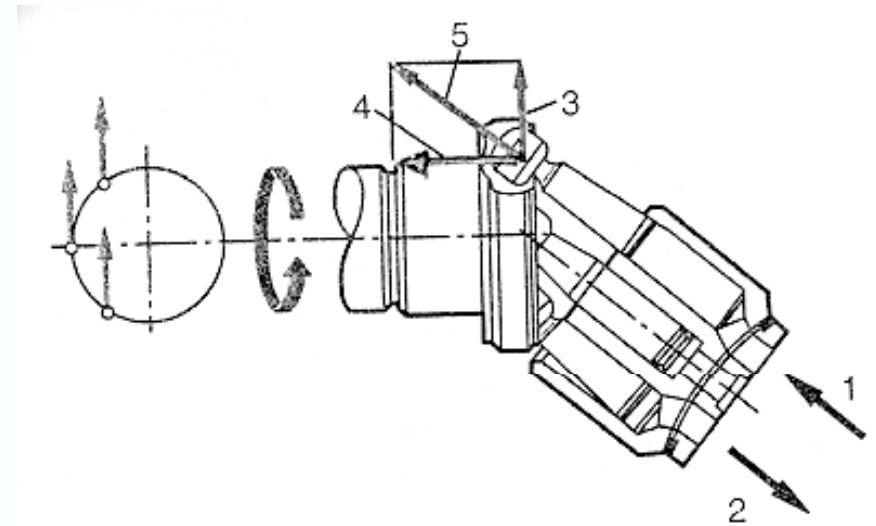
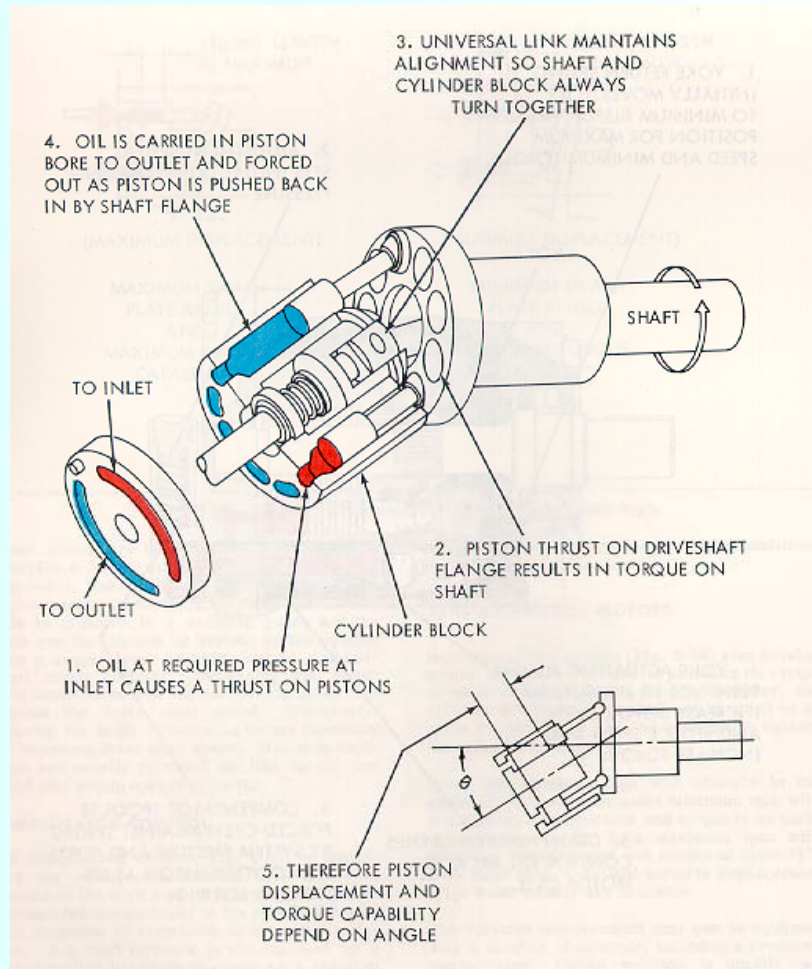
# Operation Principle of Piston Motor



# Two Configurations of In-line Piston Motors

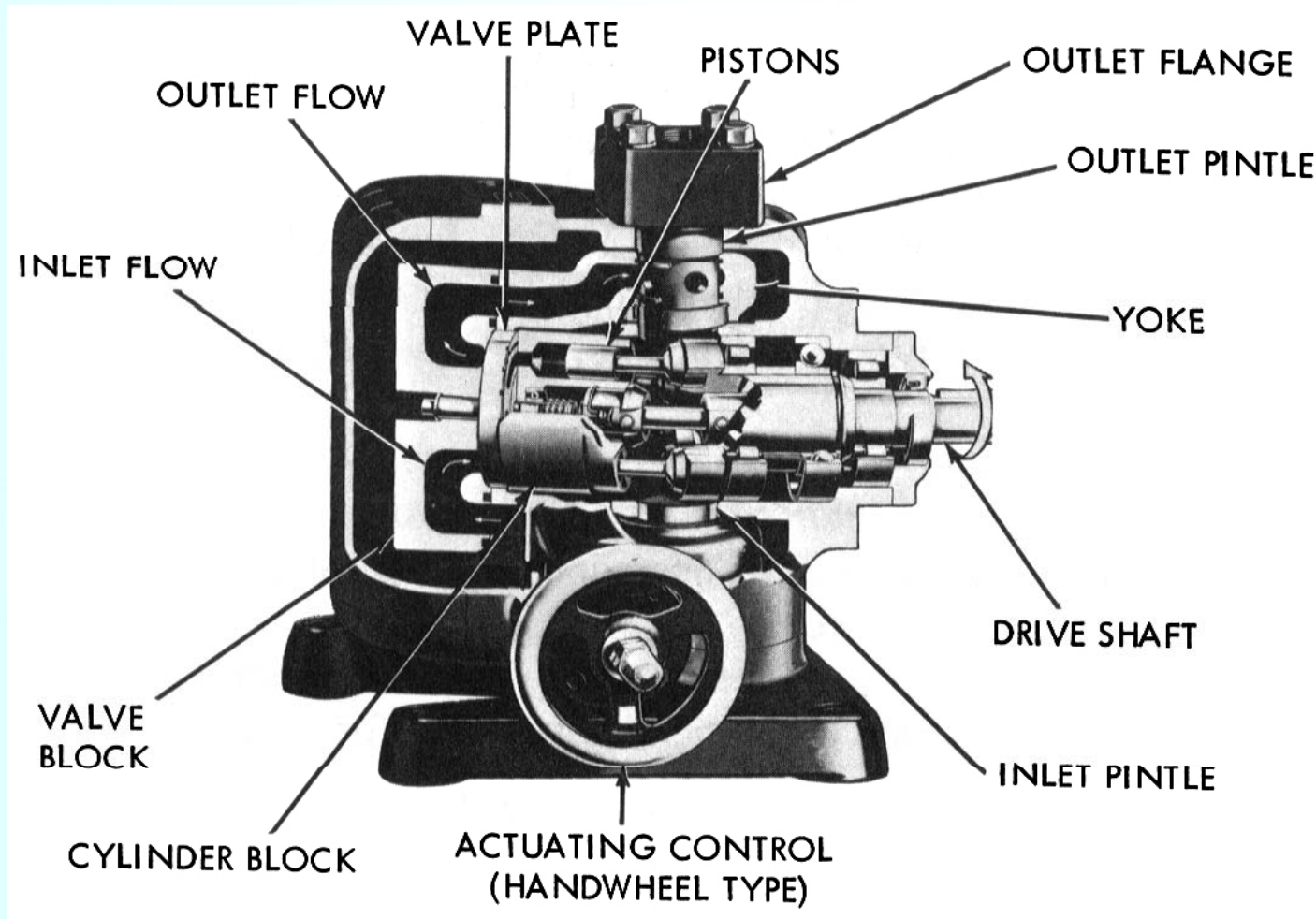


# Axial Piston Motors (Bent-axis Design)



- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 High pressure                  | 4 Bearing force (support force)      |
| 2 Low pressure (return pressure) | 5 Piston force (high pressure force) |
| 3 Torque (output force)          |                                      |

# Variable Displacement Bent-axis Piston Motor



# Piston Motor

## ■ 장점

- 누설이 적다.
- 저속 안전성이 우수하다.
- 회전 속도 범위 넓다.
- 효율 높다.
- 수명 길다.

