



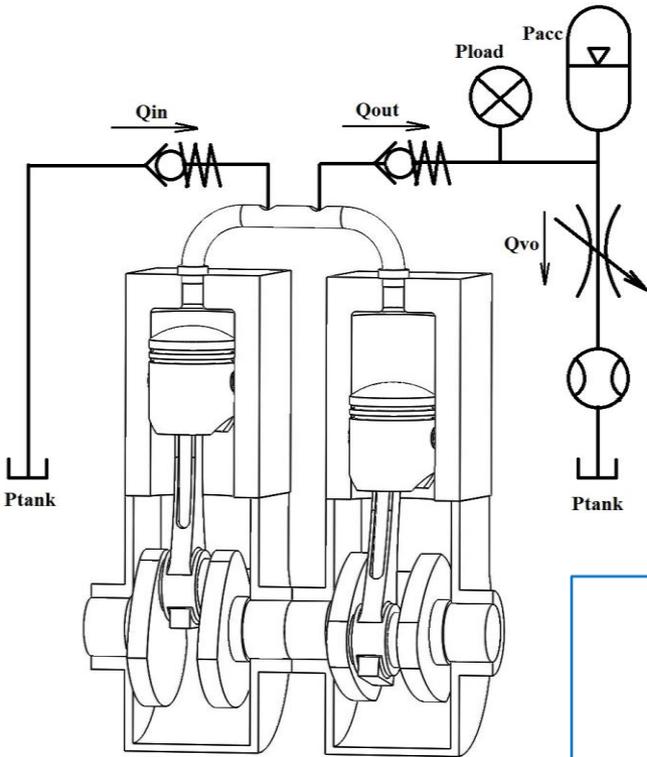
Project 16ST1: AC Hydraulic Pump/Motor

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Ryan Foss, Graduate Student, University of Minnesota

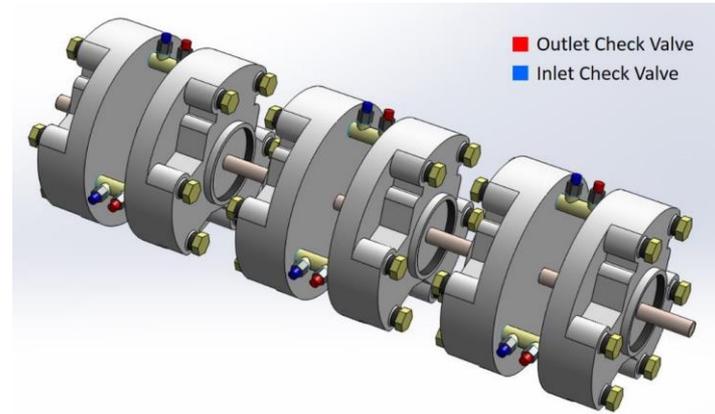
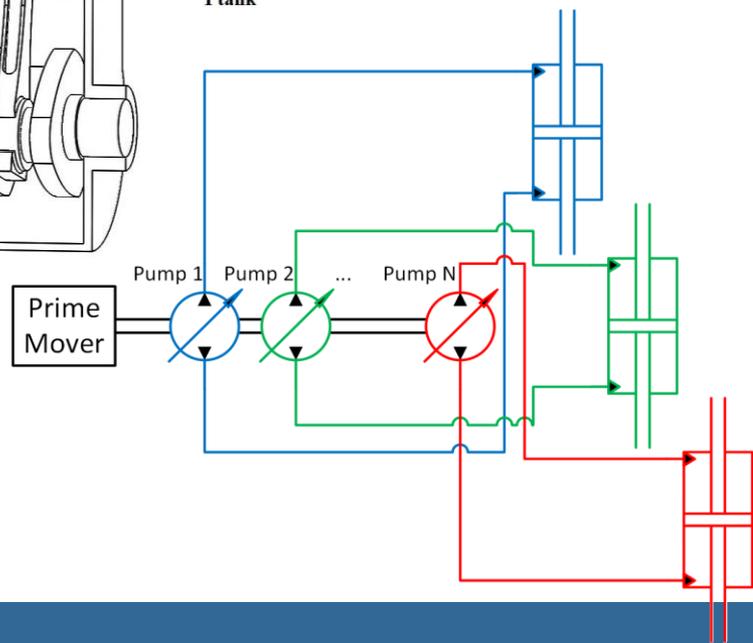
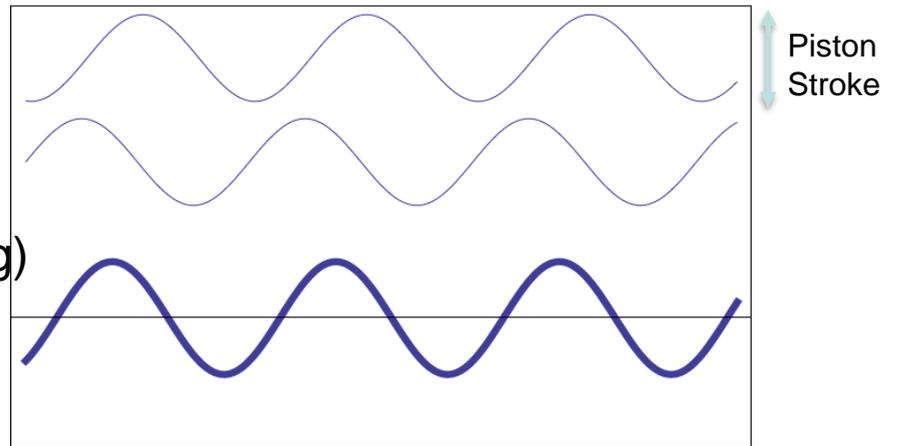
Prof. Kim Stelson
Prof. James Van de Ven
Prof. Eric Barth



AFH Variable Displacement Pump



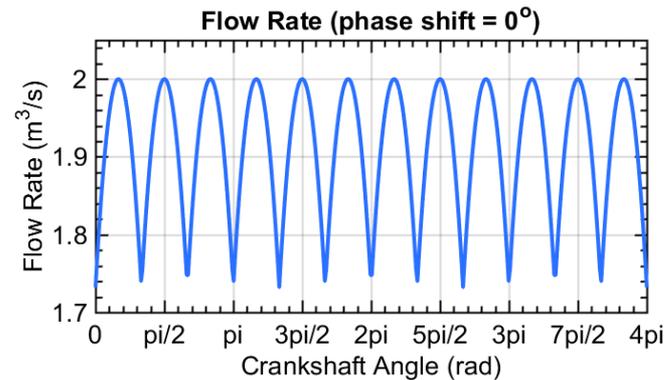
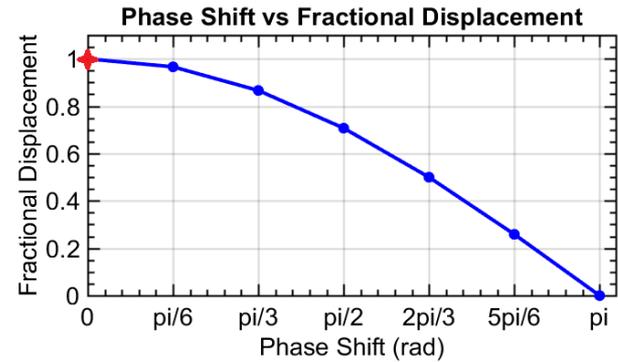
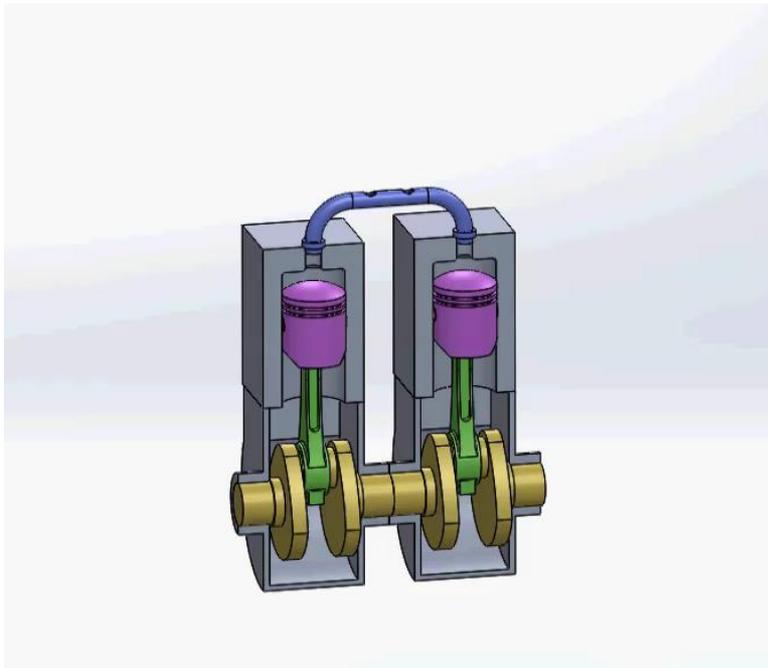
Piston 1
 Piston 2 (phase adjusting)
 Combined Waveform





