



Four-Quadrant Multi-Fluid Pump/Motor

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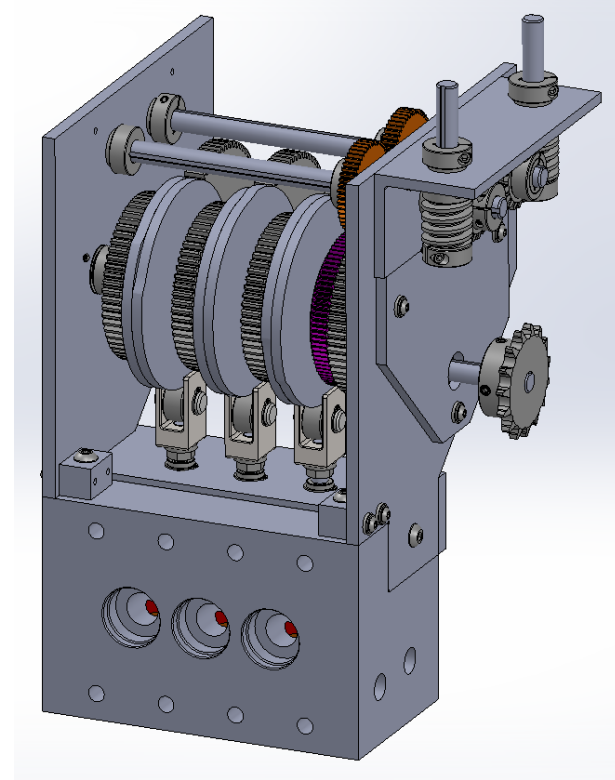


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Overview

- What is a four-quadrant multi-fluid pump/motor?
- Operating strategies
- Digital displacement control benefits
- Mechanically actuated prototype
- Model validation
- What are the next steps to develop an improved solution?



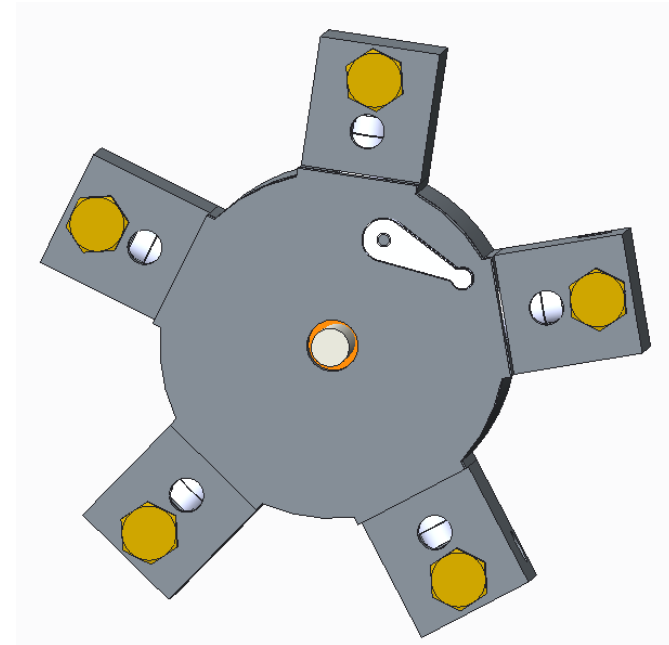
Mechanically actuated valve
prototype



Background

Digital Four Quadrant Multi-fluid Pump/Motor

- Digital: utilizes digital displacement control
 - On/off valves at inlet and outlet of each piston
- Four-quadrant: capable of pumping and motoring each in CW and CCW rotation
- Multi-fluid: pump lubrication does not depend on operating fluid





Operating Strategies

○ Flow Diverting

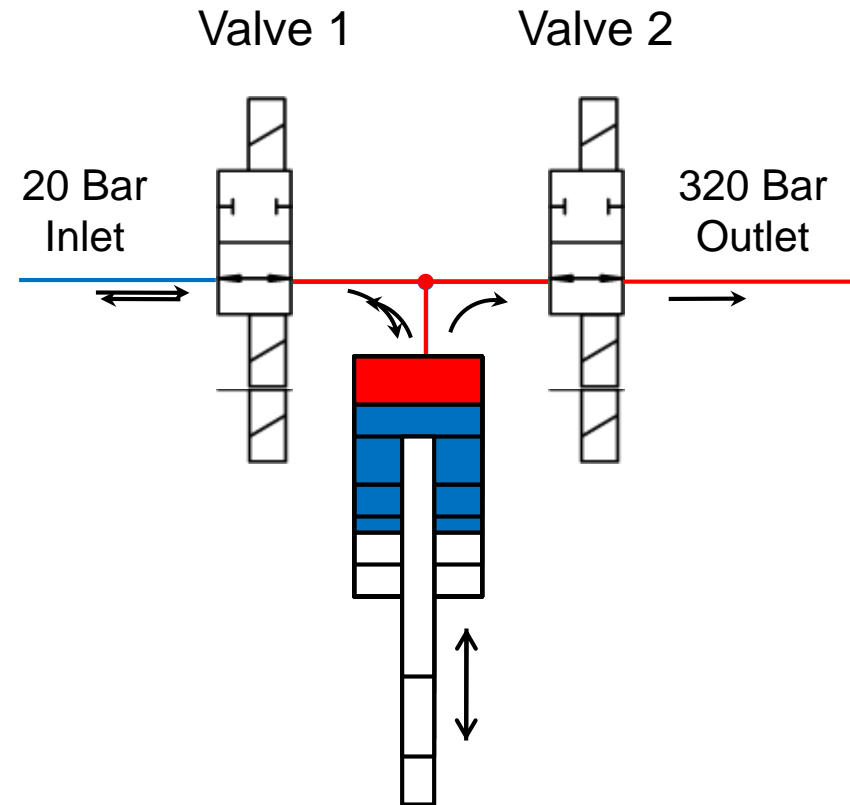
- Excess flow taken into the chamber is diverted back to the low pressure port

○ Flow Limiting

- Amount of flow taken into the chamber is limited to the desired flow

○ Sequential (Diverting or Limiting)

- Individual cylinders are operated at full or zero displacement



Digital displacement control



Operating Strategies

○ Flow Diverting

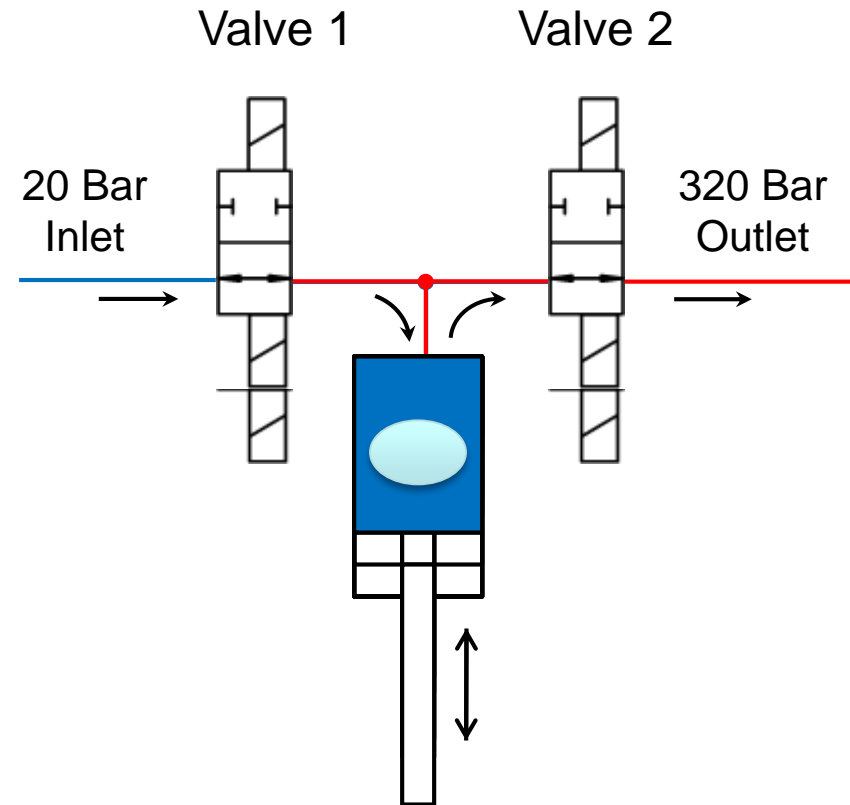
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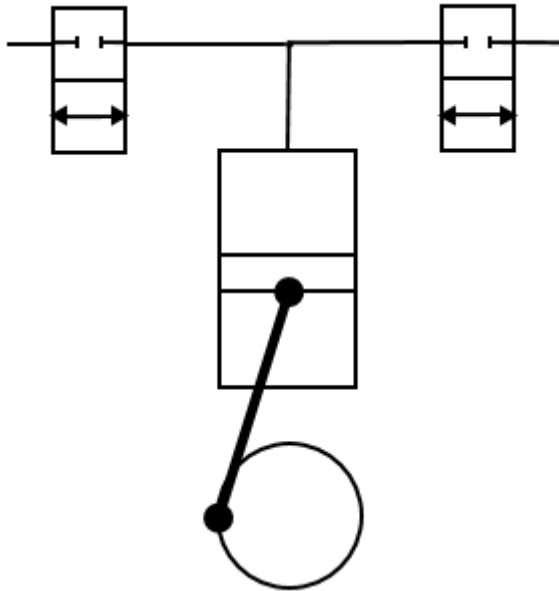
- Individual cylinders are operated at full or zero displacement