## ■ 단점

- 구조가 복잡하다.
- 고가이다.

## ■ 레이디얼 피스톤 모터

- 구조상 배제 용적을 크게 할 수 있고, 저속 대토크용으로 사용한다.
- 일반적으로 **HTLS(High Torque Low Speed)**모터로 불리운다.



## 7.6 Hydraulic Motor Torque, Power, and Flow-Rate

- **Theoretical torque: torque that a frictionless hydraulic motor would deliver**

$$T_T (N \cdot m) = \frac{V_D (m^3 / rev) \times p (Pa)}{2\pi}$$

- **Theoretical power**

$$\begin{aligned} Power (W) &= T_T (N \cdot m) \times N (rad / s) \\ &= \frac{V_D (m^3 / rev) \times p (Pa) \times N (rad / s)}{2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

- **Theoretical flow-rate**

$$Q_T (m^3 / s) = V_D (m^3 / rev) \times N (rev / s)$$



# 7.7 Hydraulic Motor Performance

## ■ Volumetric efficiency

$$\eta_v = \frac{\text{theoretical flow - rate motor should consume}}{\text{actual flow - rate consumed by motor}} = \frac{Q_T}{Q_A} = \frac{Q_T}{Q_T + \Delta Q}$$

## ■ Mechanical efficiency

$$\eta_m = \frac{\text{actual torque delivered by motor}}{\text{torque motor should theoretically deliver}} = \frac{T_A}{T_T} = \frac{T_T - \Delta T}{T_T}$$

$$T_T (N \cdot m) = \frac{V_D (m^3 / rev) \times p (Pa)}{2\pi} \quad T_A (N \cdot m) = \frac{\text{actual wattage delivered by motor}}{N (rad / s)}$$

## ■ Overall efficiency

$$\eta_o = \eta_v \eta_m = \frac{\text{actual power delivered by motor}}{\text{actual power delivered to motor}}$$



# Hydraulic Motor Performance - 보충

■ 배제용적  $V_D$  [m<sup>3</sup>/rev]

■ 회전수  $N$  [rev/s]

■ 이론공급유량  $Q_{th} = V_m N$

■ 모터내외부 누설유량  $Q_l$

■ 실제공급유량

$$Q = Q_{th} + Q_l$$

■ 체적효율  $\eta_v = \frac{Q_{th}}{Q}$

이론동력  $L_{th} = pQ_{th} = T_{th}N$

공급동력  $L_{in} = pQ$

실제발생동력  $L_{out} = T N$

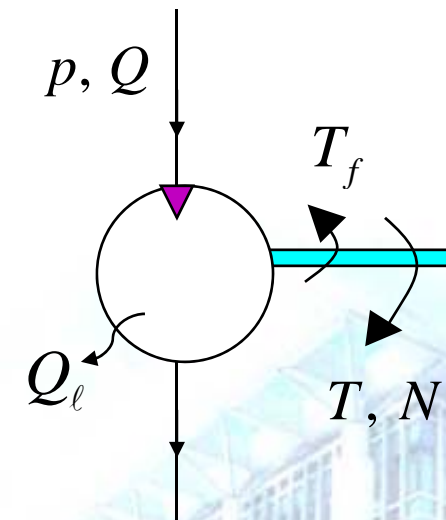
전효율  $\eta = \frac{L_{out}}{L_{in}} = \eta_v \eta_m$

이론발생토크  $T_{th} = \frac{pV_m}{2\pi}$

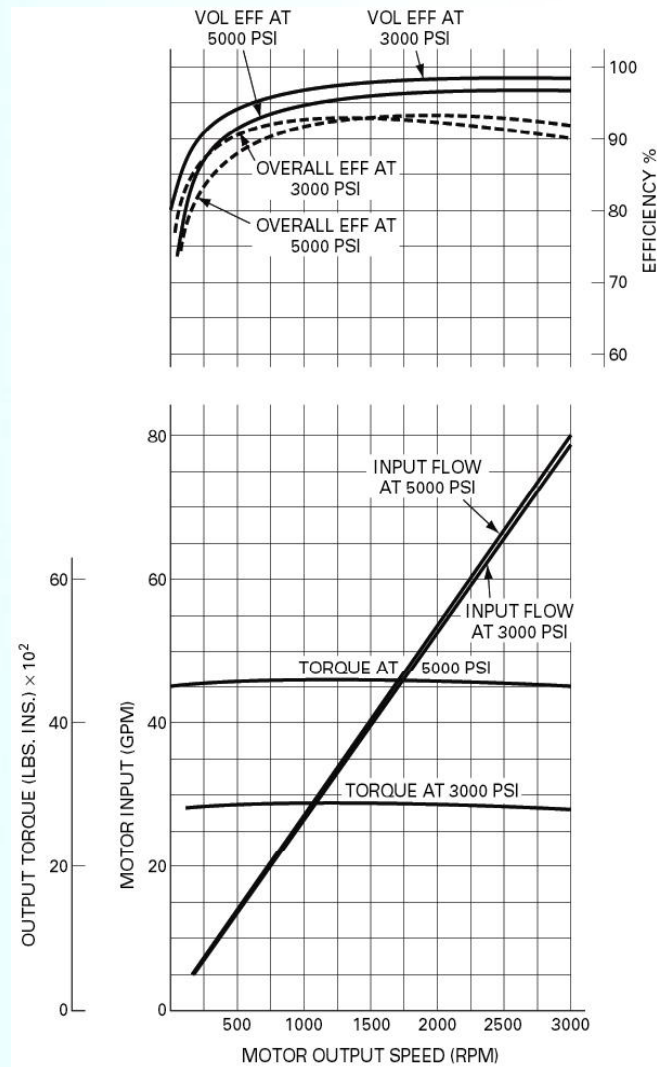
마찰부하토크  $T_f$

실제유효토크  $T = T_{th} - T_f$

기계효율  $\eta_m = \frac{T}{T_{th}}$



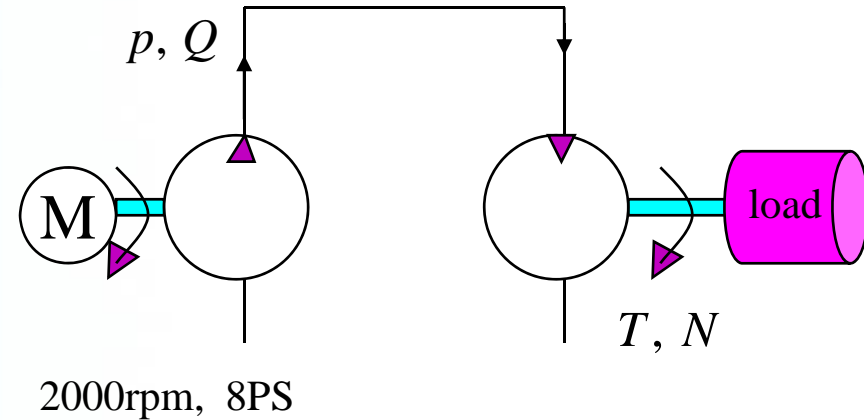
# Performance Curves for Variable Displacement Motor



# [예제 1] 유압모터의 효율과 동력

■ 유압펌프와 유압모터로 구성된 구동장치가 있다.