Basic Idea of AFH VDP

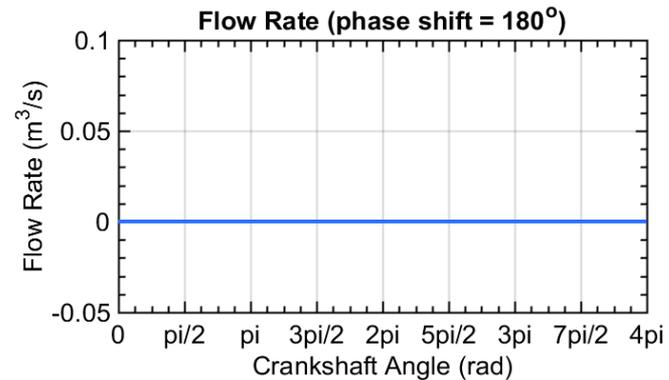
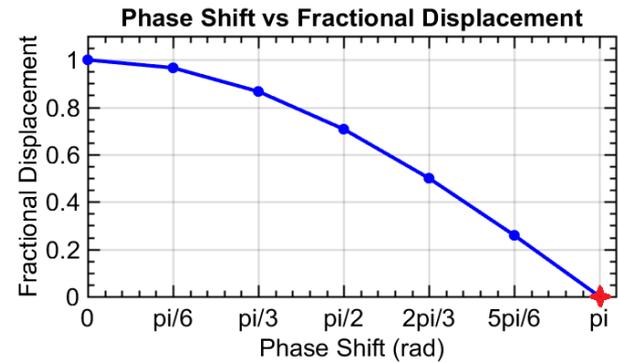
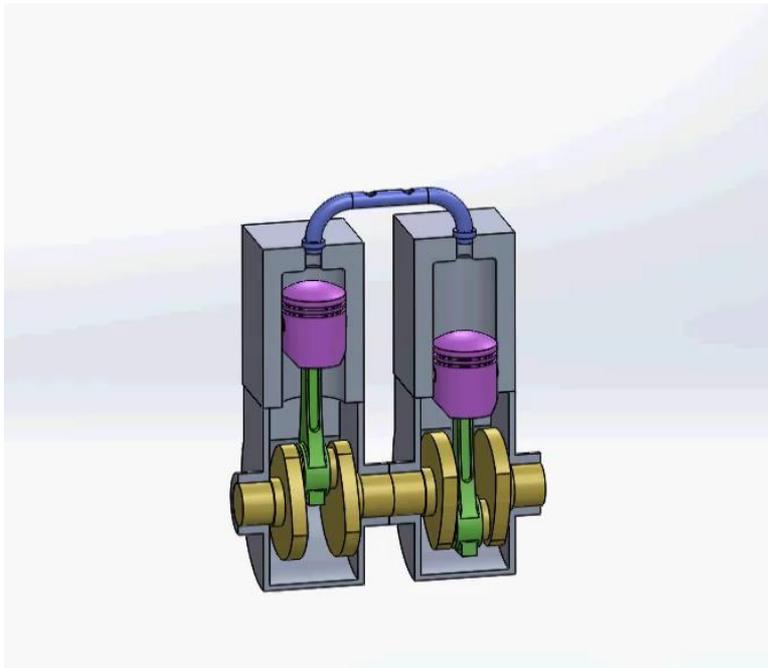
Phase Shift = 0°, Fractional Displacement = 1





Basic Idea of AFH VDP

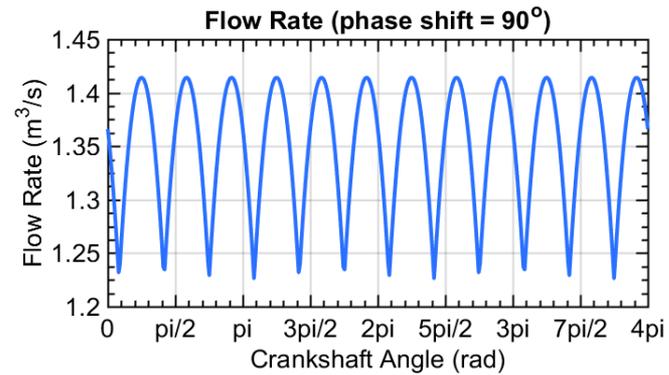
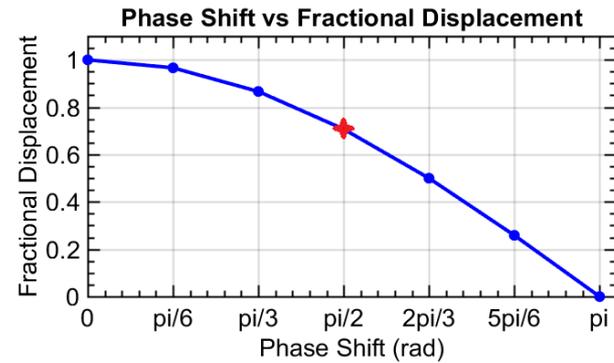
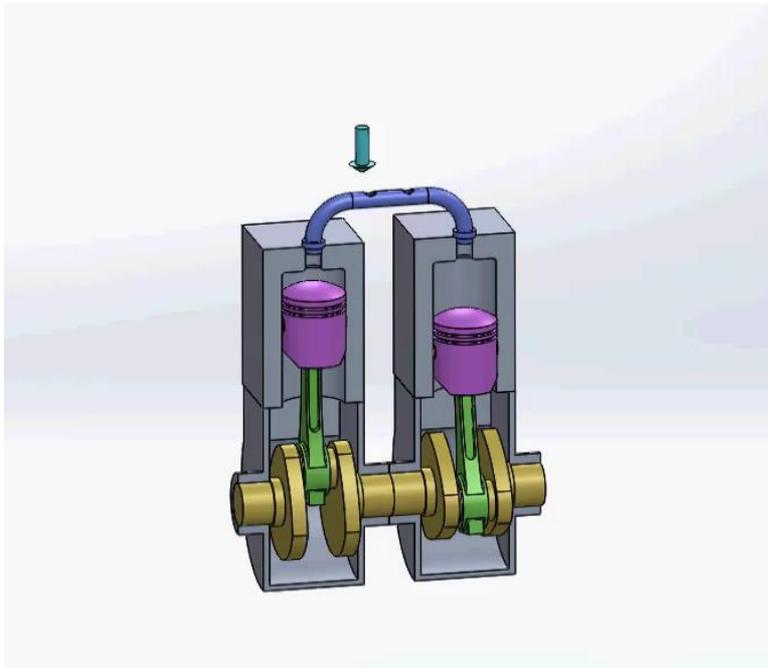
Phase Shift = 180° , Fractional Displacement = 0



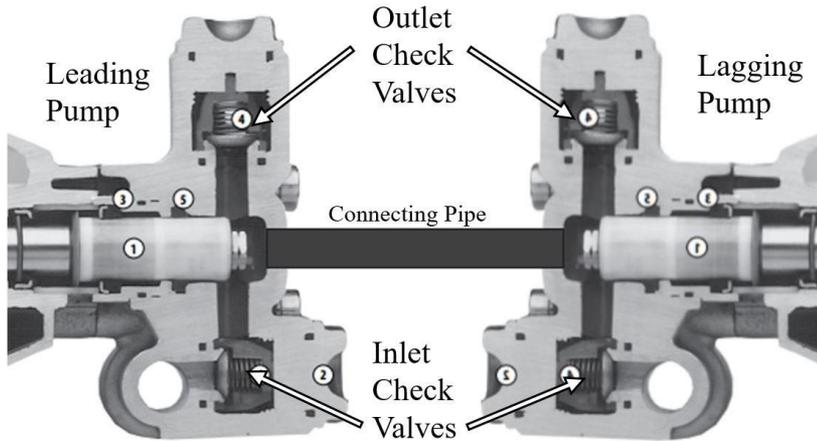


Basic Idea of AFH VDP

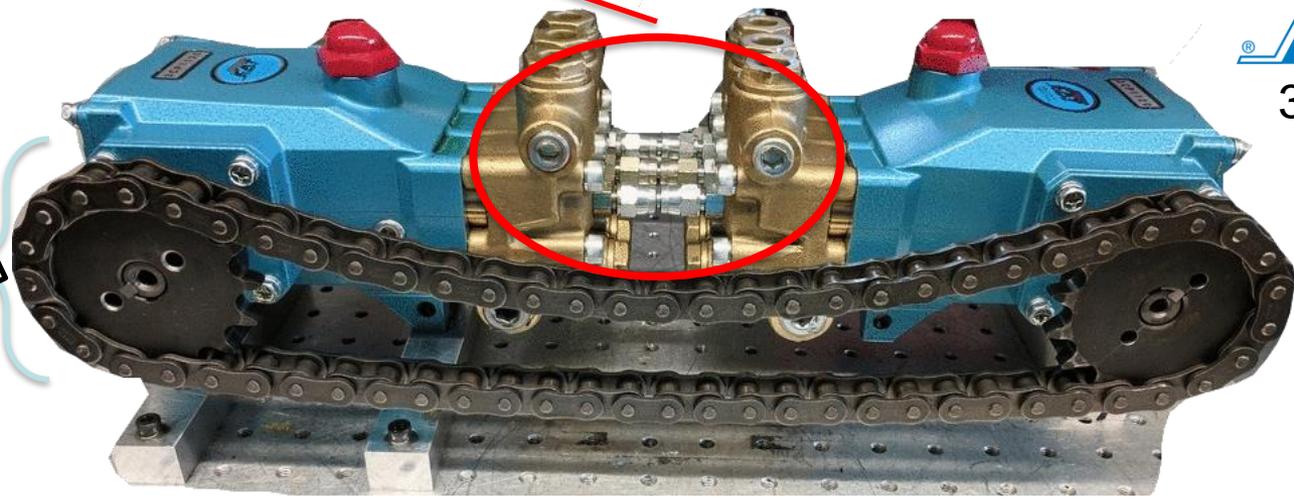
Phase Shift = 90°, Fractional Displacement = 70.83%