Digital displacement control



Benefits of Digital Displacement



Digital displacement control
on/off valve placement

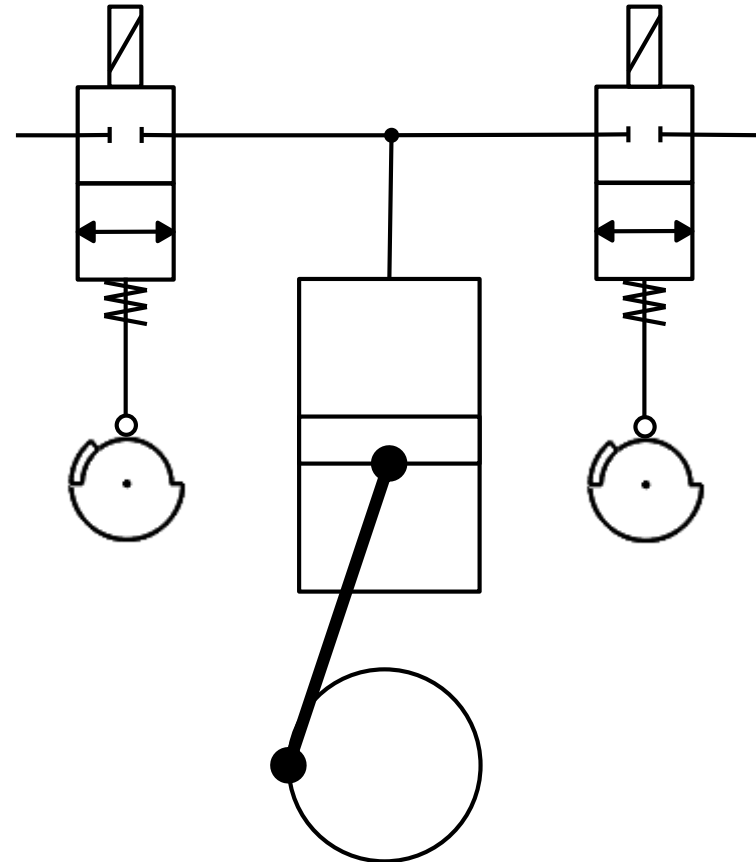
Digital Pump/Motor Advantages

- Higher efficiency across operating range
 - Eliminates valve plate and port plate
 - Leakages scale closely with displacement
- Pumping of non-conventional fluids (water)
- Valves can open against high pressure
 - Self starting in motoring
- Freedom in operating strategies
- Lower cost
 - No need for pilot pressure
 - No electrical energy needed



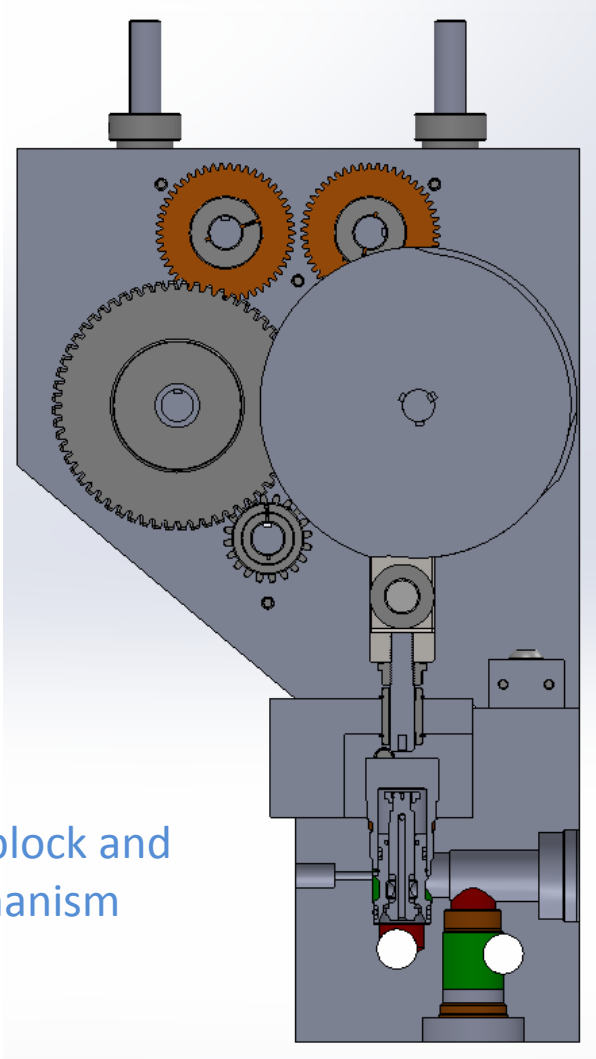
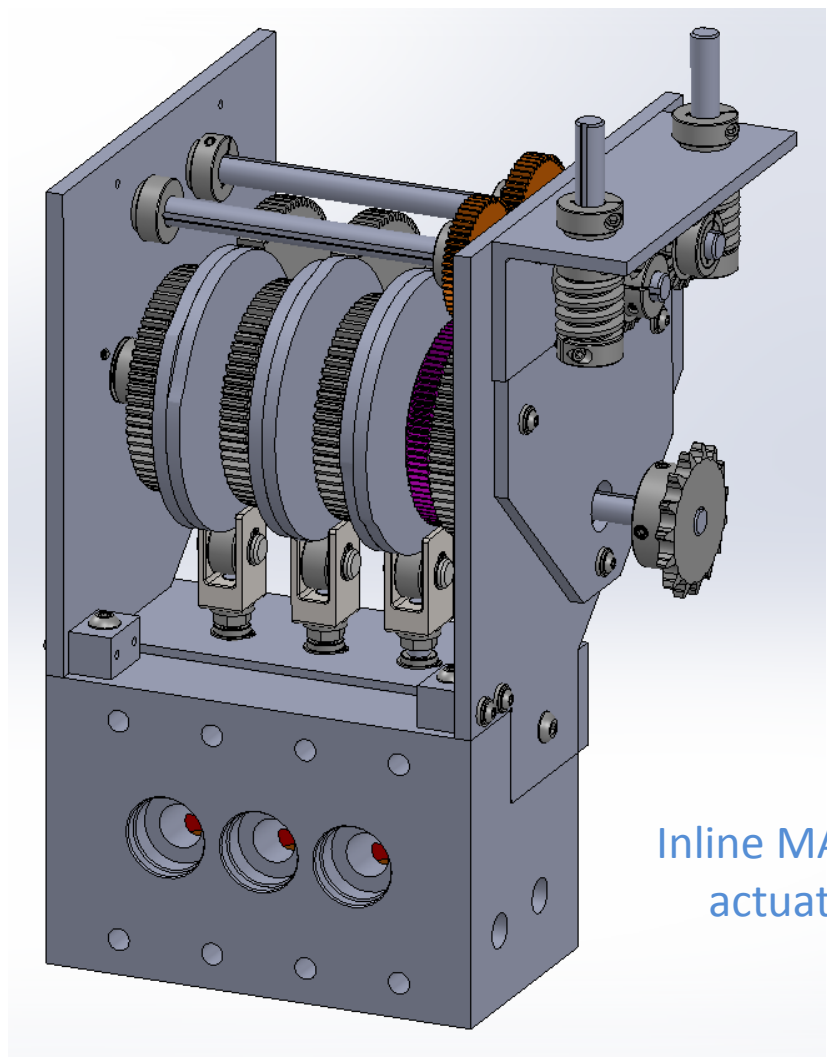
Mechanically Actuated Valves

- First prototype use electrical actuation of on/off valves
- Mechanical actuation advantages
 - Fast and consistent
 - No electrical energy needed
 - No sensors or embedded controls
 - Actuation repeatability is increased
 - Critical for efficiency



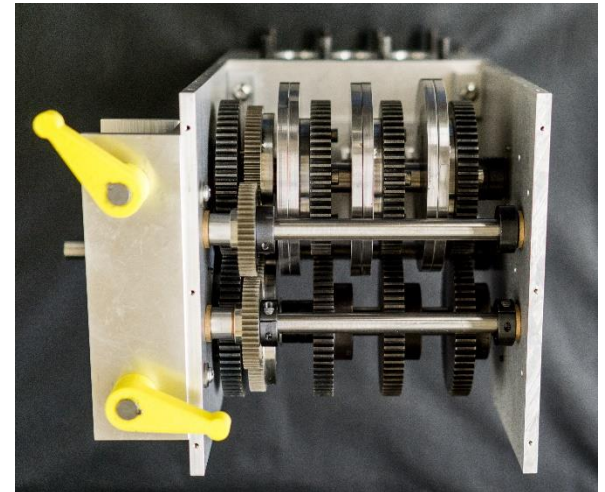
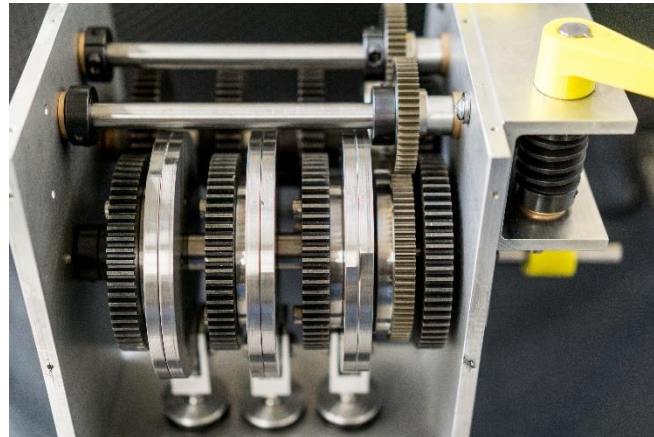
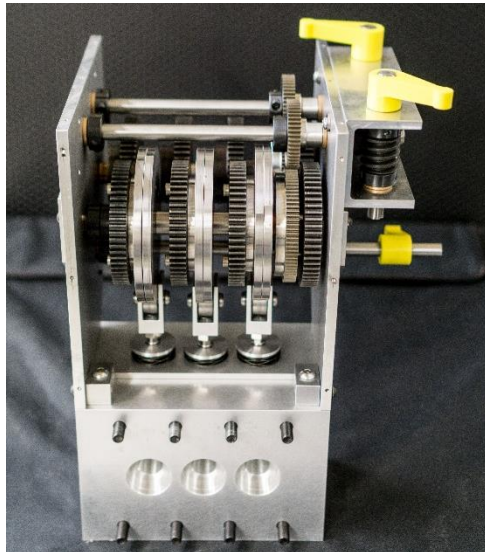
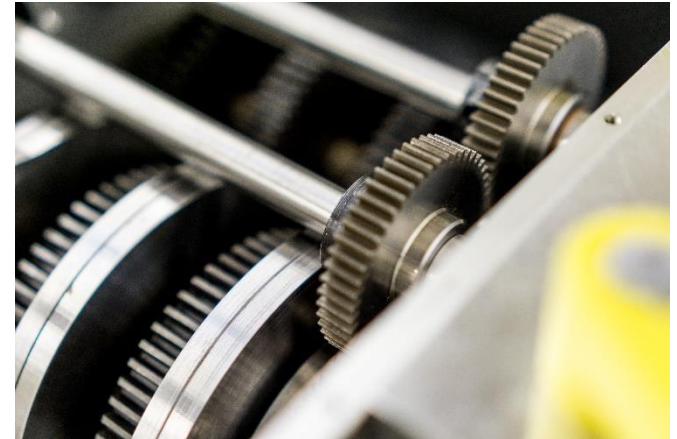