- 펌프쪽 전동기는 회전수 **2000rpm**, **8PS**의 동력이 소요되고 있다.
- 펌프의 토출압  $p = 70 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$ ,
- 토출량  $Q = 45 \text{ lpm}$  이다.
- 유압모터의 배제용적  $V_D = 40 \text{ cc/rev}$ ,
- 효율  $\eta_m = \eta_v = 90\%$  이다.



(1) 유압펌프의 기계효율, 전효율

(2) 유압모터축의 유효토크,  
회전수를 구하라.

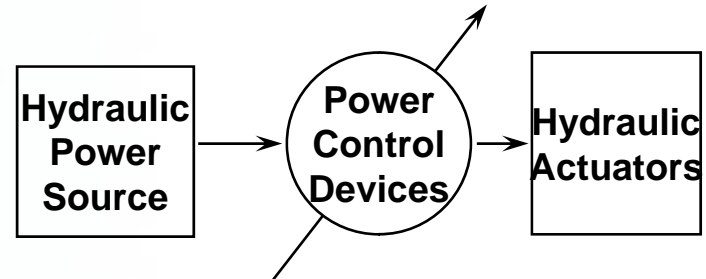
[답] (1)  $\eta_m = 92.1\%$ ,  $\eta_o = 87.5\%$