AFH VDP Prototype 1

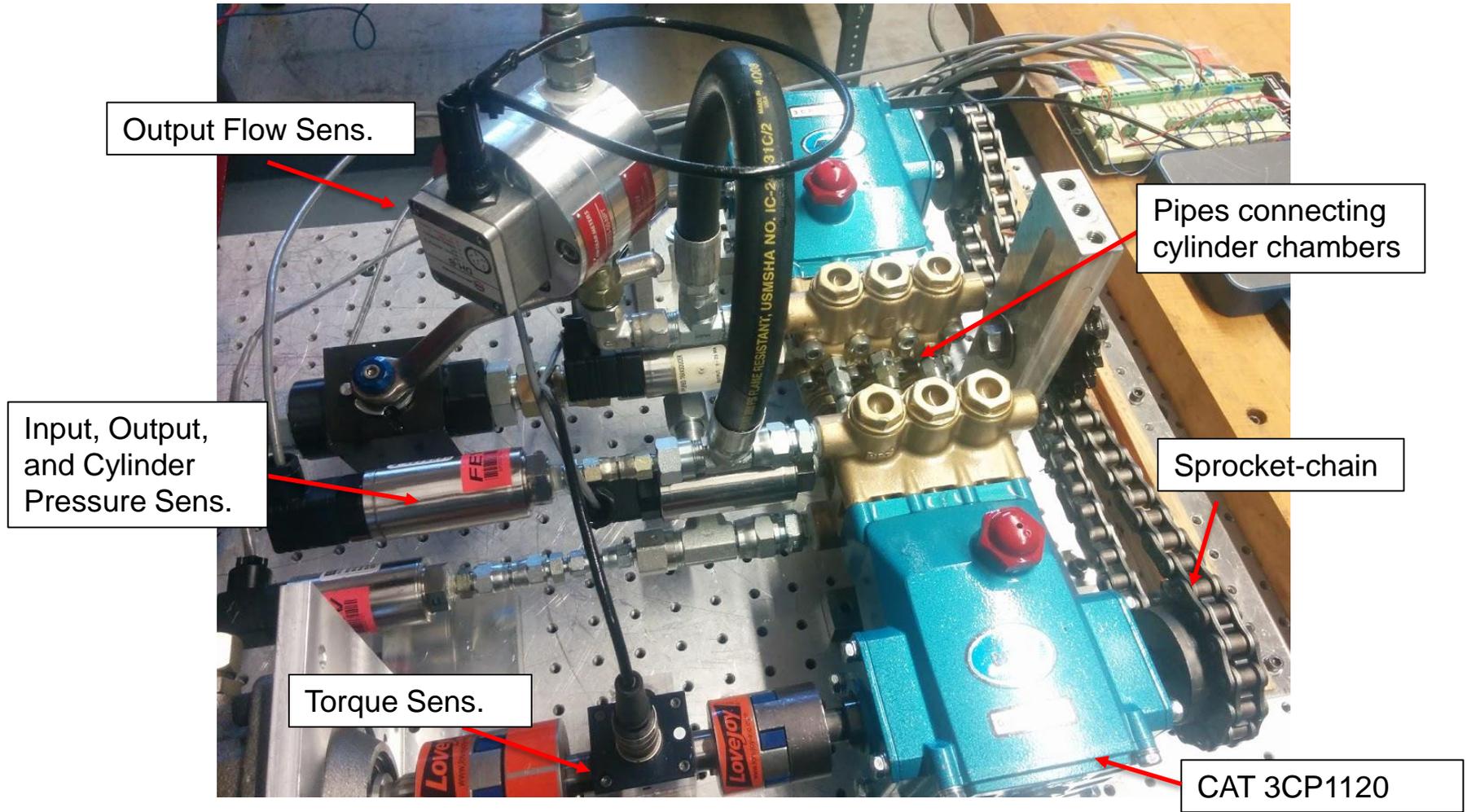


8
Discrete
Phases



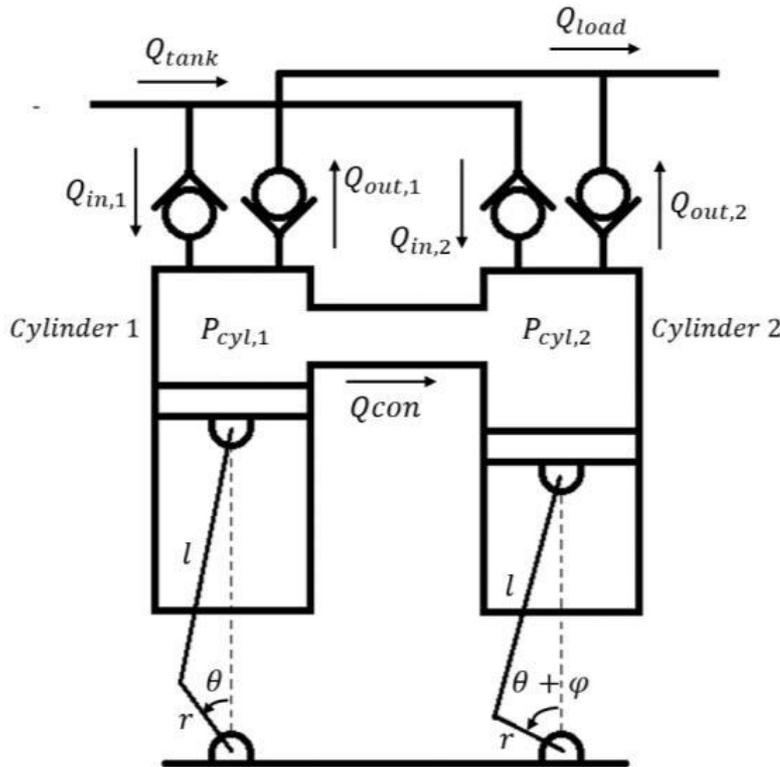
3CP1120

AFH VDP Prototype 1



AFH VDP Model

- The model captures piston kinematics and cylinder pressure as functions of the pump's phase shift angle.



$$y_1 = r(1 - \cos \theta) + l - \sqrt{l^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$y_2 = r(1 - \cos(\theta + \varphi)) + l - \sqrt{l^2 - r^2 \sin^2(\theta + \varphi)}$$

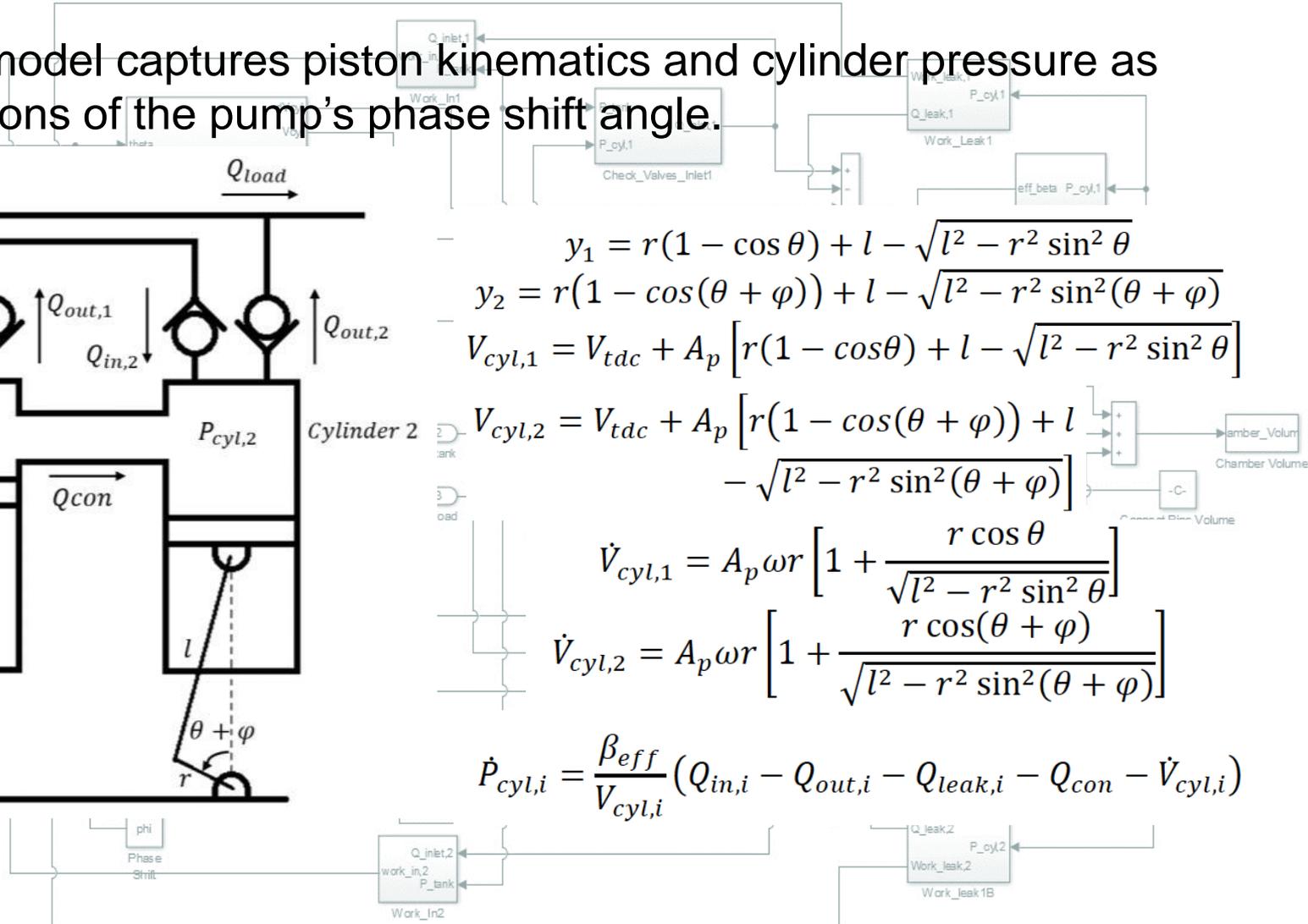
$$V_{cyl,1} = V_{tdc} + A_p \left[r(1 - \cos \theta) + l - \sqrt{l^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \right]$$

$$V_{cyl,2} = V_{tdc} + A_p \left[r(1 - \cos(\theta + \varphi)) + l - \sqrt{l^2 - r^2 \sin^2(\theta + \varphi)} \right]$$

$$\dot{V}_{cyl,1} = A_p \omega r \left[1 + \frac{r \cos \theta}{\sqrt{l^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \theta}} \right]$$