Implementation



Inline MAV valve block and actuation mechanism

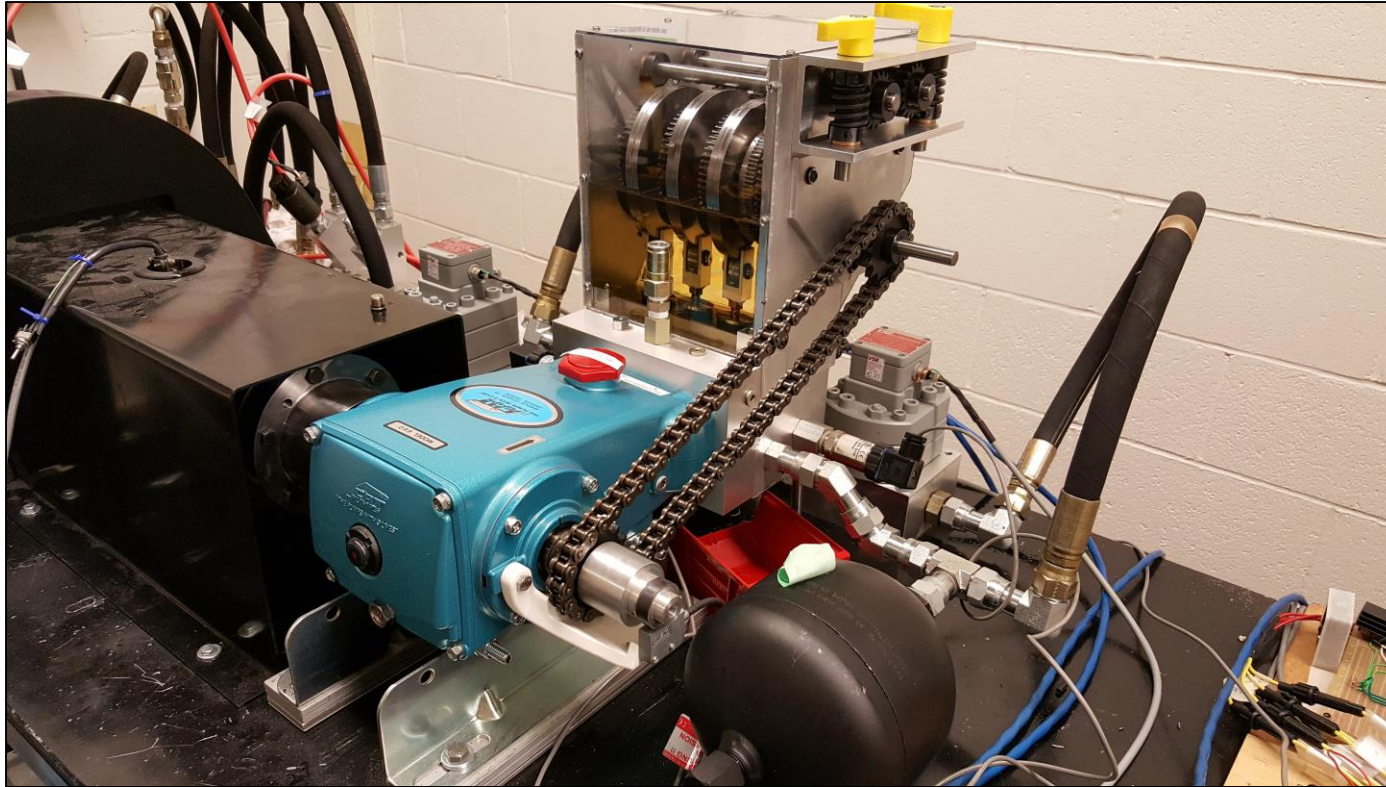
Prototype





Experimental Test Stand

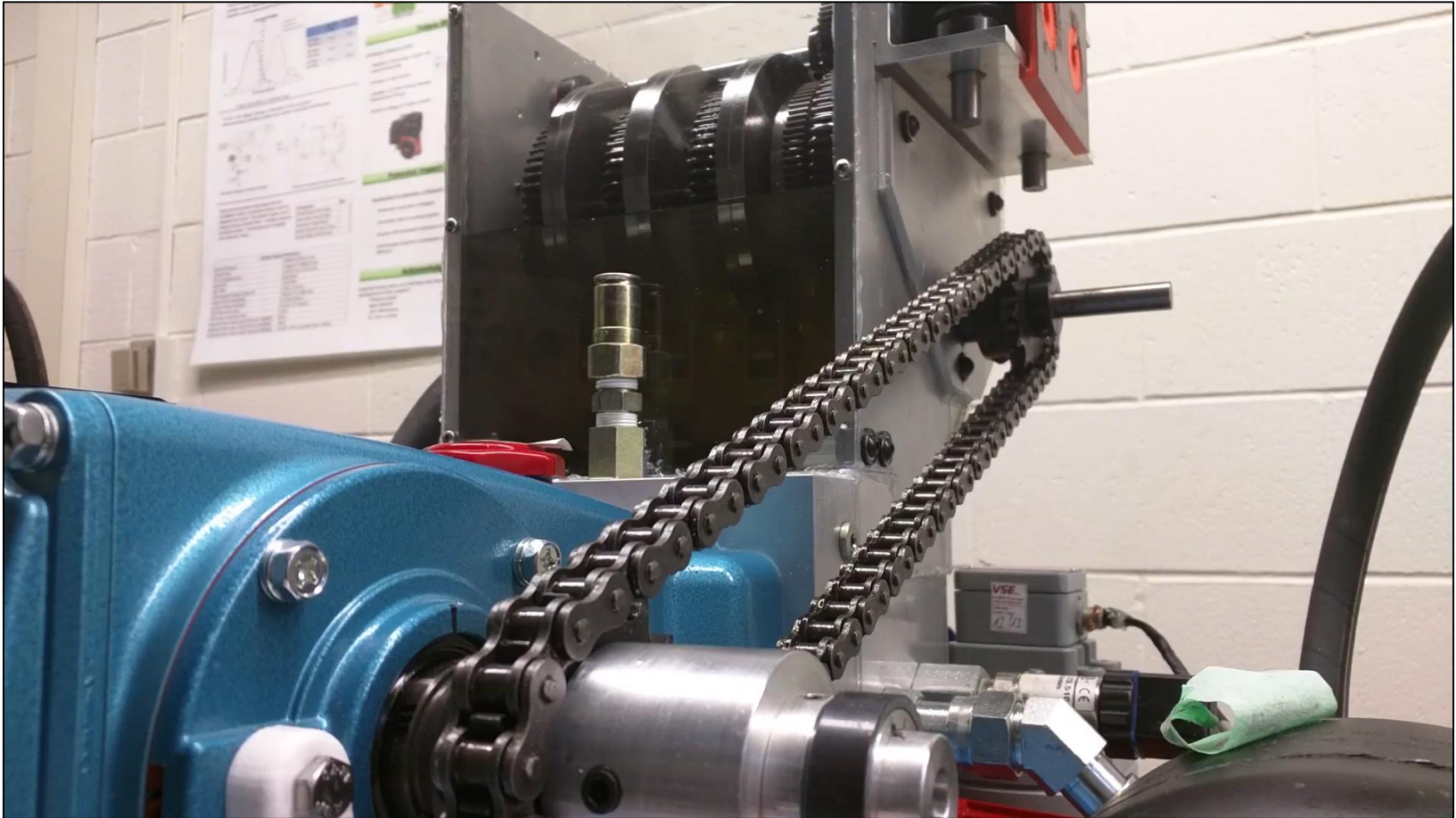
Multi-piston digital pump/motor test stand



- 3-piston digital pump
- One on/off valves per piston
- One check valve per piston
- Three 2,000 Hz pressure transducers
- Two accumulators

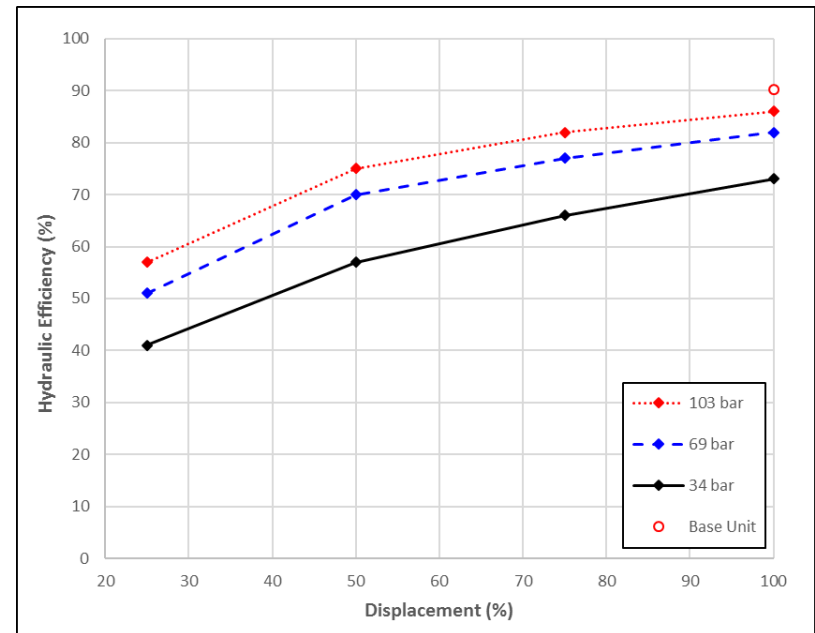
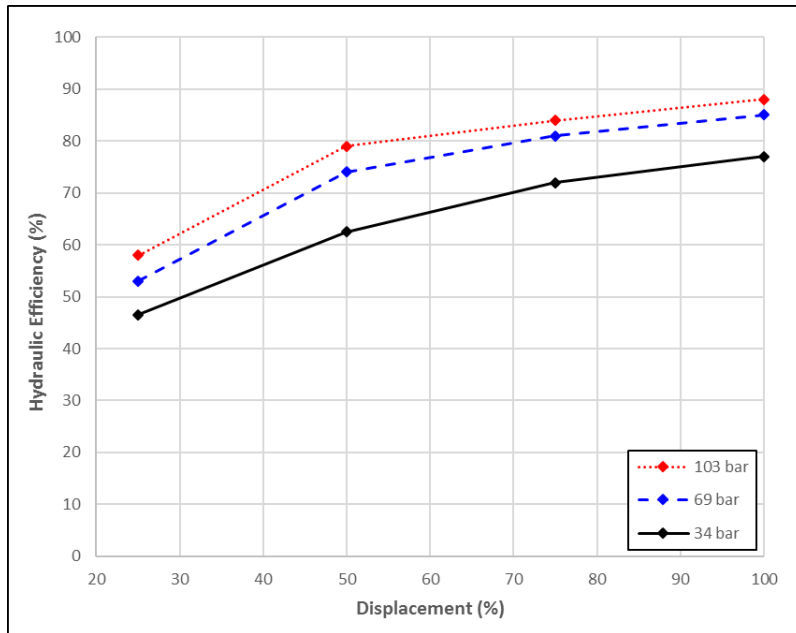