(2)  $T = 401.3 \text{ kgf} \cdot \text{cm}$ ,

$N = 1012.5 \text{ rpm}$

# Control of Hydraulic Actuator

## ■ Valve controlled actuator



## ■ Pump controlled actuator

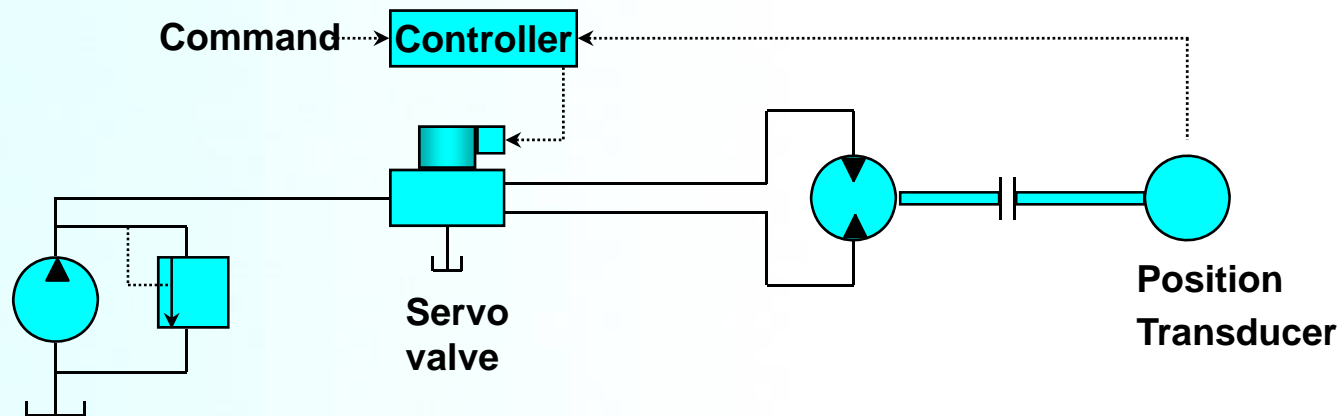


## ■ Self controlled actuator

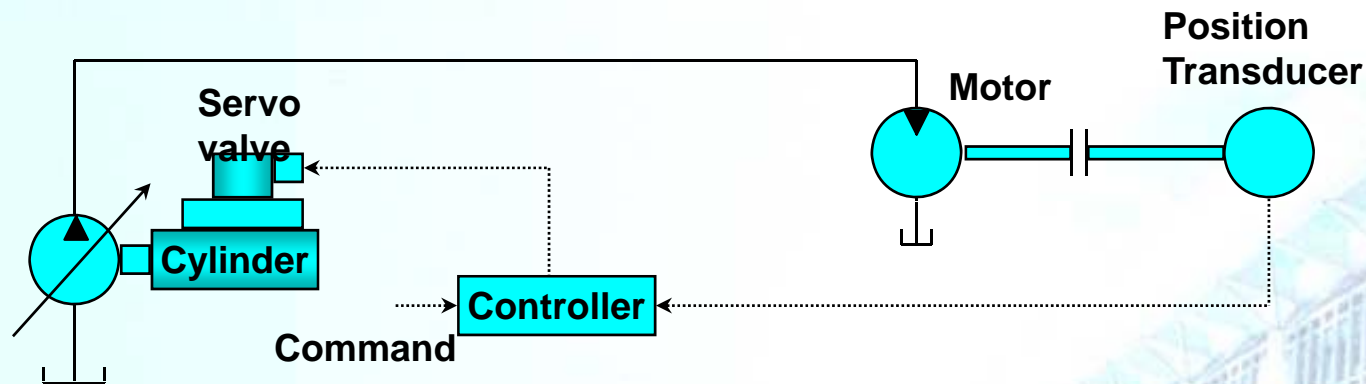


# Control Method of Hydraulic Actuator

## ❖ Valve Controlled System

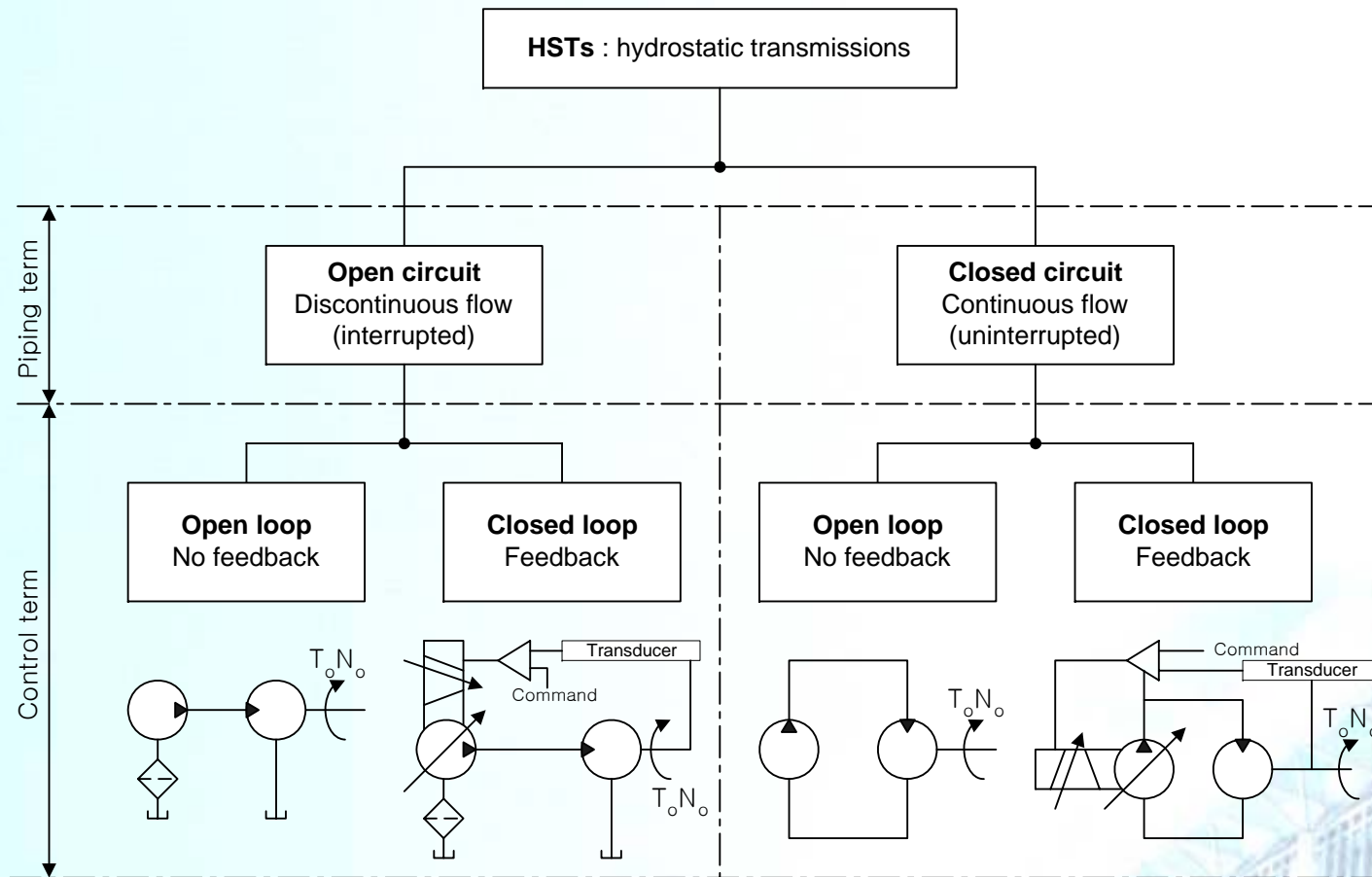


## ❖ Pump Controlled System



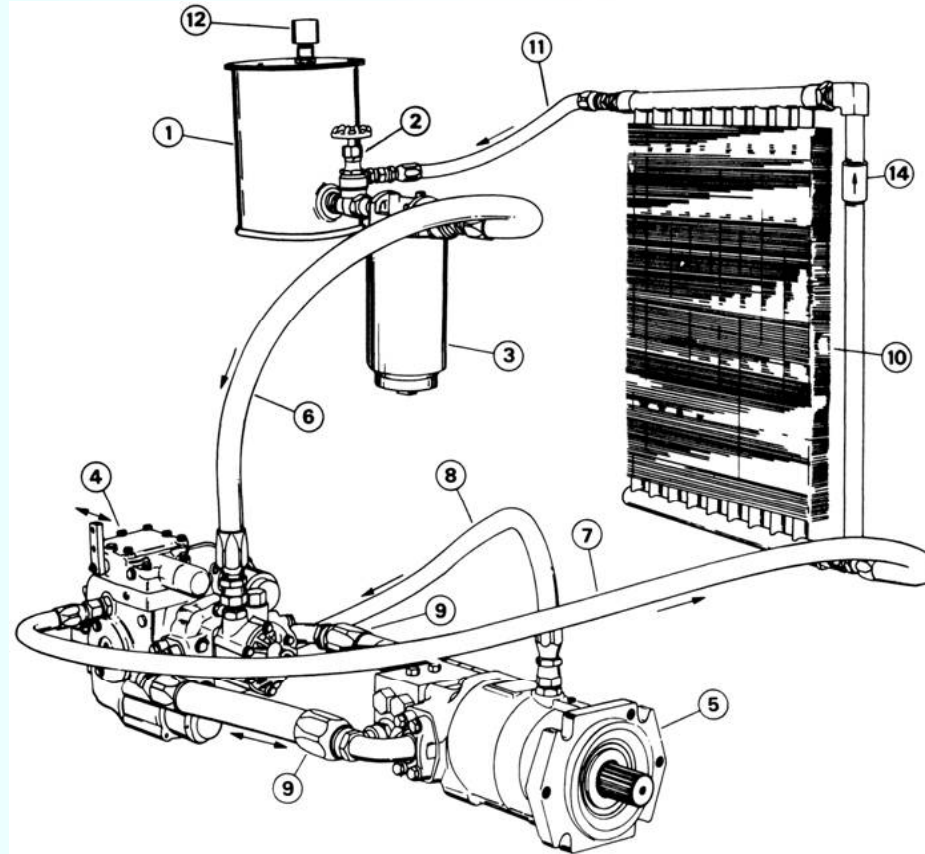
# Pump Controlled Motor System

## ■ HST(Hydrostatic Transmission) 의 유형





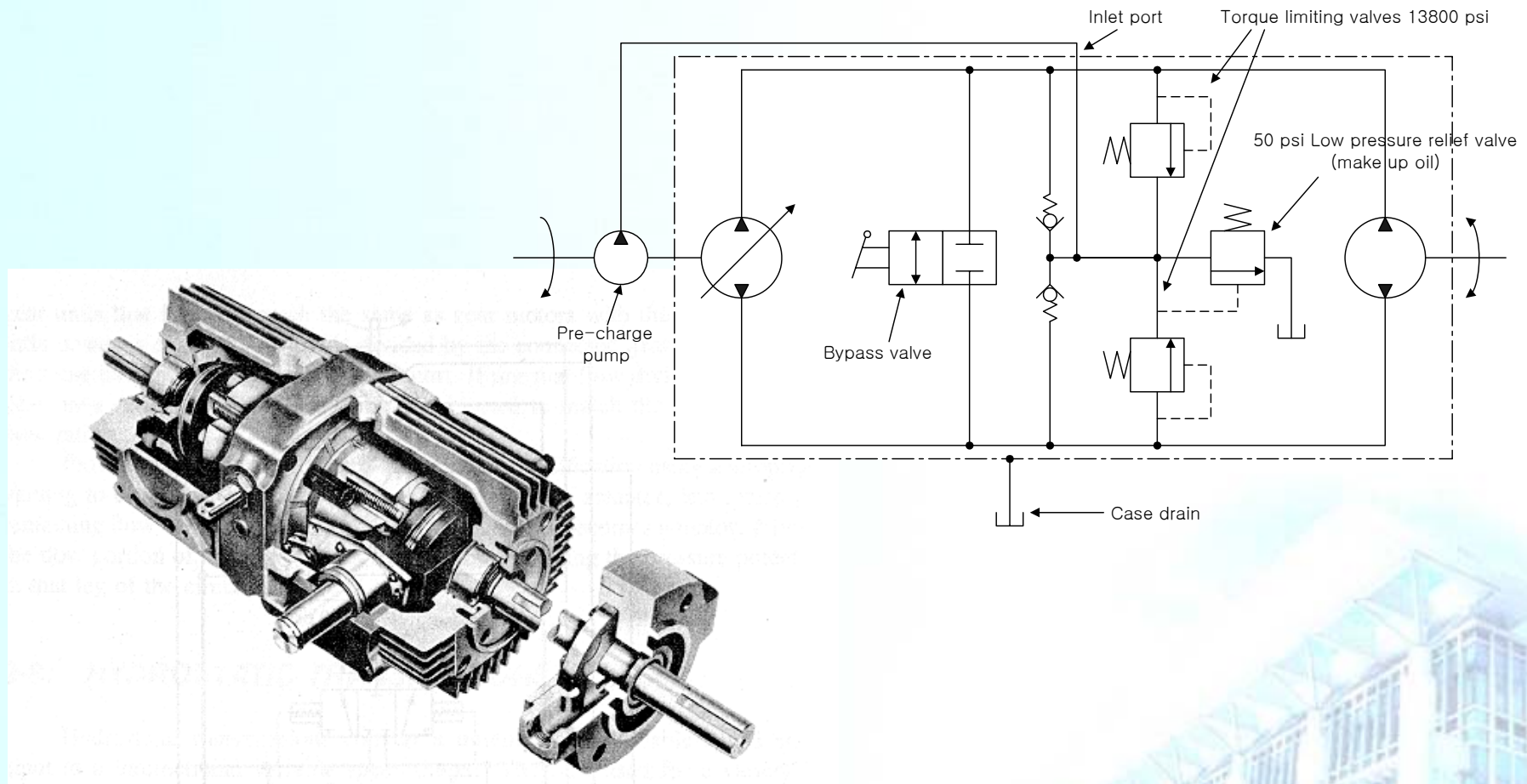
# Hydrostatic Transmission System (HST)



