



CZĘSTOCHOWA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE
INSTITUTE OF MECHANICS AND MACHINE DESIGN FUNDAMENTALS



IX Conference
Mathematical Modelling in Physics and
Engineering

THE EFFECT OF TORSIONAL RIGIDITY BETWEEN
ELEMENTS ON FREE VIBRATIONS OF A TELESCOPIC
HYDRAULIC CYLINDER SUBJECTED TO EULER'S LOAD

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PRESENTATION PLAN

1. Hydraulic telescopic cylinder - design assumptions
2. Mathematical model of hydraulic telescopic cylinder
3. Results of numerical simulations
4. Conclusions

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HYDRAULIC TELESCOPIC CYLINDER - DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS

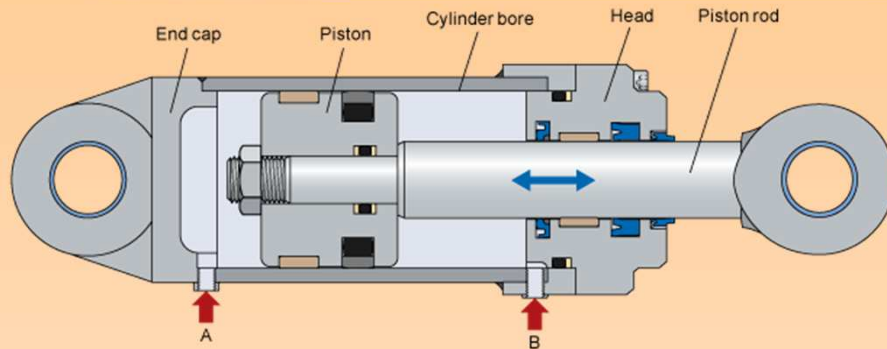


Fig.1 Hydraulic cylinder

source: <http://www.skf.com>



Fig.2 Hydraulic telescopic cylinder

source: <http://www.eagle-hydraulic.com/htc.html>

Hydraulic cylinder converts the energy of compressed hydraulic fluid to mechanical energy.

Telescopic hydraulic cylinder consists of more than 1 cylinder.

Main design assumptions:

- strength of cylinders and piston rod
- **buckling criterion**
- strength of sliding rings and seals

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MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF HYDRAULIC TELESCOPIC CYLINDER