Experimental Testing





Results for Mechanical Actuation



Overall hydraulic efficiency for pumping at 300rpm (left), 500rpm (right)

- Partial flow diverting only operating strategy tested
- Efficiency does not fall below 40%



GT Suite Overview

- 1D multi-physics system simulation software
- GT-Suite Tools
 - CAD modeling and preparation
 - Converting 3D CAD model into GT model
 - Model building and run control
 - Post processing
- Hydraulics applications
 - System and component level models
 - Existing piston pump and valve component templates
 - Accurate pressure wave dynamics
 - Advanced features such as DoE and optimization



GEM3D



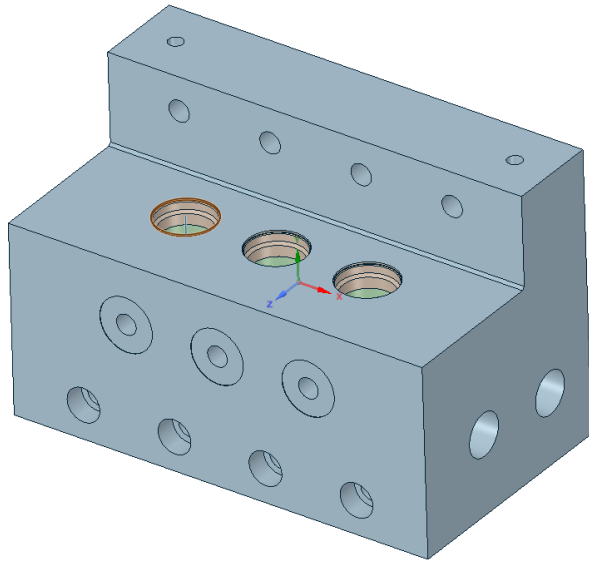
GT-ISE

GT-
SpaceClaim

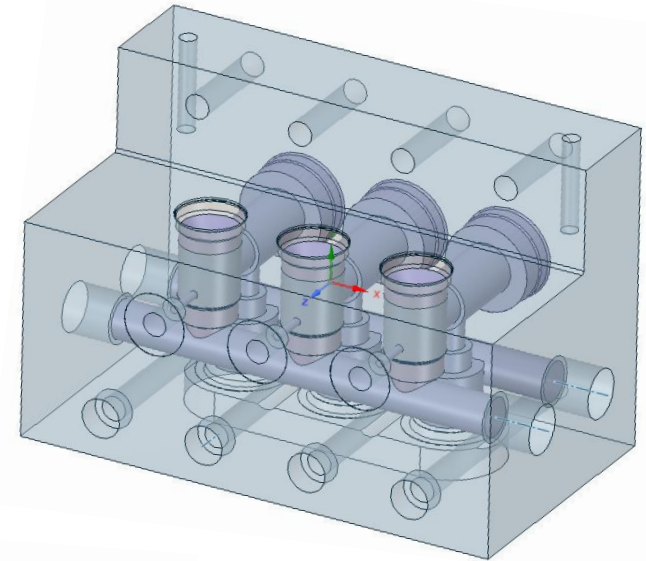
GT-POST



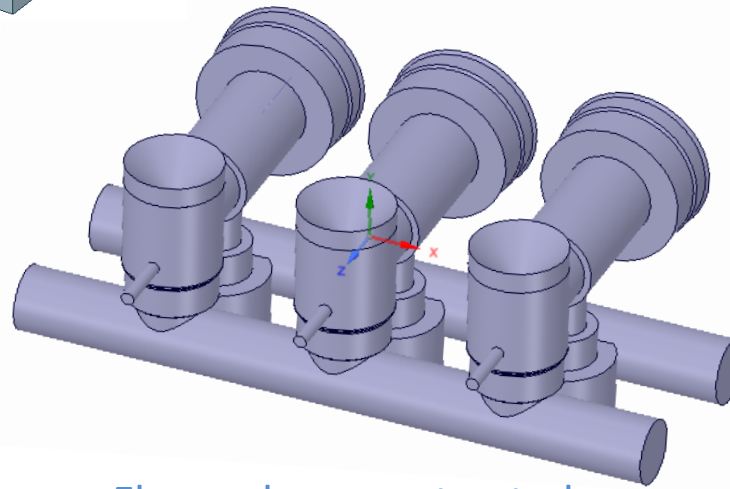
CAD Model Preparation



Solid block



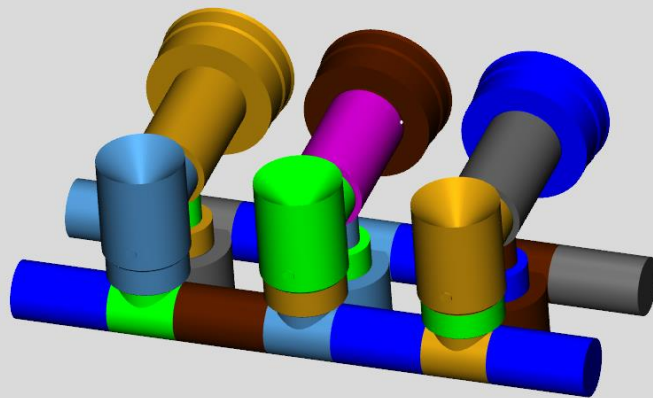
Flow volumes selected



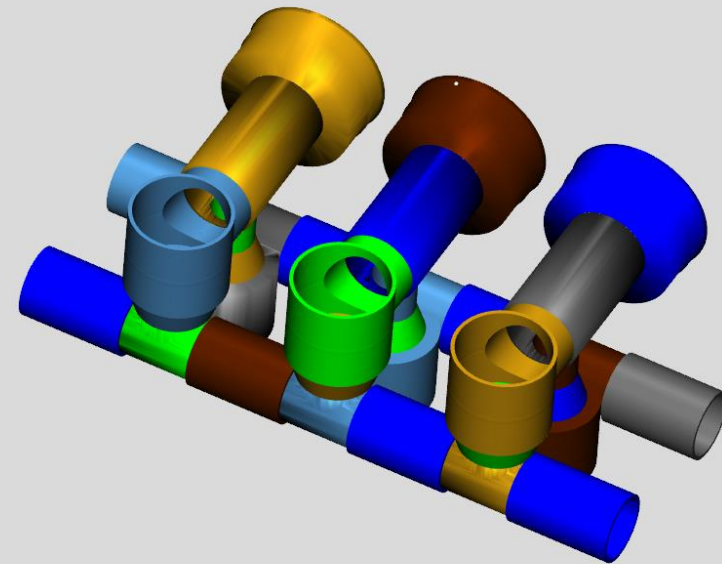
Flow volumes extracted



Converting to GT Components



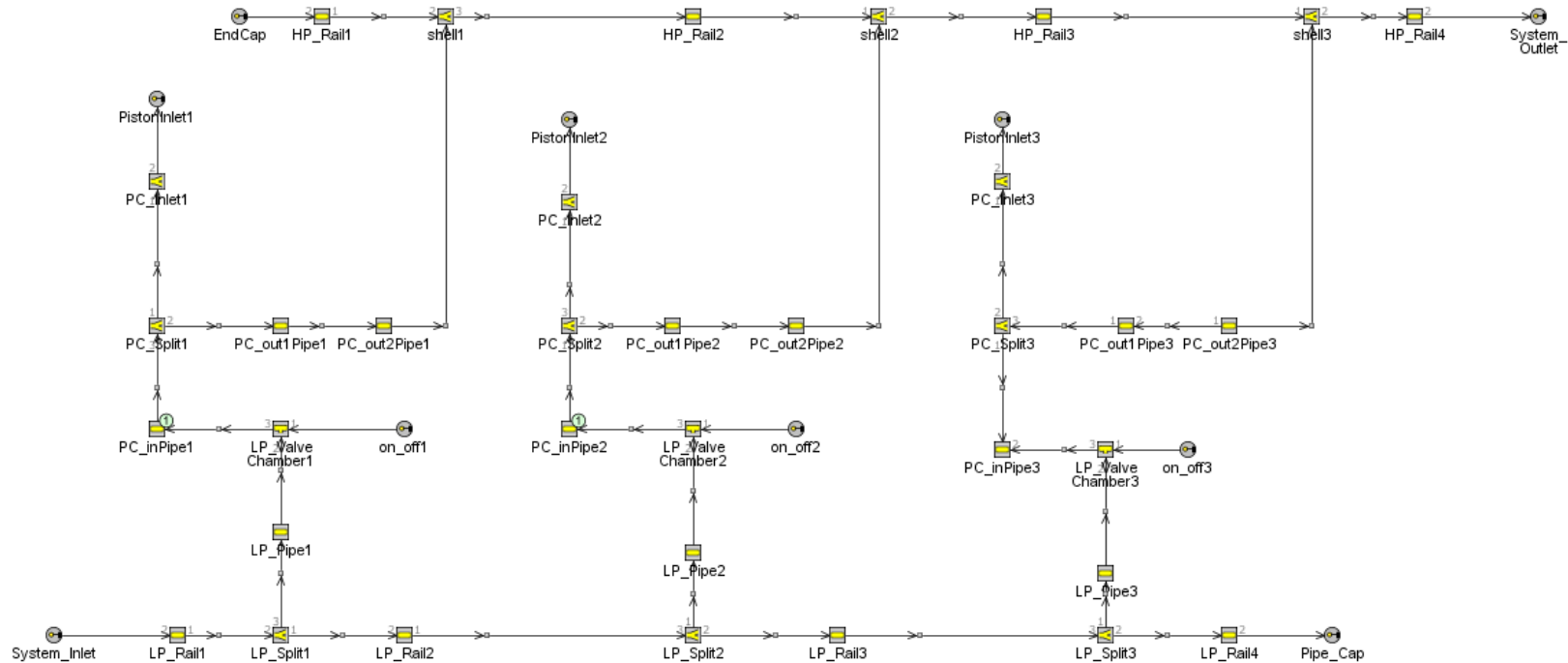
Split into individual parts



Converted into pipes and flow-splits



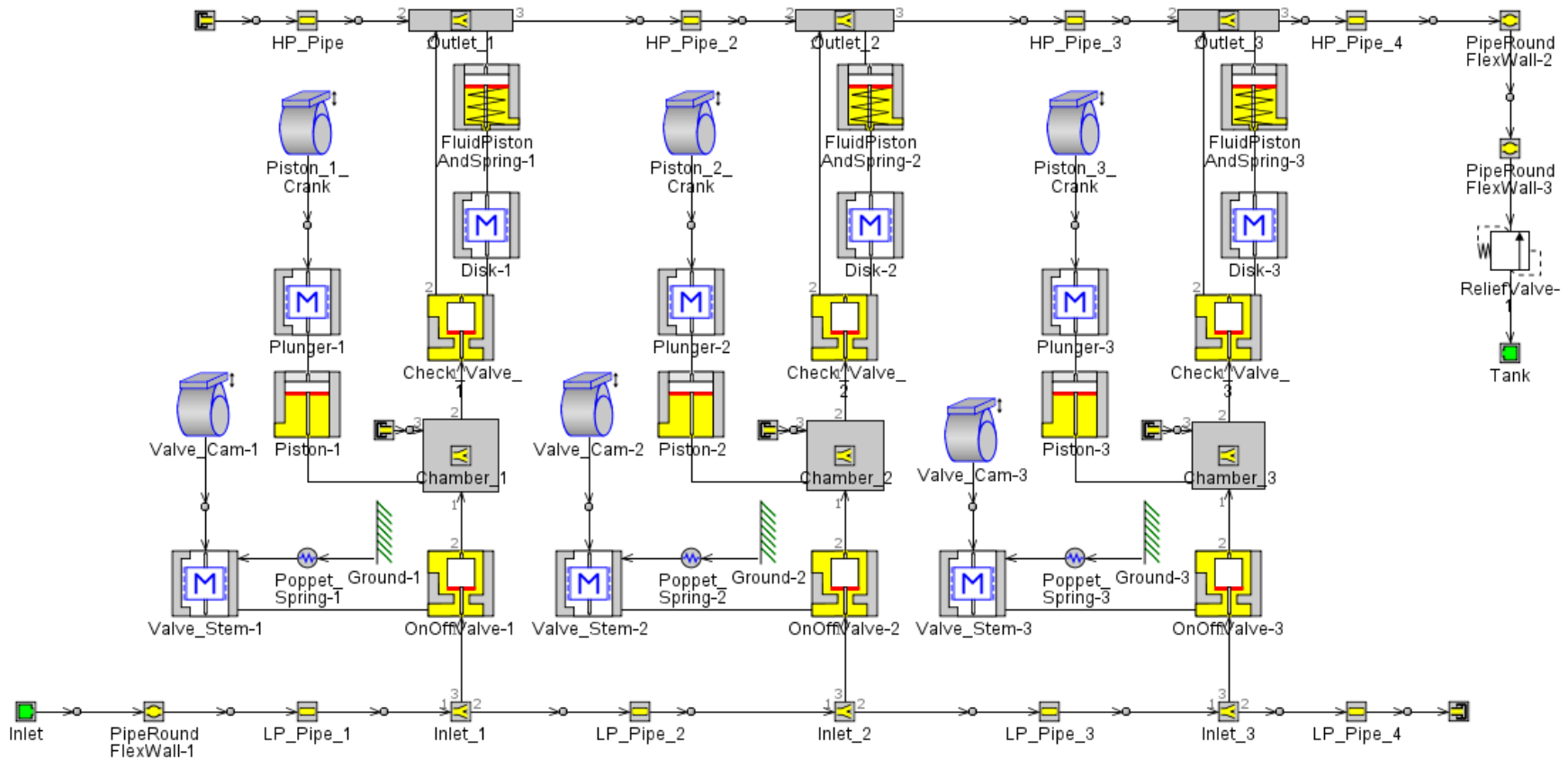
Model Geometry