- |                               |                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Reservoir                  | 8. Motor Case Drain Line           |
| 2. Shut-off Valve             | 9. High Pressure Lines             |
| 3. Filter                     | 10. Heat Exchanger                 |
| 4. Variable Displacement Pump | 11. Reservoir Return Line          |
| 5. Fixed Displacement Motor   | 12. Reservoir Fill Cap or Breather |
| 6. Inlet Line                 | 14. Heat Exchanger By-pass Valve   |
| 7. Pump Case Drain Line       |                                    |

# Closed-Circuit / Closed-Loop HST

## ■ In-line single unit HST



# Advantages of HST

- 빠르고 정확한 무단변속과 제동
- 속도/토크의 작동범위가 넓다
- 과부하시 손상이 없다
- 설계와 장착의 유연성이 크다
- 관성과 토크가 큰 고출력에 적합
- 부하와 속도의 변화가 심할 때 기계식 변속장치보다 적합

## ■ open circuit HST

- 속도와 토크가 한 방향
- 오버런닝시 캐비테이션 발생
- 사용범위가 제한

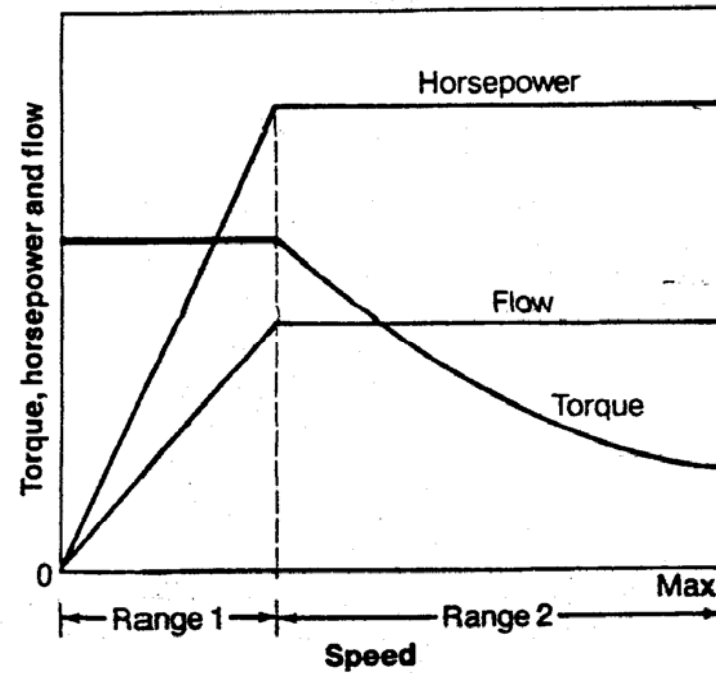
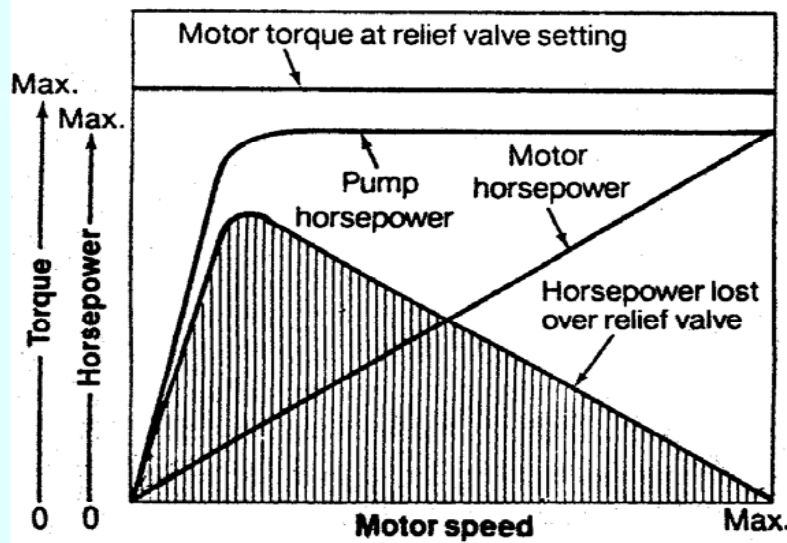
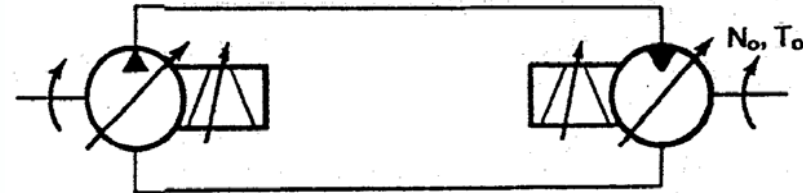
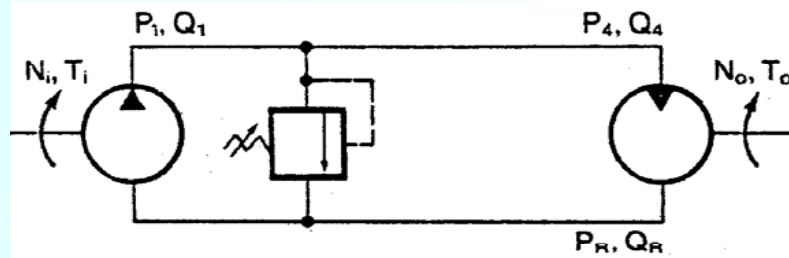
양방향 펌프와 모터장착  
보조부품추가