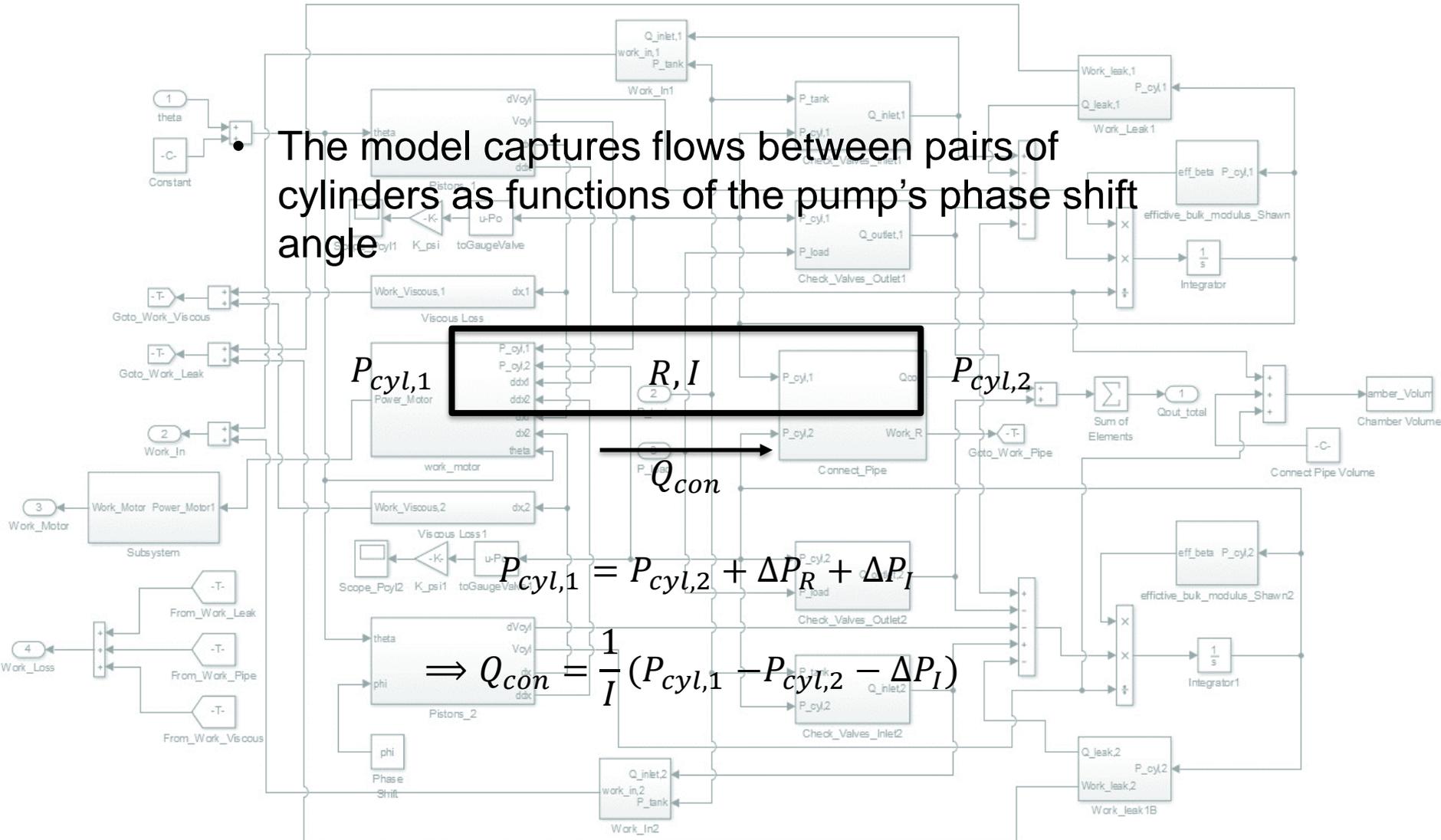
$$\dot{V}_{cyl,2} = A_p \omega r \left[1 + \frac{r \cos(\theta + \varphi)}{\sqrt{l^2 - r^2 \sin^2(\theta + \varphi)}} \right]$$

$$\dot{P}_{cyl,i} = \frac{\beta_{eff}}{V_{cyl,i}} (Q_{in,i} - Q_{out,i} - Q_{leak,i} - Q_{con} - \dot{V}_{cyl,i})$$



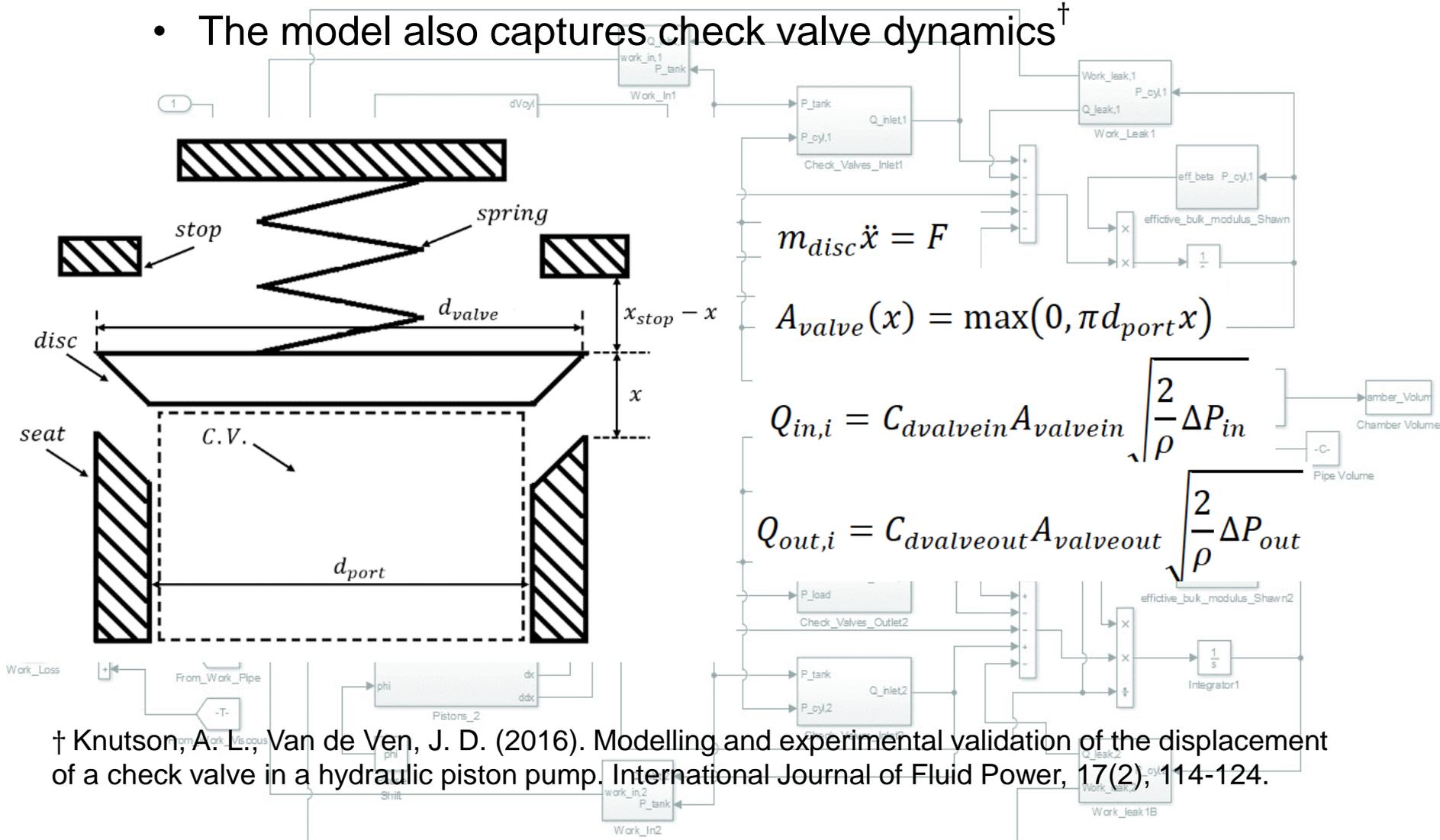
AFH VDP Model

The model captures flows between pairs of cylinders as functions of the pump's phase shift angle