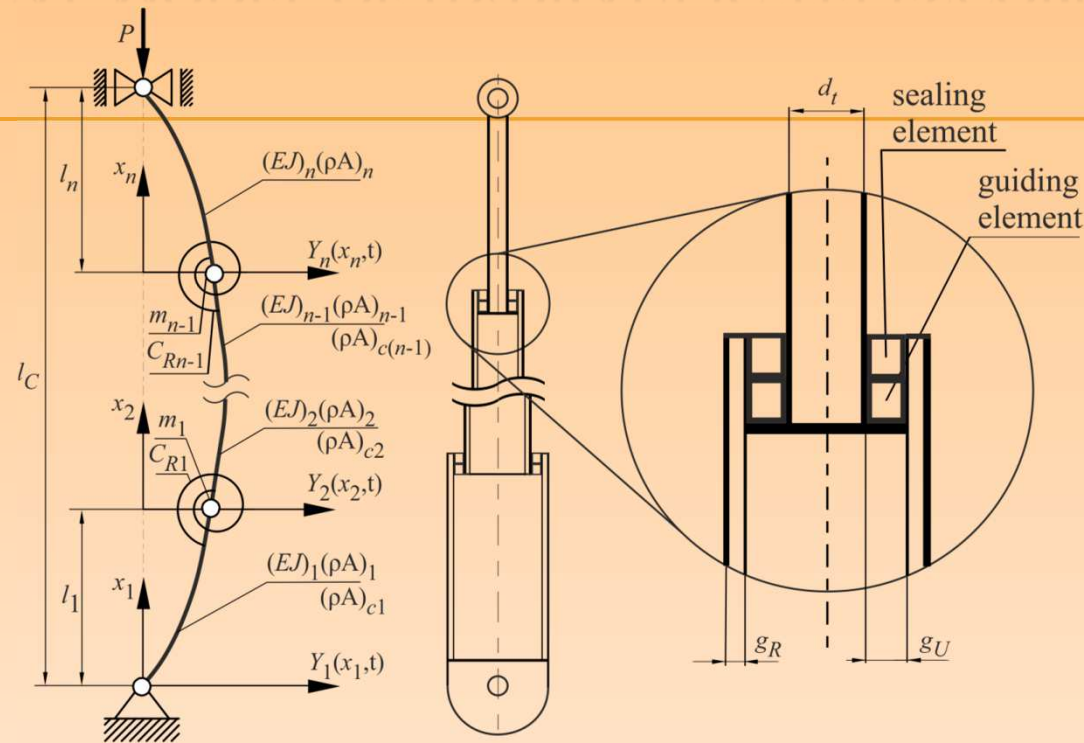


Fig.3 Scheme of hydraulic telescopic cylinder

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^{l_i} (EJ)_i \left(\frac{\partial^2 Y_i(x_i, t)}{\partial x_i^2} \right)^2 dx_i - \frac{1}{2} P \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^{l_i} \left(\frac{\partial Y_i(x_i, t)}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 dx_i + \frac{1}{2} C_{Ri} \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^{l_i} \left[\frac{\partial Y_i(x_i, t)}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{x_i=l_i} - \frac{\partial Y_{i+1}(x_{i+1}, t)}{\partial x_{i+1}} \Big|_{x_{i+1}=0} \right]^2 dx_i \quad (1)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\rho A)_i \int_0^{l_i} \left(\frac{\partial Y_i(x_i, t)}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx_i + m_i \left(\frac{\partial Y_i(x_i, t)}{\partial t} \Big|_{x=l_i} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\rho A)_{ci} \int_0^{l_i} \left(\frac{\partial Y_i(x_i, t)}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx_i \quad (2)$$



MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF HYDRAULIC TELESCOPIC CYLINDER

Equations of motion (after separation of variables):

$$(EI)_i \frac{d^4 y_i(x_i)}{dx_i^4} + P \frac{d^2 y_i(x_i)}{dx_i^2} - (\rho A)_i \omega^2 y_i(x_i) - (\rho A)_{ci} \omega^2 y_i(x_i) = 0 \quad \text{dla } i = 1 \dots n-1 \quad (4)$$

$$(EI)_i \frac{d^4 y_i(x_i)}{dx_i^4} + P \frac{d^2 y_i(x_i)}{dx_i^2} - (\rho A)_i \omega^2 y_i(x_i) = 0 \quad \text{dla } i = n$$

Natural boundary conditions:

$$(EI)_i \frac{d^3 y_i(x_i)}{dx_i^3} \Big|_{x_i=l_i} - (EI)_{i+1} \frac{d^3 y_{i+1}(x_{i+1})}{dx_{i+1}^3} \Big|_{x_{i+1}=0} + P \frac{dy_i(x_i)}{dx_i} \Big|_{x_i=l_i} - P \frac{dy_{i+1}(x_{i+1})}{dx_{i+1}} \Big|_{x_{i+1}=0} + m_i \omega^2 y_i(x_i) \Big|_{x_i=l_i} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$-(EI)_i \frac{d^2 y_i(x_i)}{dx_i^2} \Big|_{x_i=l_i} - C_{Ri} \left[\frac{dy_i(x_i)}{dx_i} \Big|_{x_i=l_i} - \frac{dy_{i+1}(x_{i+1})}{dx_{i+1}} \Big|_{x_{i+1}=0} \right] = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$(EI)_{i+1} \frac{d^2 y_{i+1}(x_{i+1})}{dx_{i+1}^2} \Big|_{x_{i+1}=0} + C_{Ri} \left[\frac{dy_i(x_i)}{dx_i} \Big|_{x_i=l_i} - \frac{dy_{i+1}(x_{i+1})}{dx_{i+1}} \Big|_{x_{i+1}=0} \right] = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$(EI)_1 \frac{d^2 y_1(x_1)}{dx_1^2} \Big|_{x=0} = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$-(EI)_n \frac{d^2 y_n(x_n)}{dx_n^2} \Big|_{x_n=l_n} = 0 \quad (9)$$

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MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF HYDRAULIC TELESCOPIC CYLINDER

Geometric boundary conditions (in case of simply supported fixing):

$$y_i(l_i) = y_{i+1}(0) \quad (10)$$

$$y_1(0) = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$y_n(l_n) = 0 \quad (12)$$

Solution of equation (4) can be written as follow:

$$y_i(x_i) = A_i \cosh(\alpha_i x_i) + B_i \sinh(\alpha_i x_i) + C_i \cos(\beta_i x_i) + D_i \sin(\beta_i x_i) \quad (13)$$

where:
$$\alpha_i = \sqrt{-\frac{k_i^2}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{k_i^4}{4} + \Omega_i^2}} \quad ; \quad \beta_i = \sqrt{\frac{k_i^2}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{k_i^4}{4} + \Omega_i^2}} \quad (14,15)$$

After substitution of the solution (13) into boundary conditions, the system of equations is obtained. The matrix determinant of coefficients equated to zero leads to the transcendental equation, from which the natural vibration frequency of the system can be determined.