- 유량보충밸브
- 플러싱밸브
- 체크밸브

## ■ closed circuit HST

- 장점의 극대화

# Characteristics of HST



# [예제 2] 가변용량형 펌프 + 가변용량형 모터 조합 HST

펌프규격: 배제용적  $V_p = 0\sim 80 \text{ ml/rev}$

체적효율  $\eta_{pv} = 85\%$

전동기규격: 회전속도  $N = 1000 \text{ rpm}$

전효율  $\eta = 89\%$

모터규격: 체적효율  $\eta_{mv} = 93\%$

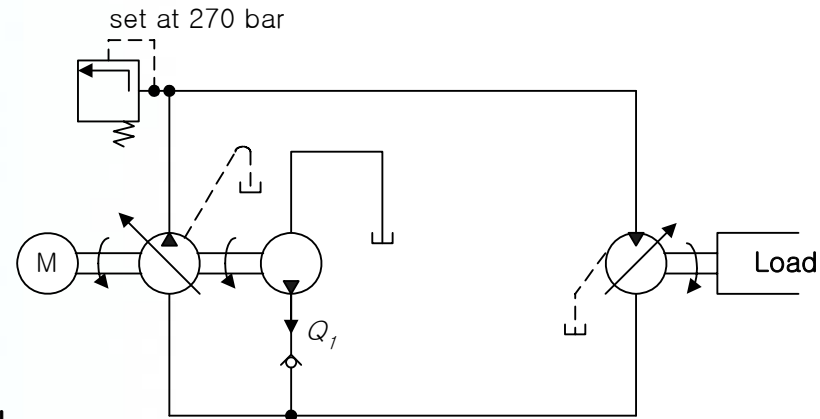
기계(토크)효율  $\eta_{mm} = 87\%$

펌프-모터간 고압쪽 관로: **8bar** 마찰손실

모터를 제외한 HST의 전효율  $\eta = 60\%$

위의 조건에서, 펌프용량이 최대값의 **50%**에서 구동하고 유압모터 축에 **12KW**가 가해졌을 때

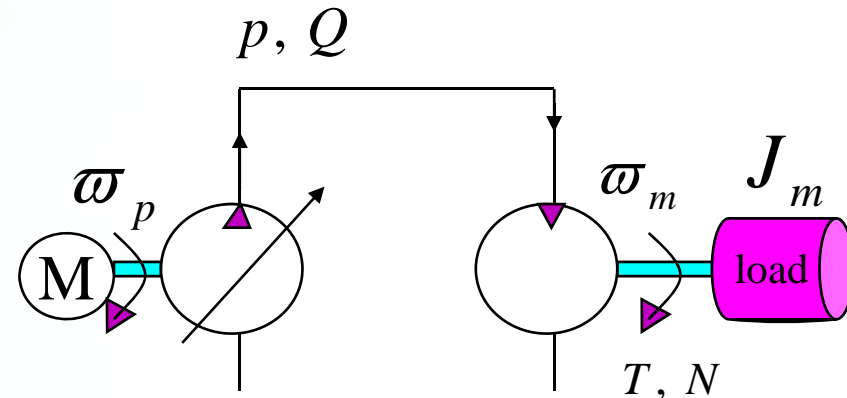
- (1) 펌프토출압
- (2) 보충펌프유량
- (3) 릴리프 밸브가 동작하기 전까지 가할 수 있는 가능한 부하 증가율
- (4) 유압모터가 최소 속도 **200 rpm**으로 작동할 때, 모터 최대용량
- (5) 전기모터에의 공급동력
- (6) 펌프의 기계효율을 구하라.



- [답] (1) 255 bar    (2) 108.7 ml/s  
 (3) 6.1 %    (4) 167 ml/rev  
 (5) 22.5 KW    (6) 85 %

# [예제 3] 가변용량형 펌프 + 정용량형 모터 조합 HST

펌프규격: 배제용적  $V_p = 0 \sim 164 \text{ ml/rev}$   
 회전속도  $\omega_p = 25 \text{ rev/s}$   
 누설유량계수  $C_p = 0.9 \text{ ml/bar}\cdot\text{s}$   
 토크효율  $\eta_{pt} = 85\%$   
 모터규격: 배제용적  $V_m = 65 \text{ ml/rev}$   
 누설유량계수  $C_m = 0.9 \text{ ml/bar}\cdot\text{s}$   
 기계(토크)효율  $\eta_{mm} = 85\%$   
 모터축 관성부하  $J_m = 1.0 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$



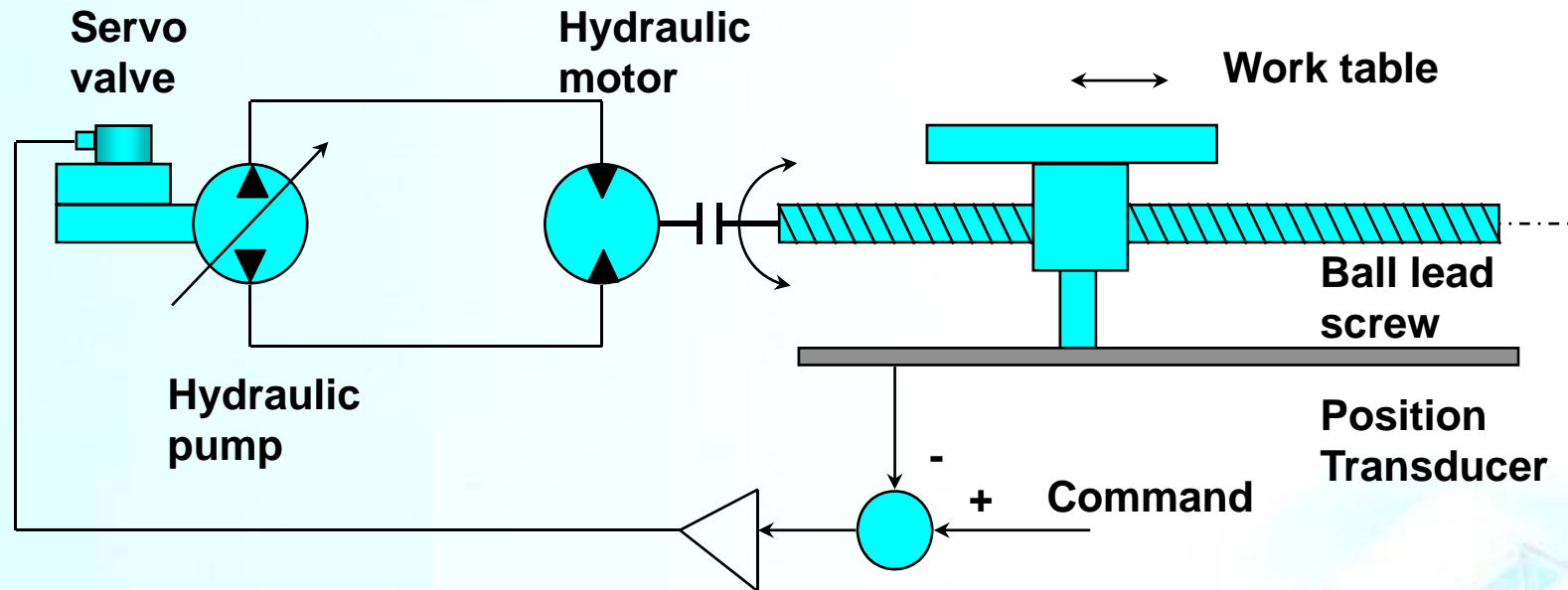
위의 조건에서

- (1) 펌프용량이 최대값의 60%에서 구동하고 유압모터가  $\omega_m = 33 \text{ rev/s}$  일 때, 유압모터의 가속도
- (2) (1)의 조건에서 전동기의 출력
- (3) 펌프용량이 0에서 최대값의 50%의 계단입력을 가할 때, 모터축의 정상상태 속도의 63%에 도달시간을 구하라.