AFH VDP Model

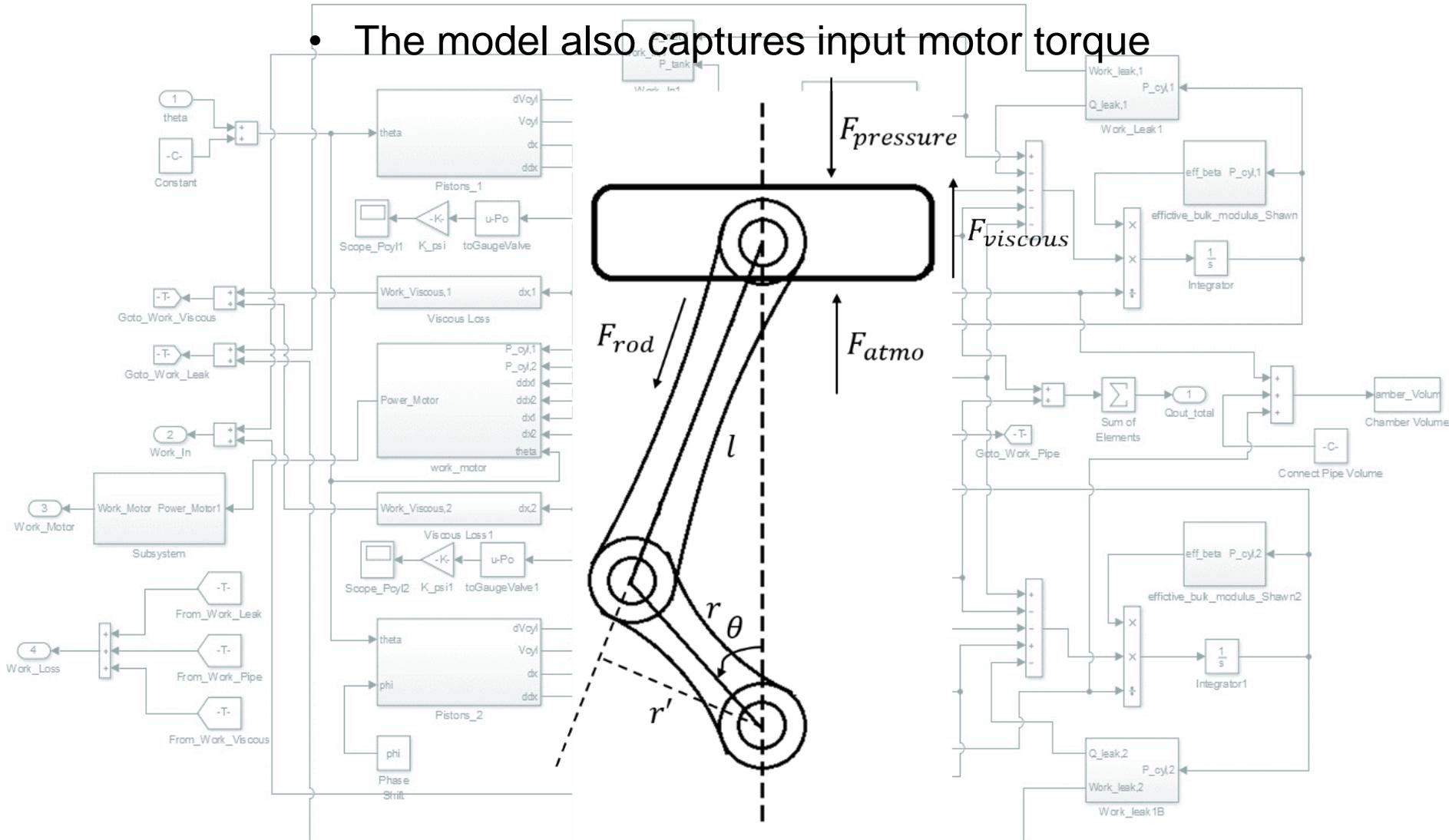
- The model also captures check valve dynamics[†]



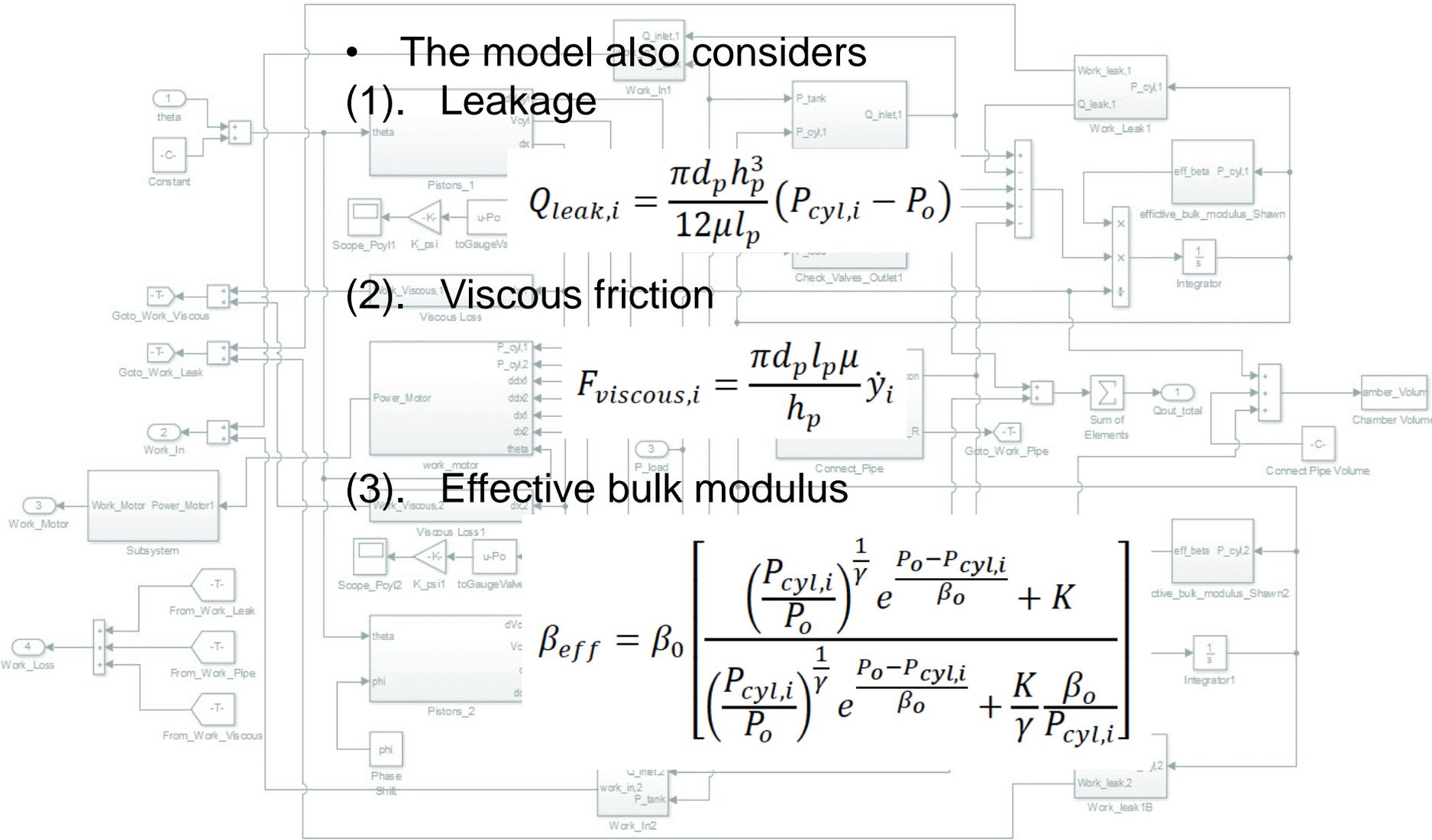
[†] Knutson, A. L., Van de Ven, J. D. (2016). Modelling and experimental validation of the displacement of a check valve in a hydraulic piston pump. *International Journal of Fluid Power*, 17(2), 114-124.

AFH VDP Model

- The model also captures input motor torque



AFH VDP Model



• The model also considers

(1). Leakage

$$Q_{leak,i} = \frac{\pi d_p h_p^3}{12 \mu l_p} (P_{cyl,i} - P_o)$$

(2). Viscous friction

$$F_{viscous,i} = \frac{\pi d_p l_p \mu}{h_p} \dot{y}_i$$

(3). Effective bulk modulus

$$\beta_{eff} = \beta_o \left[\frac{\left(\frac{P_{cyl,i}}{P_o}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} e^{\frac{P_o - P_{cyl,i}}{\beta_o}} + K}{\left(\frac{P_{cyl,i}}{P_o}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} e^{\frac{P_o - P_{cyl,i}}{\beta_o}} + \frac{K \beta_o}{\gamma P_{cyl,i}}} \right]$$