GT-ISE components

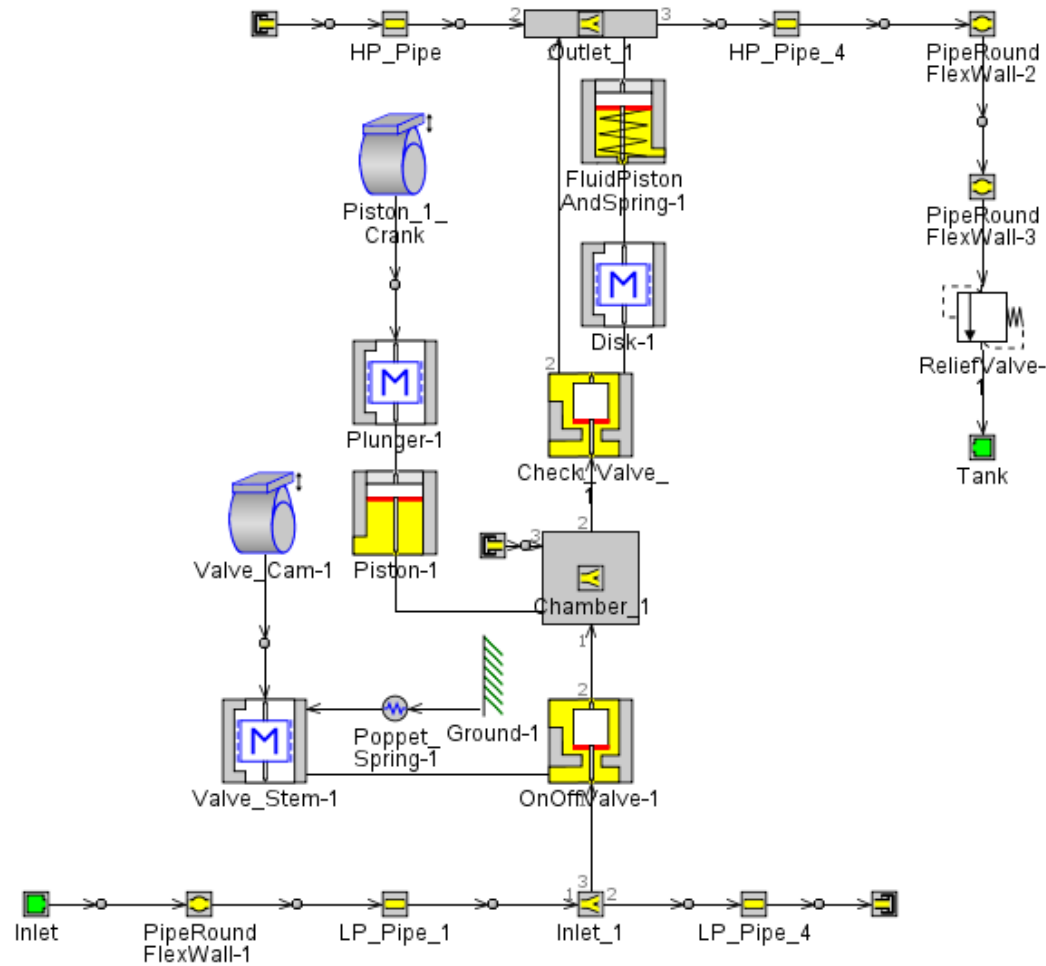


MAV Inline Simulation



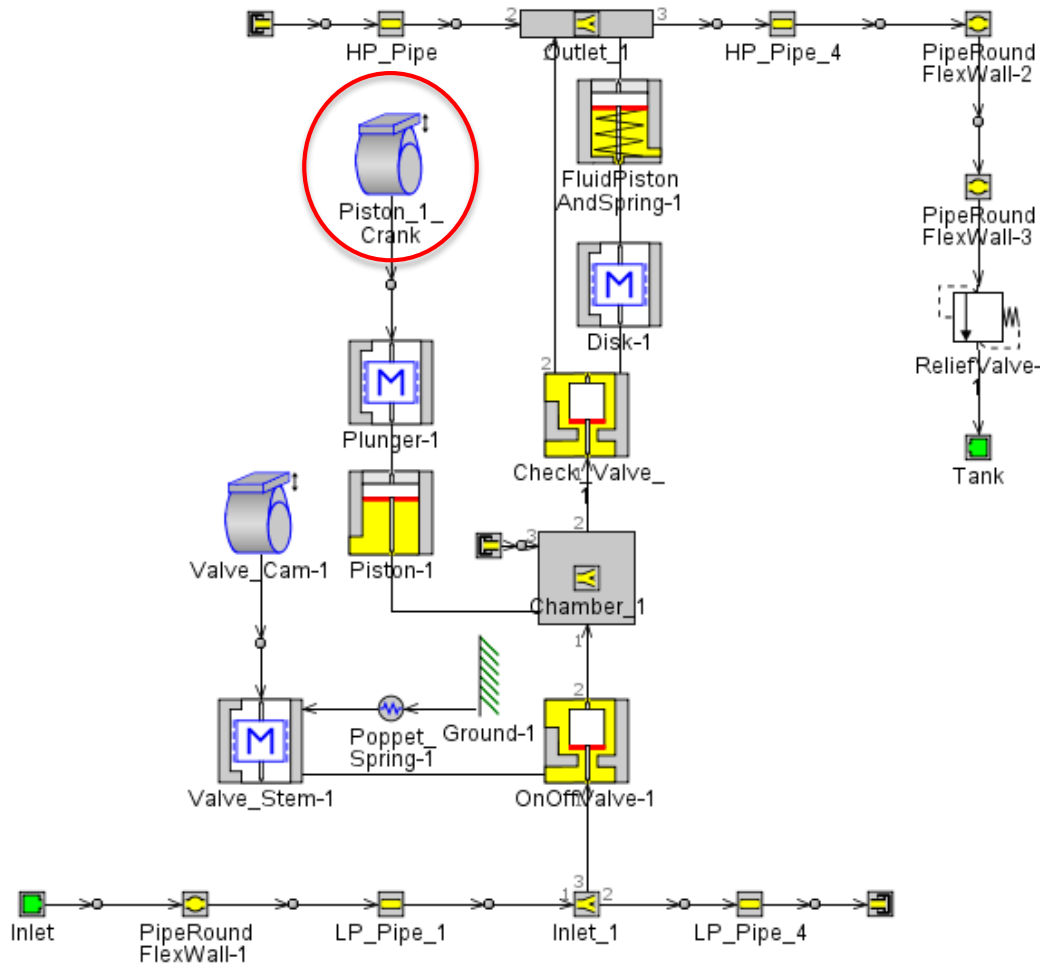


One Piston Simulation



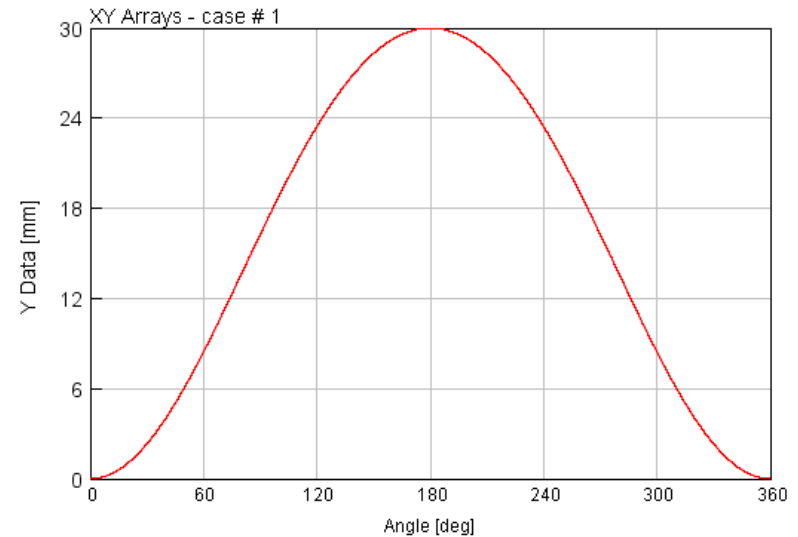


One Piston Simulation



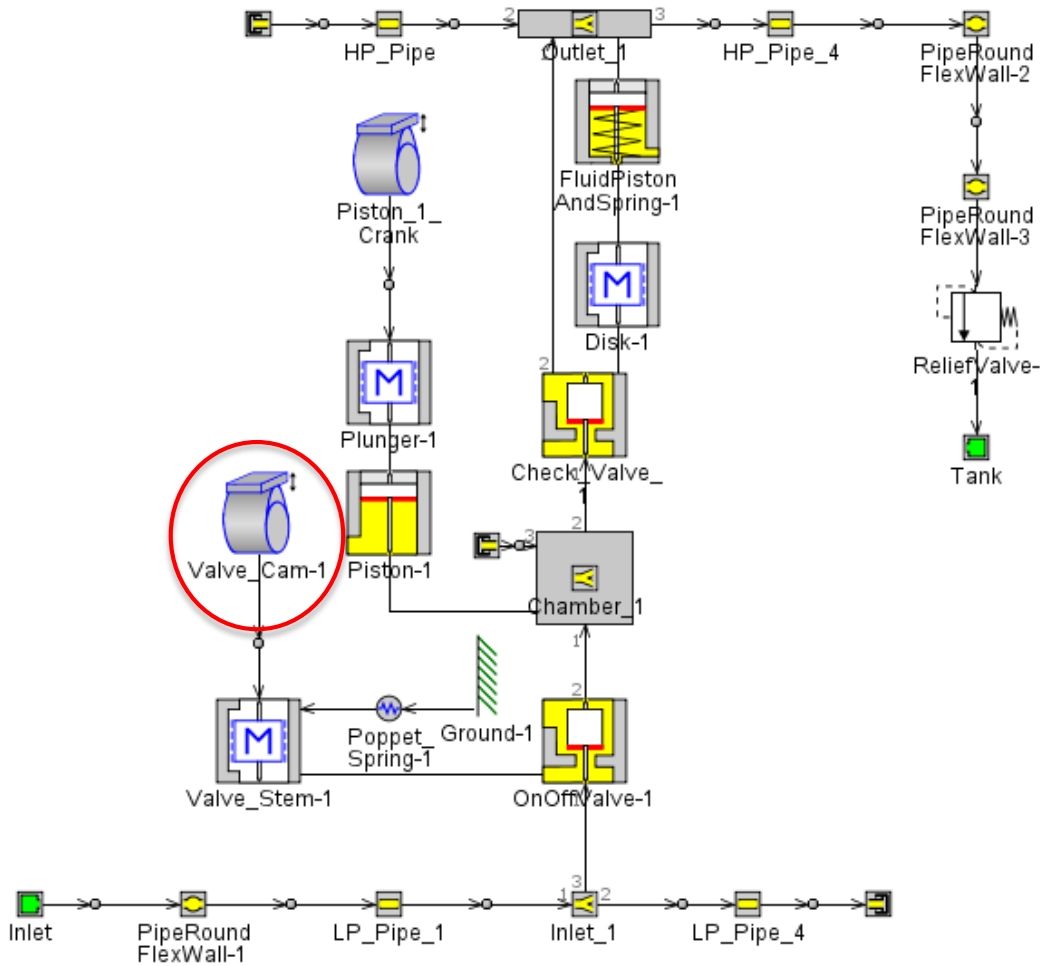
Piston crank-slider input

- Angle and speed defined by main driver
- Piston stroke angle profile



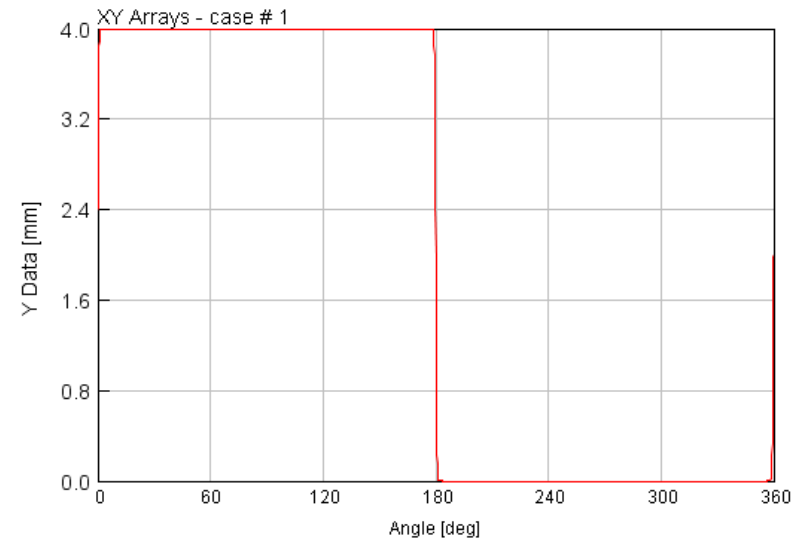


One Piston Simulation



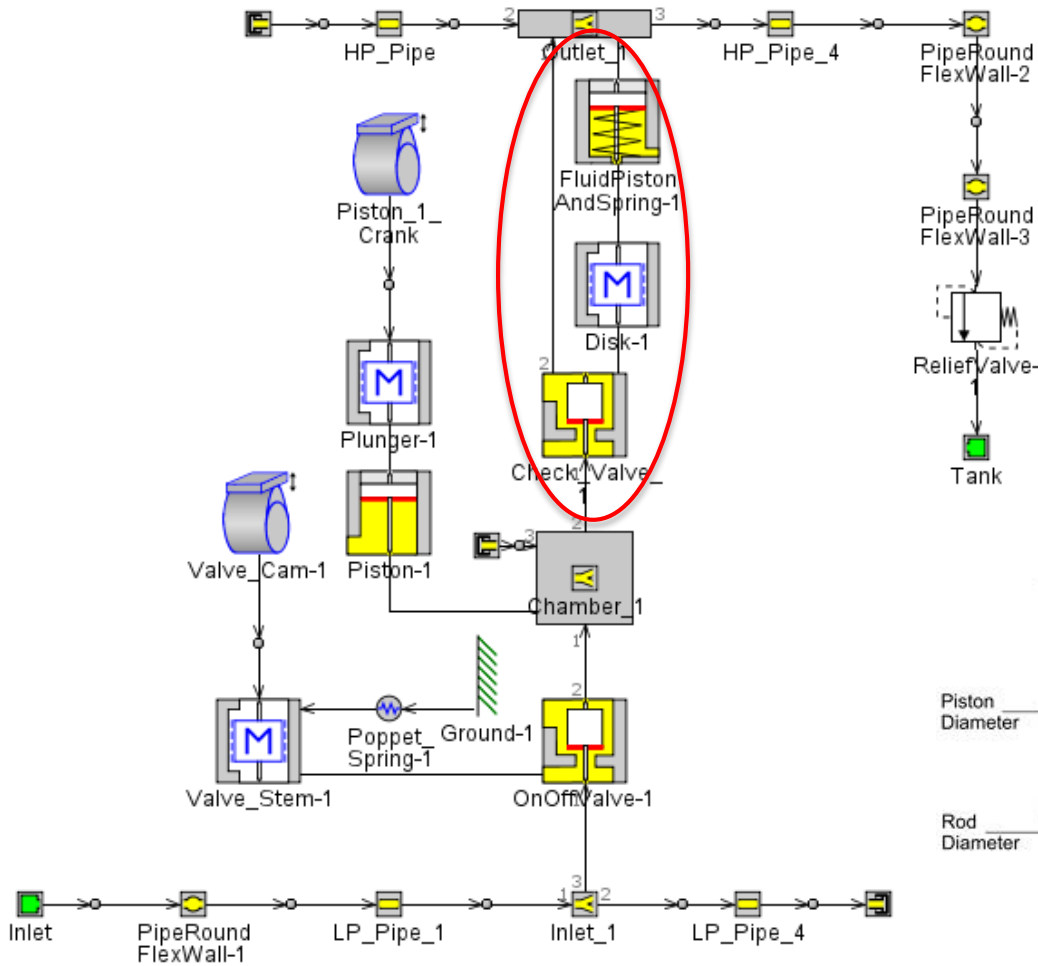
Valve cam input

- Angle and speed defined by main driver
- Offset between each piston
- Valve stroke profile