[답] (1)  $156 \text{ rad/s}^2$  (2) 51.4 KW (3) 0.198 s

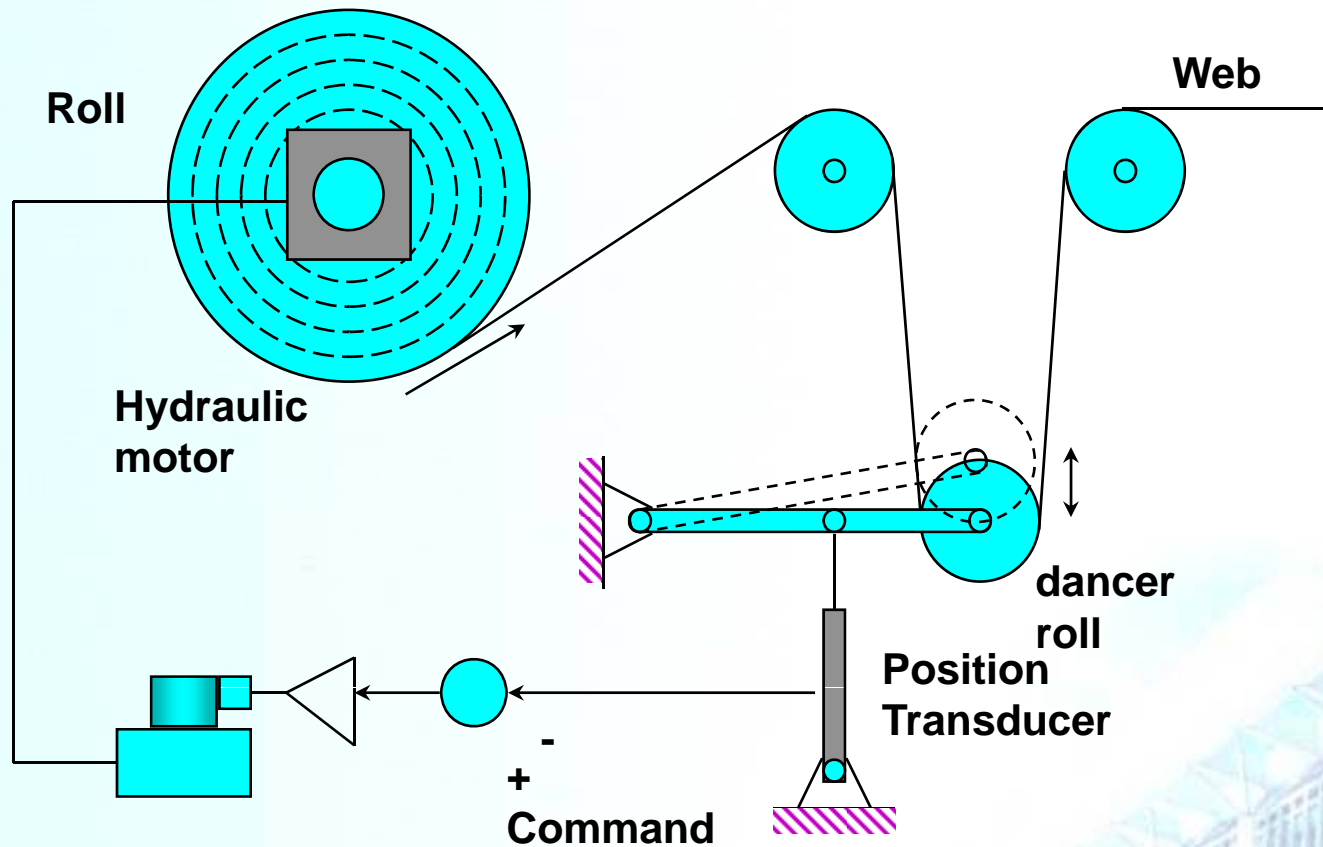
# Application of Actuator Control System-1

## ■ NC Machine position control system



# Application of Actuator Control System-2

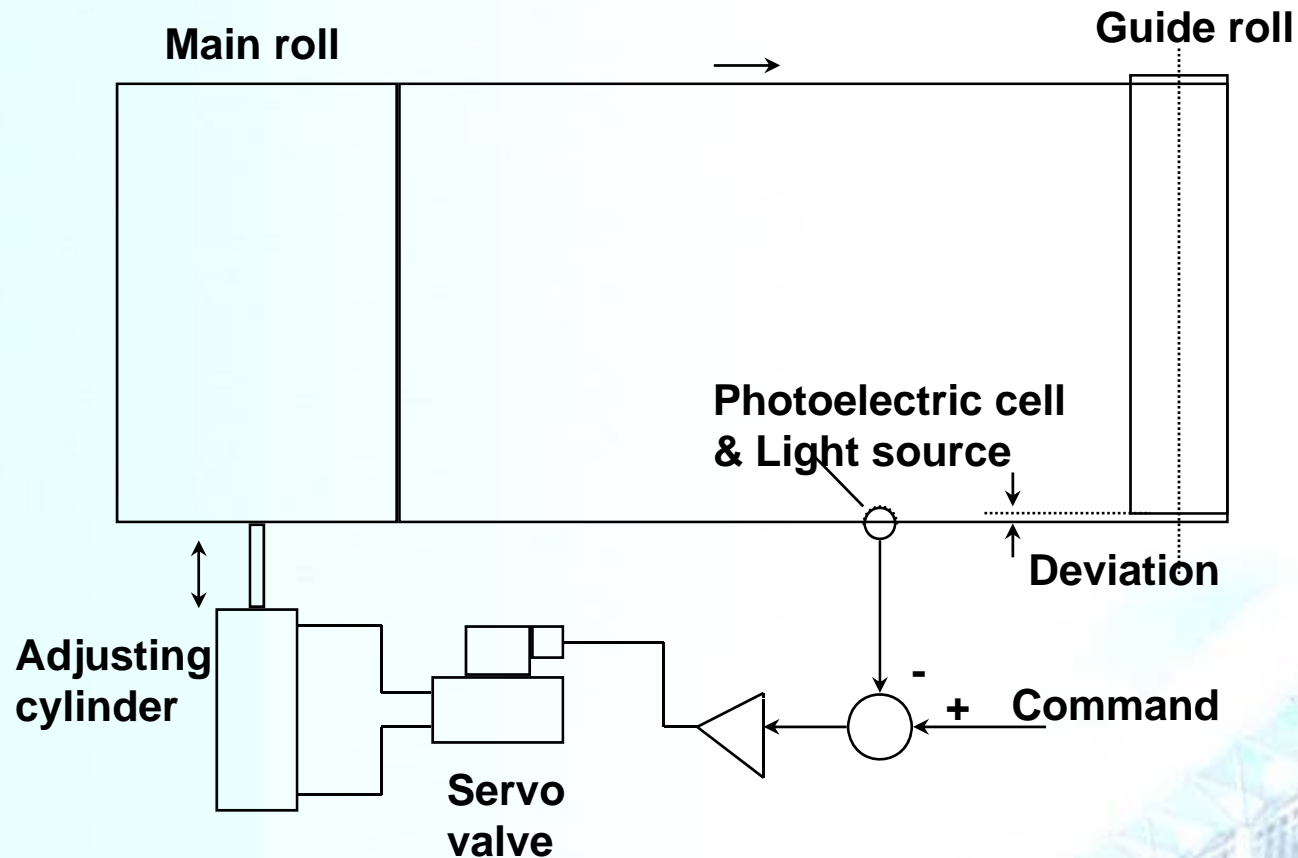
## ■ Tension control system for Paper making processes