AFH VDP Model

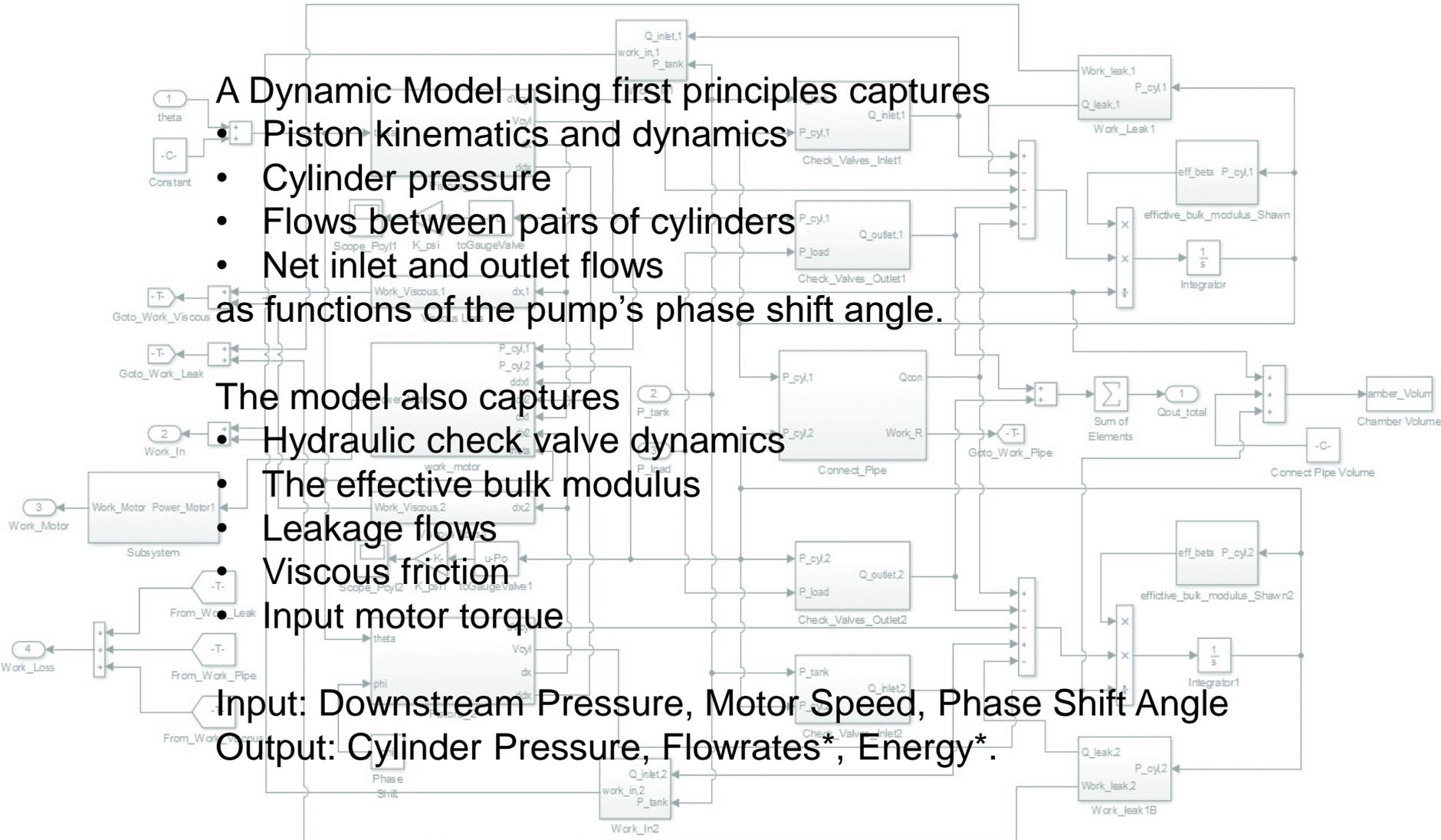
A Dynamic Model using first principles captures

- Piston kinematics and dynamics
 - Cylinder pressure
 - Flows between pairs of cylinders
 - Net inlet and outlet flows
- as functions of the pump's phase shift angle.

The model also captures

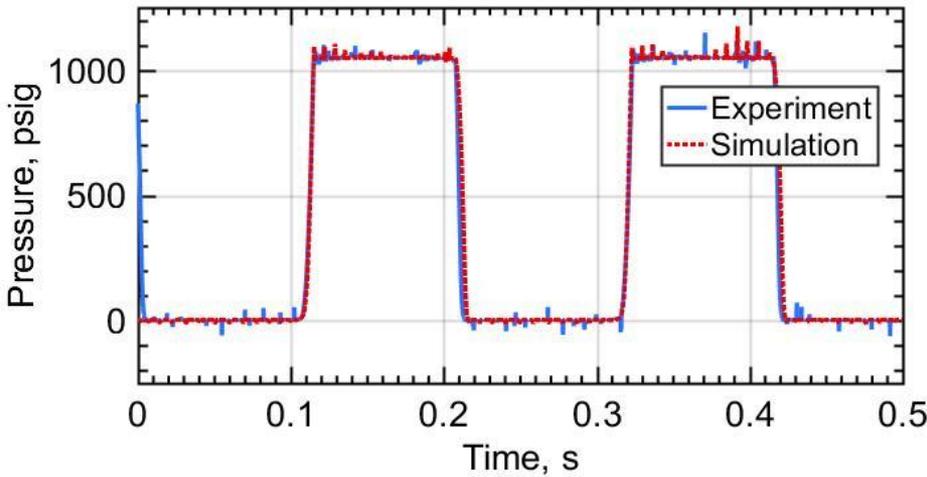
- Hydraulic check valve dynamics
- The effective bulk modulus
- Leakage flows
- Viscous friction
- Input motor torque

Input: Downstream Pressure, Motor Speed, Phase Shift Angle
 Output: Cylinder Pressure, Flowrates*, Energy*.