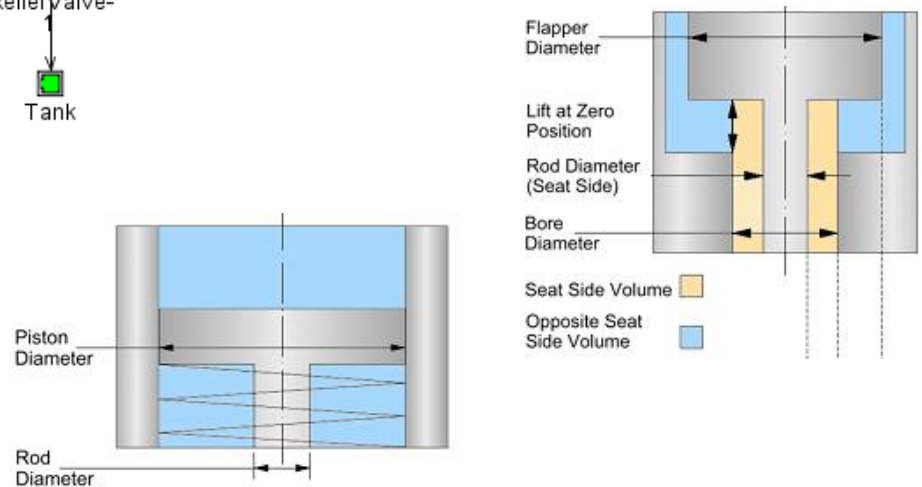


One Piston Simulation



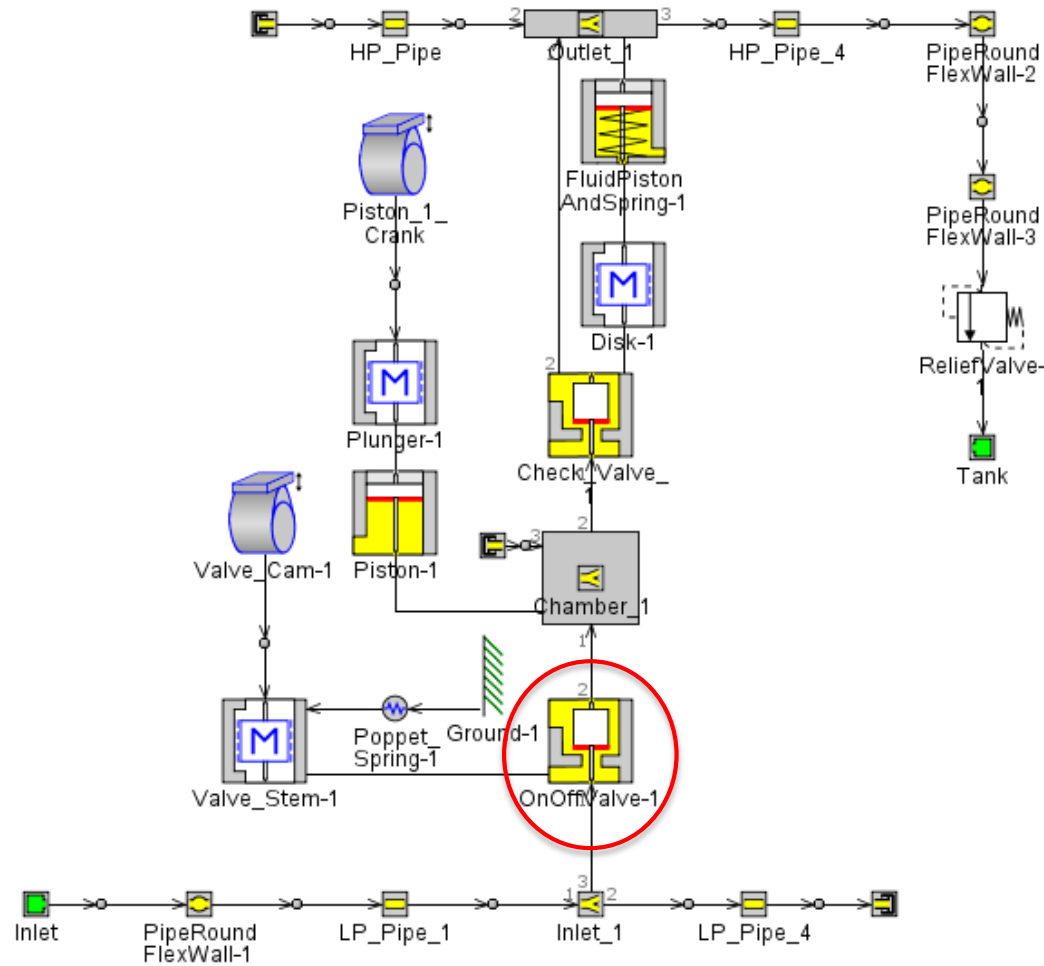
Check valve

- Flapper disk dimensions
- Spring properties



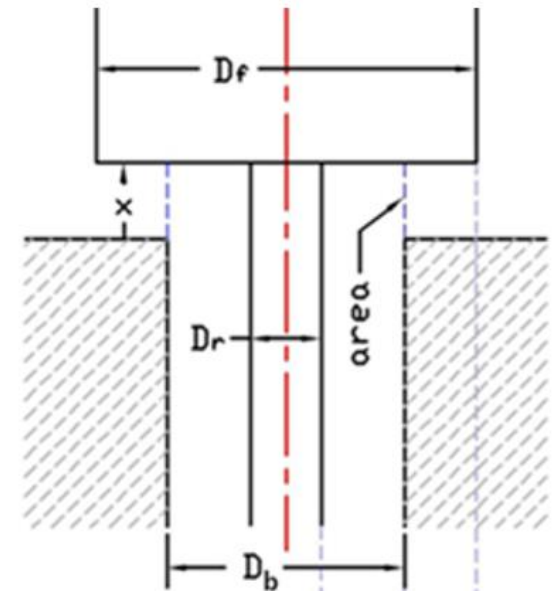


One Piston Simulation



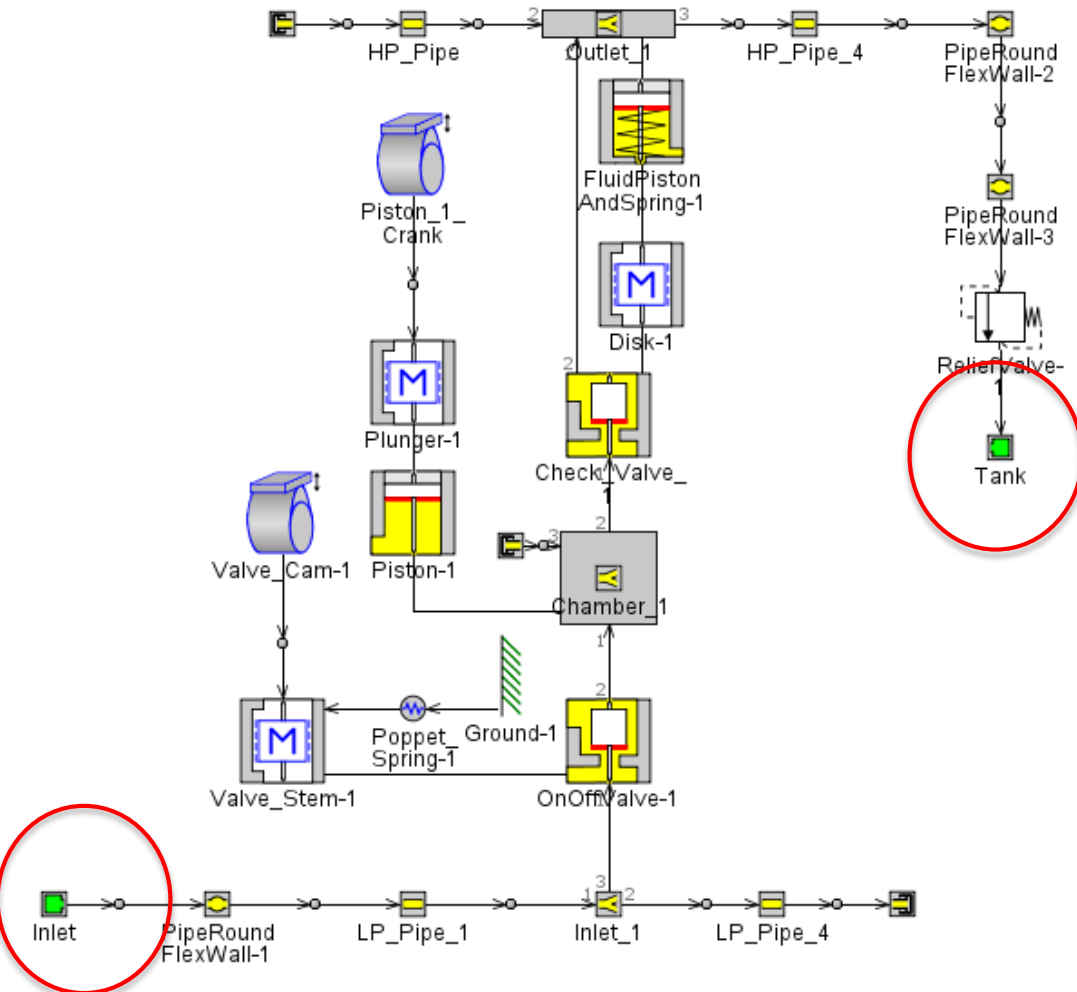
On/off valve

- Valve opening area
- Poppet parameters





One Piston Simulation

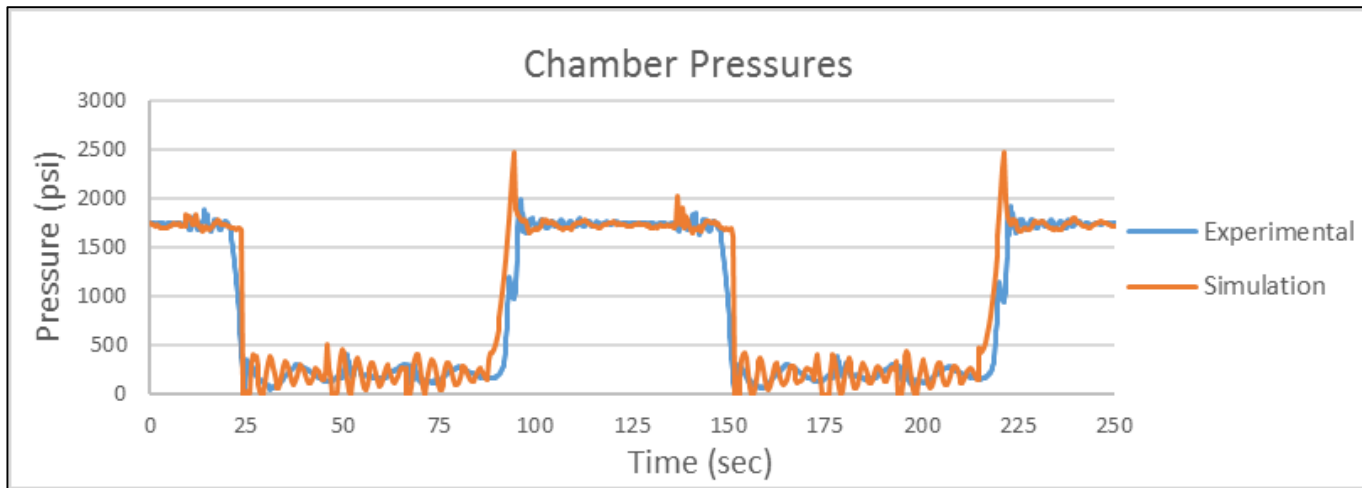


End Environment

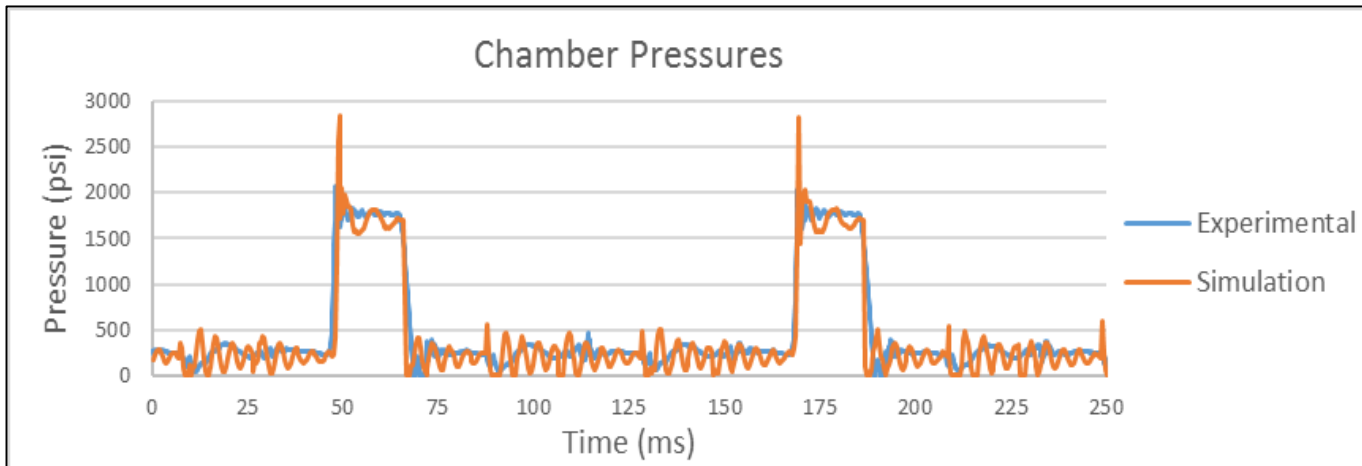
- Constant pressure
- Initial temperature and fluid conditions
- Represent constant pressure of accumulator