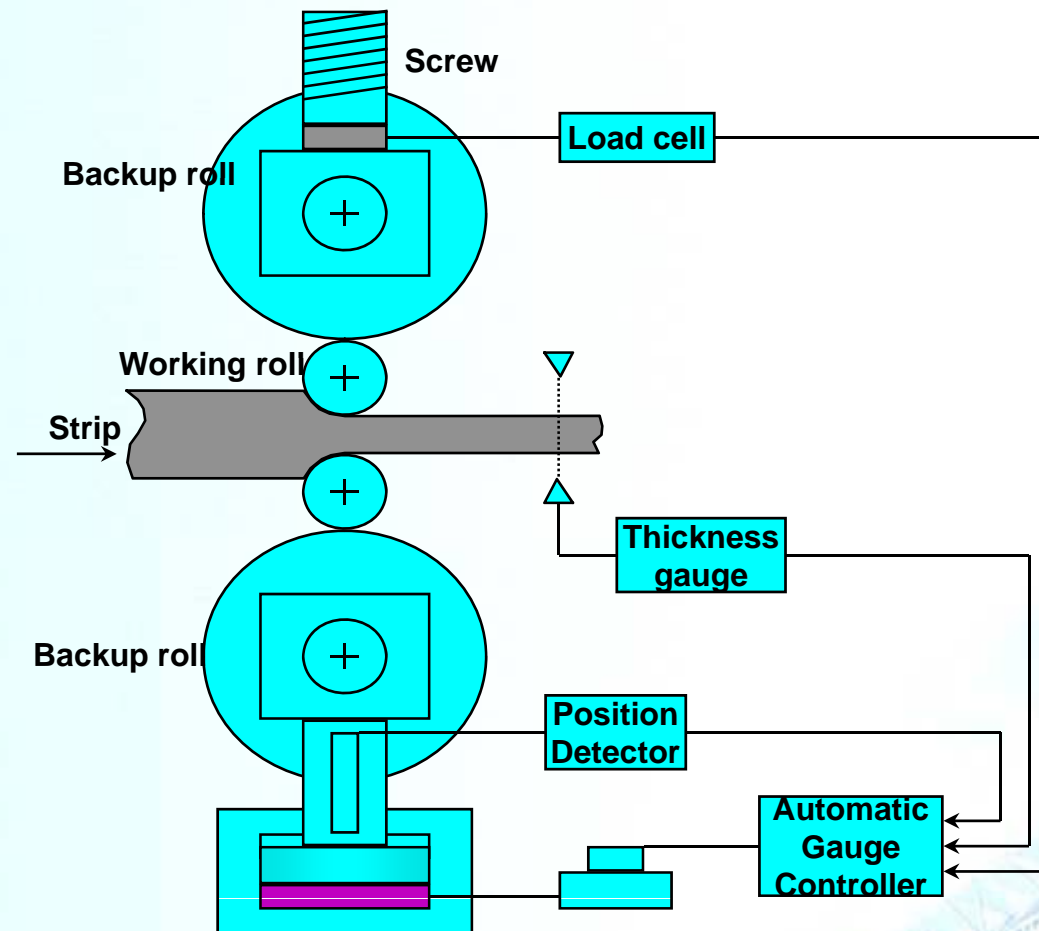
# Application of Actuator Control System-3

## ■ Web guiding system for Paper making processes



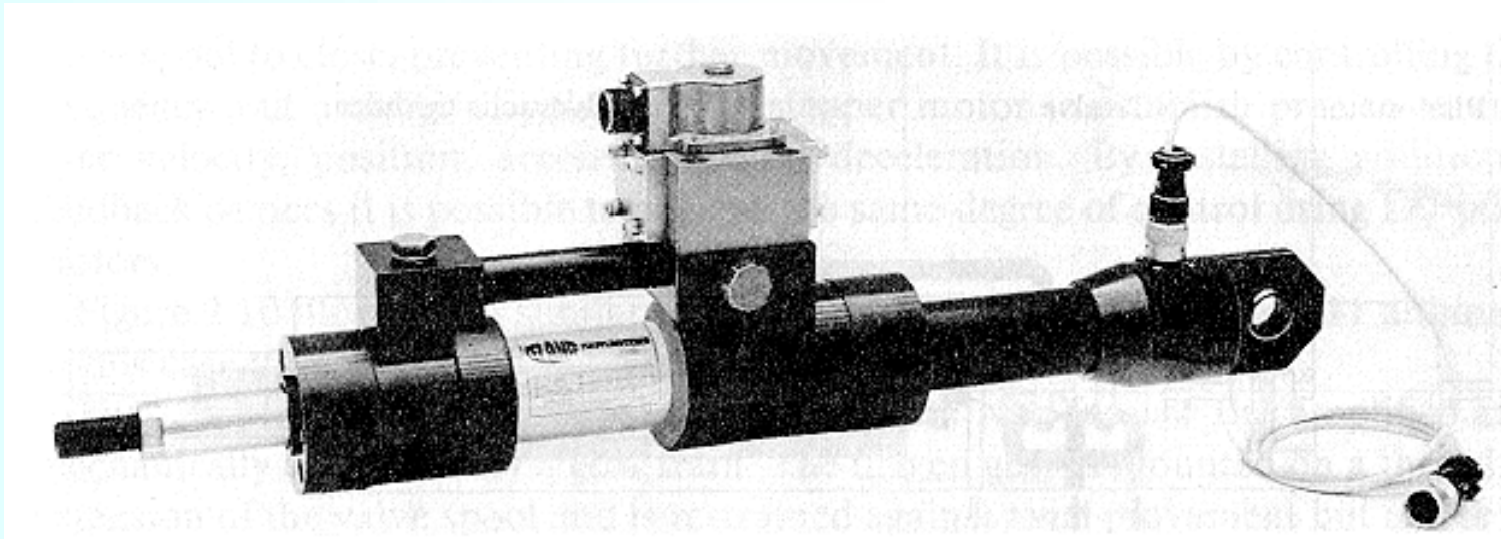
# Application of Actuator Control System-4

## ■ Thickness control in Rolling processes



# Advanced Actuator – 1

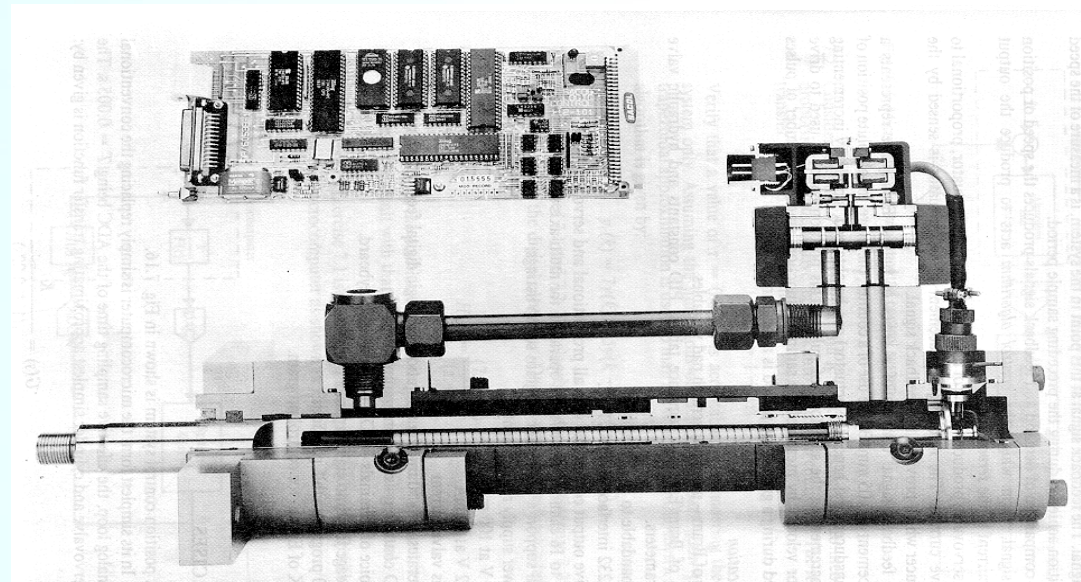
- **Servo-actuator (hybrid actuator)**
  - servovalve 내장, 또는 valve spool에 step motor 부착
  - displacement transducer 내장
  - ultra-low friction hard wearing sealing
  - fatigue testing m/c 등의 precision control system용



# Advanced Actuator – 2

## ■ Intelligent cylinder

- counter를 이용한 digital position transducer 부착
- stroke범위 내 set point를 자유롭게 지정, variable switch로서 사용
- servovalve 또는 proportional valve를 내장하여 위치/속도 제어시스템의 통합요소로 사용



# Report

## ■ Text Problems

■ 7-22

■ 7-26

■ 7-36

■ Due date: 2주 후