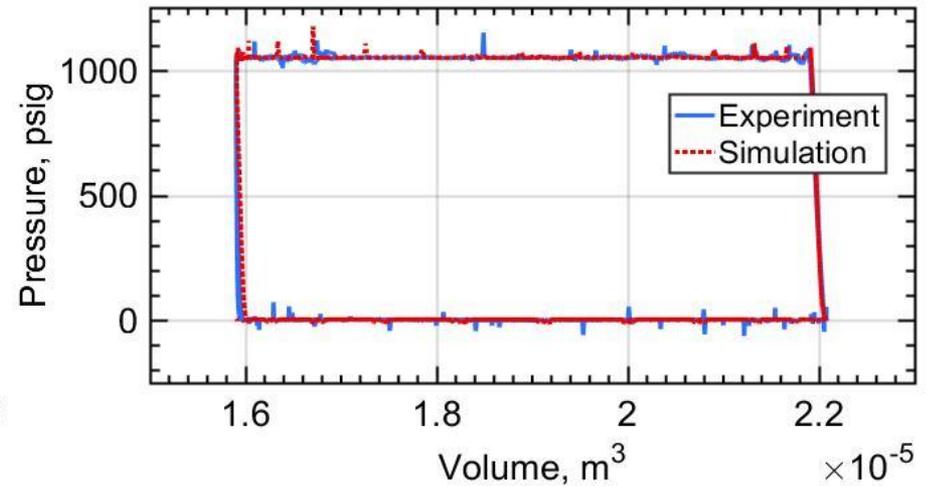




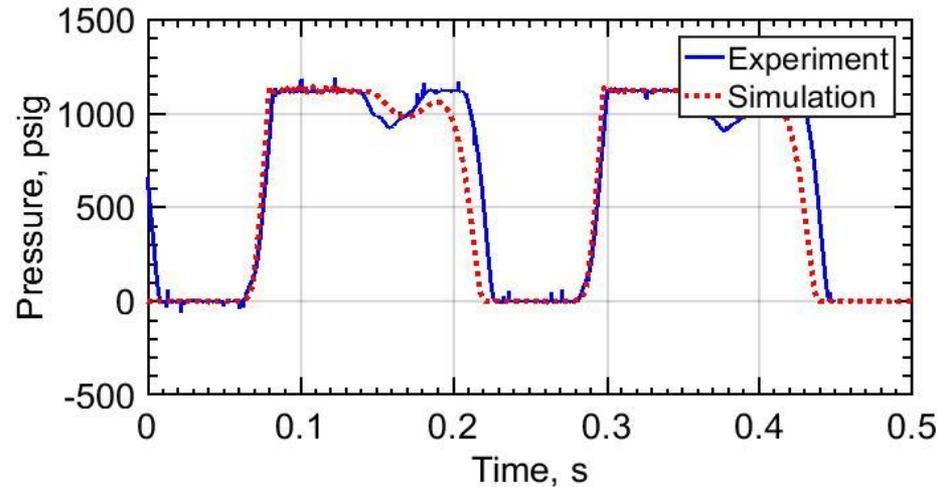
AFH VDP Model Validation



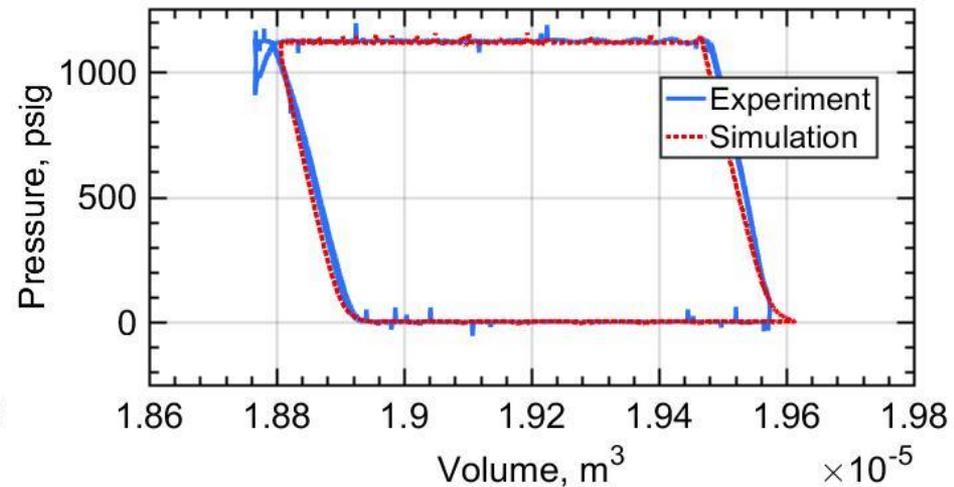
(a) $\phi = 2^\circ$, 250 rpm



(b) $\phi = 2^\circ$, 250 rpm



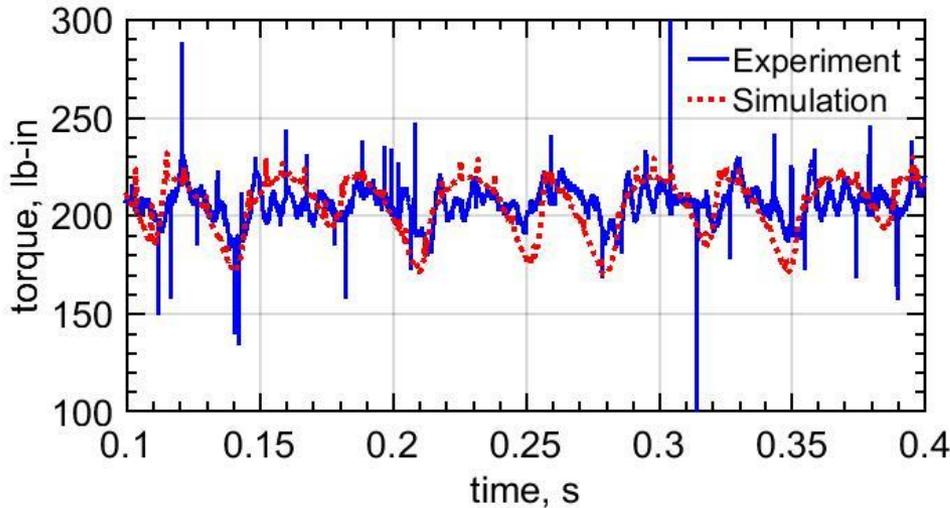
(c) $\phi = 165^\circ$, 250 rpm



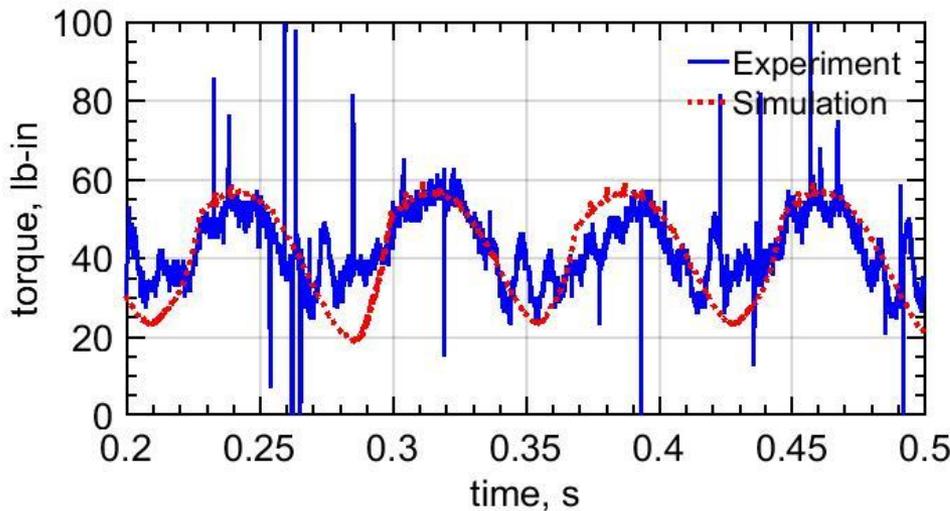
(d) $\phi = 165^\circ$, 250 rpm



AFH VDP Model Validation



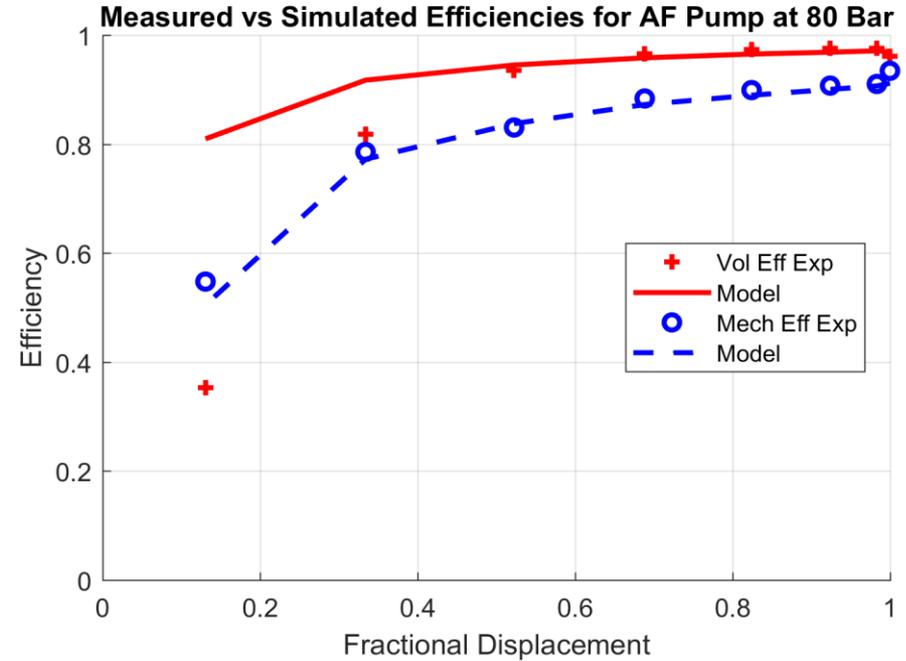
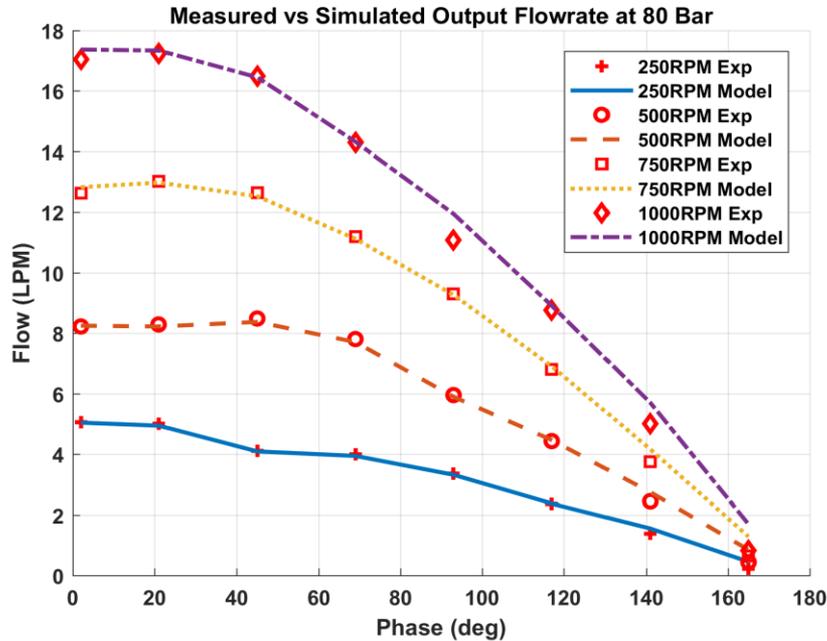
$\phi = 2^\circ$
250rpm
1000psi



$\phi = 165^\circ$
250rpm
1000psi



AFH VDP Model Validation

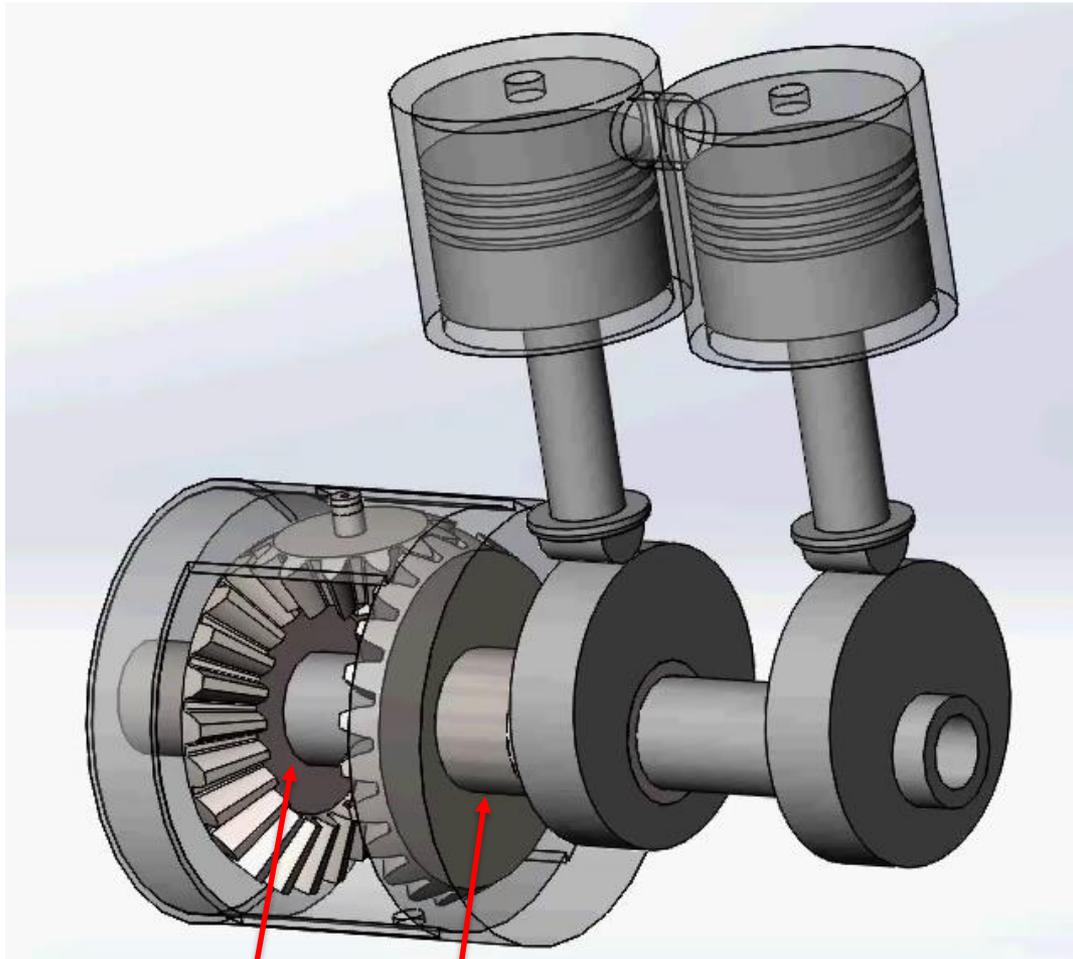


Results start to deviate from model due to large dead volume.