MAV Inline Simulation



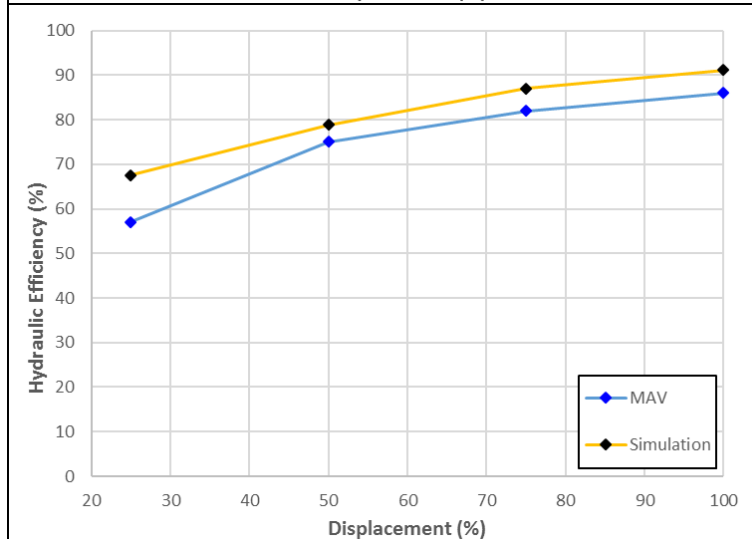
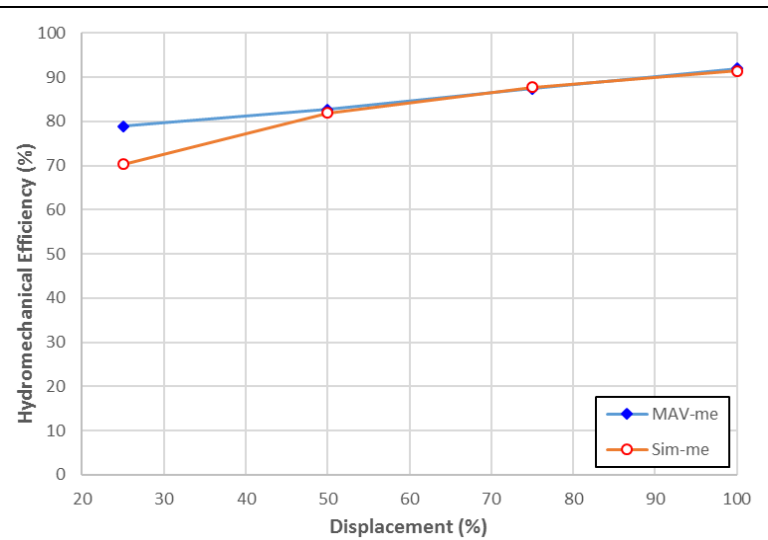
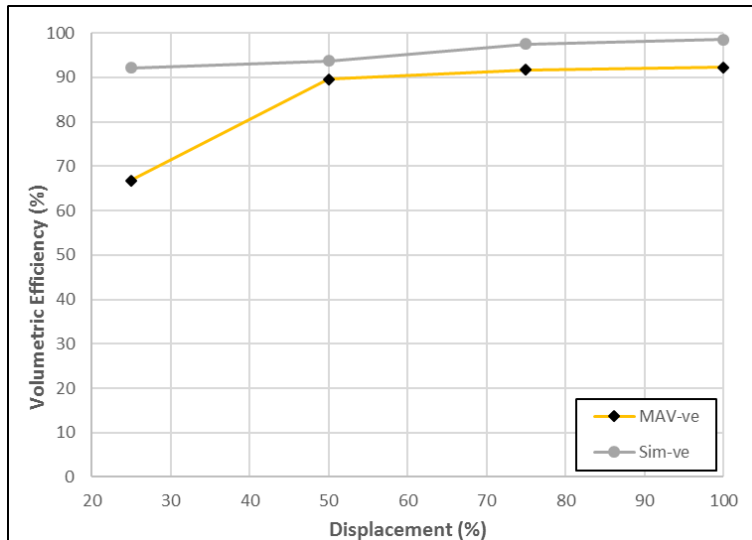
103 bar, 500 rpm, 100% displacement



103 bar, 500 rpm, 25% displacement



Inline Simulation Results



Efficiency plots for 1500psi, 500 rpm

- Top Left- Volumetric Efficiency
- Top Right- Mechanical Efficiency
- Bottom- Total Efficiency



Next Generation MAV

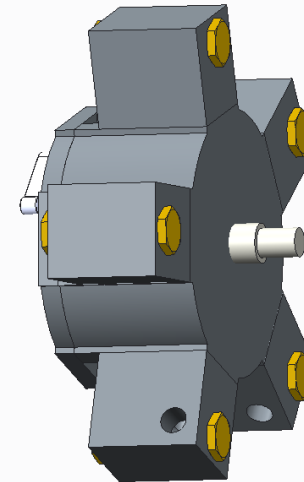
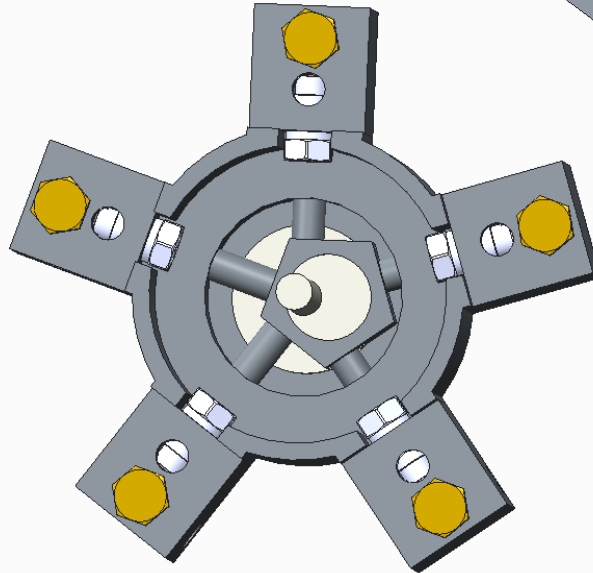
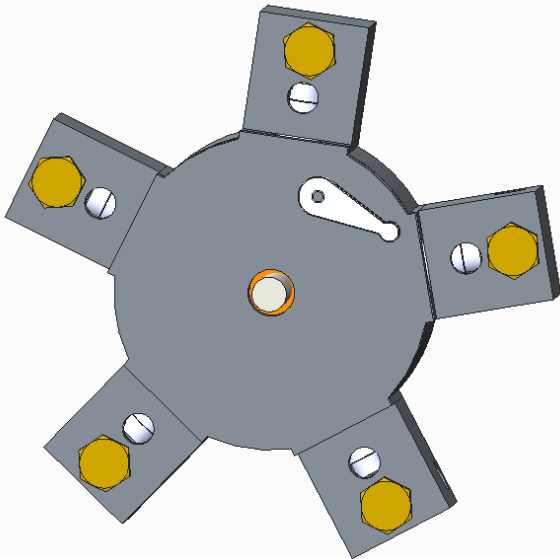
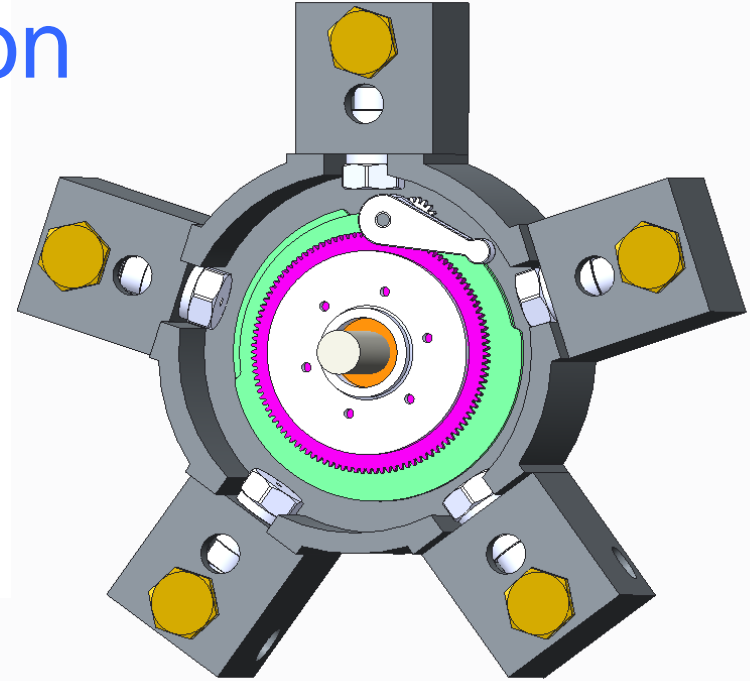
- Optimal design, open-ended best system
- Requirements
 - One cam assembly for all pistons
 - Minimal gearing
 - Smaller physical size
 - Four quadrant capability



Radial Piston Orientation

Benefits

- Access to valves
- Thru-shaft
- Modular and compact design
- Fewer moving parts





Summary and Future Work

- Tested inline unit on existing digital pump/motor test stand
 - Results provided proof of concept for mechanical actuation
- Modeled and simulated inline unit
 - Validated modeling techniques
- Next steps
 - Model and simulate radial unit
 - Use simulation to determine optimal pump parameters





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