Large dead volume, viscous losses and friction in chain and seals.



Phase Shift 1 – Differential Gear



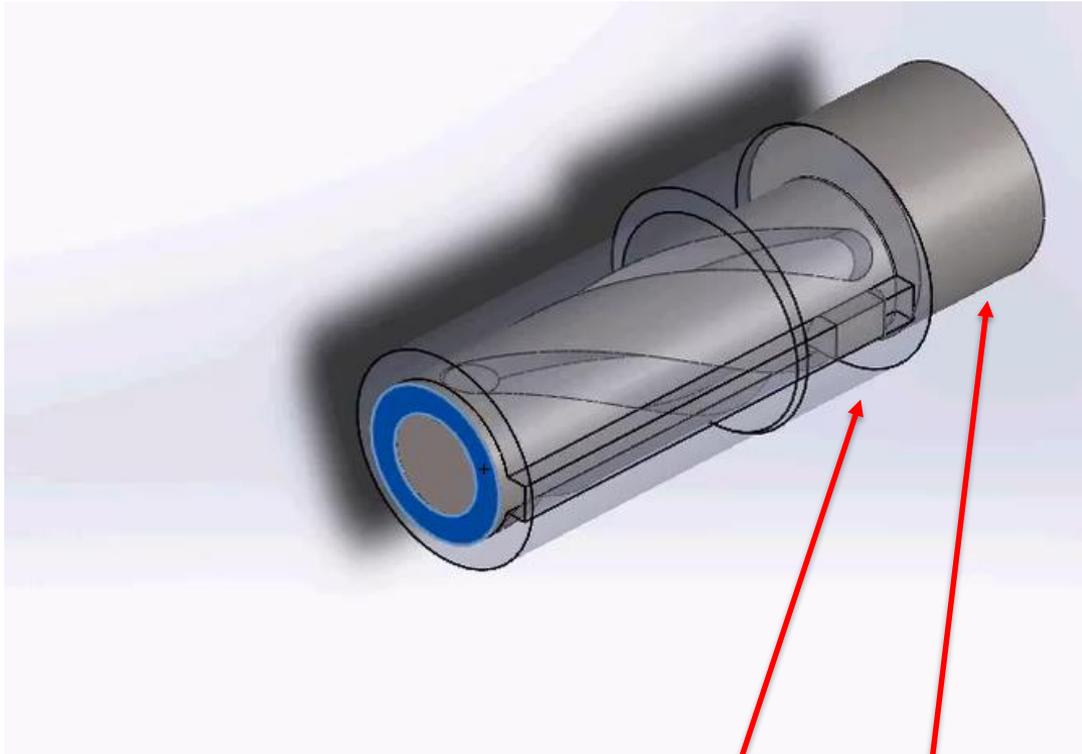
narrow long

wide hollow

- One **wide hollow** shaft (to drive one cam) and one **narrow long** shaft (to drive the other cam).
- The differential gear set can be placed at one side of a radial piston pump, thus reducing the distance between two parallel pumping units and shortening the connecting pipe size.
- The whole size of this phase shift mechanism can be small. For illustration purpose, it is larger here.

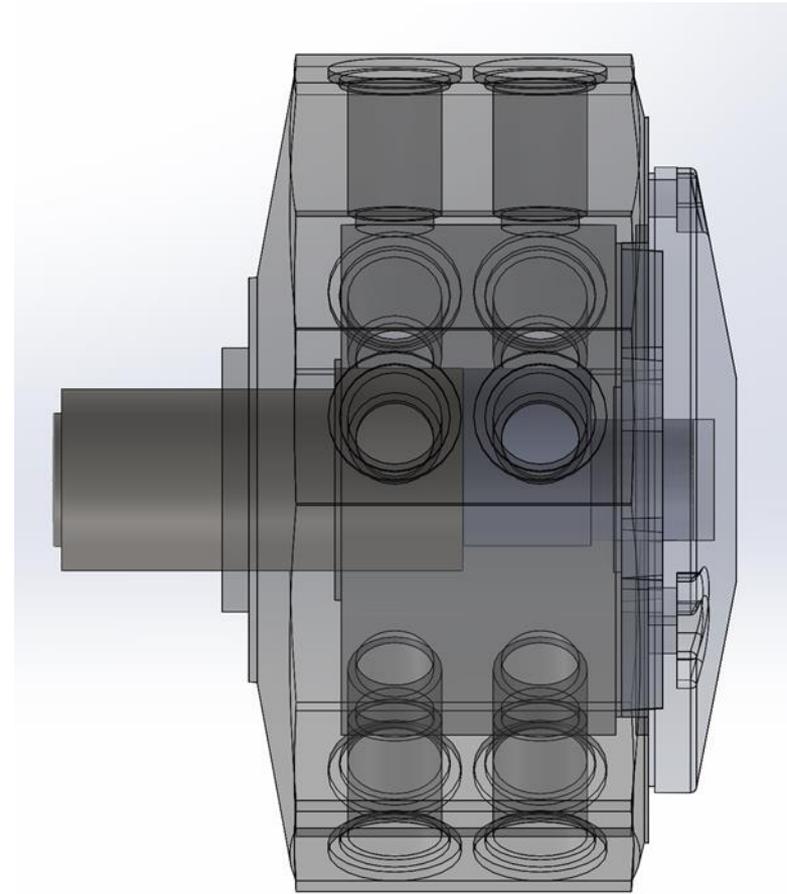


Phase Shift 2 – Pin in Slot



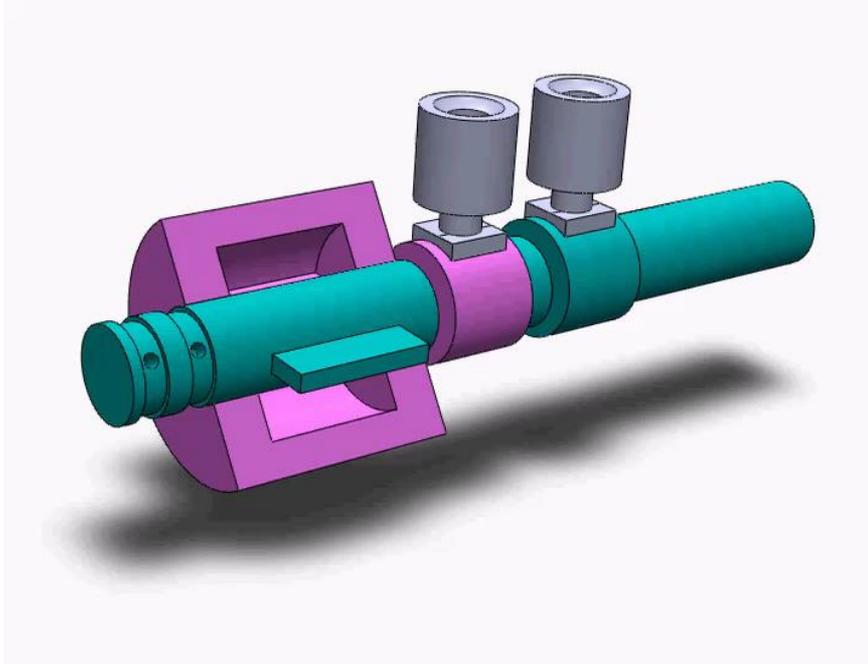
Cam 1

Cam 2

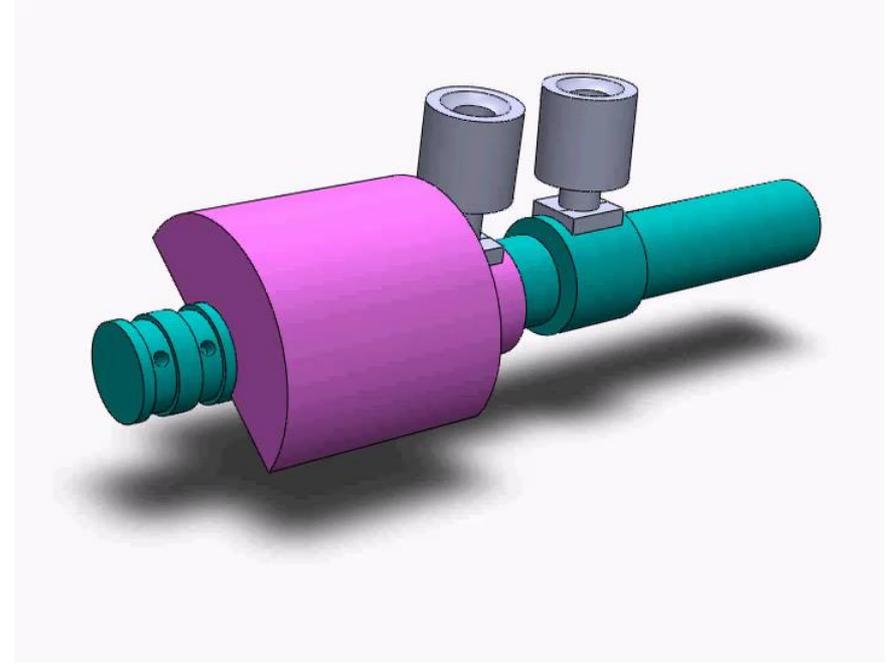




Phase Shift 3 – Toyota Phaser



In Phase



Out of Phase



Thank You! Question?

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