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RESULTS OF NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS

Non-dimensional parameters of the hydraulic telescopic cylinder used due to results presentation:

$$\zeta_{GU} = \frac{g_U}{d_t}; \zeta_{GR} = \frac{g_R}{d_t}; c = \frac{C_R l_C}{(EI)_n}; \lambda = \frac{Pl_C^2}{(EI)_n}; \lambda_{kr} = \frac{P_{kr} l_C^2}{(EI)_n}; \Omega^* = \frac{\omega^2 (\rho A)_n l_C^4}{(EI)_n}$$

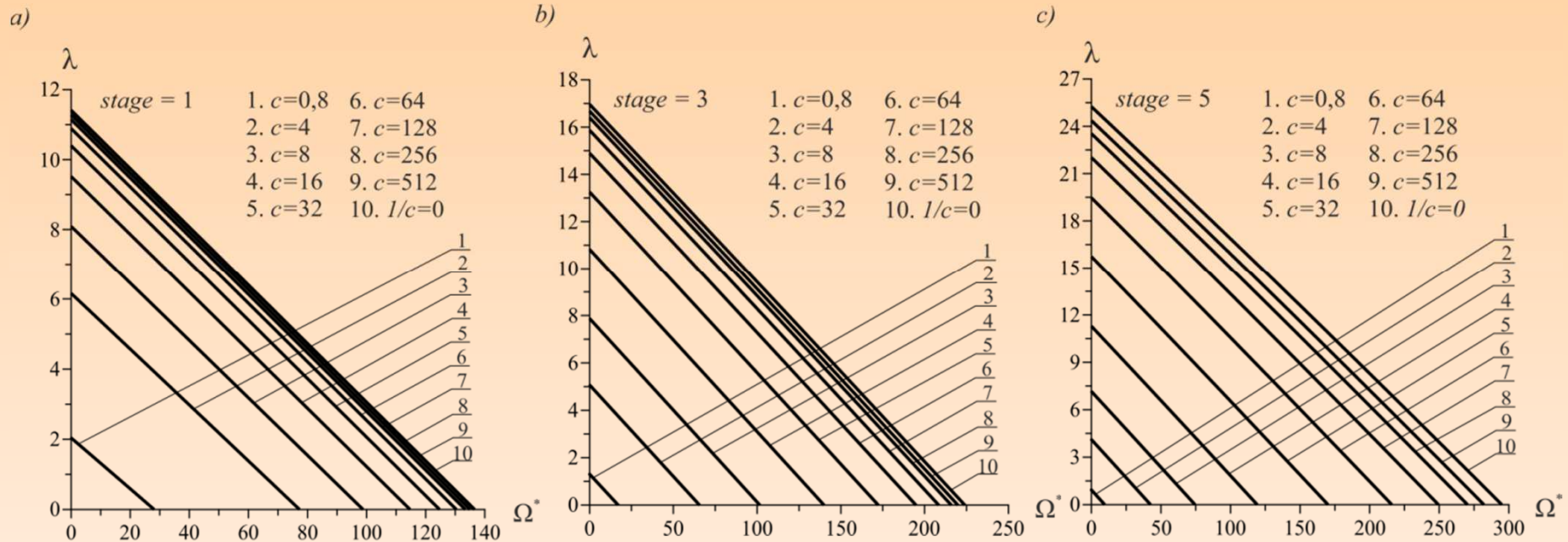


Fig.3a-c Characteristic curves on non-dimensional plane for different parameters of stiffness between elements ($d_t = 0.1[m]$, $\zeta_{GU} = 0,05$, $\zeta_{GR} = 0,1$)



RESULTS OF NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS

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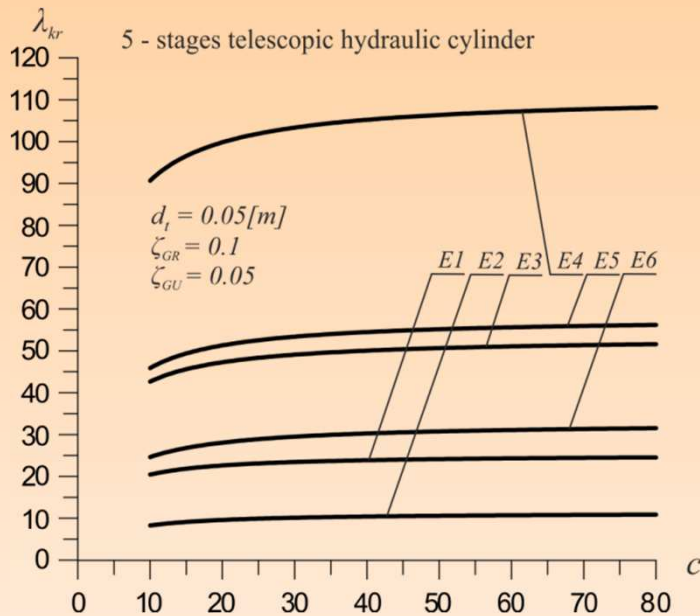


Fig.4 The effect of stiffness between elements on parameter of critical force for different types of fixing

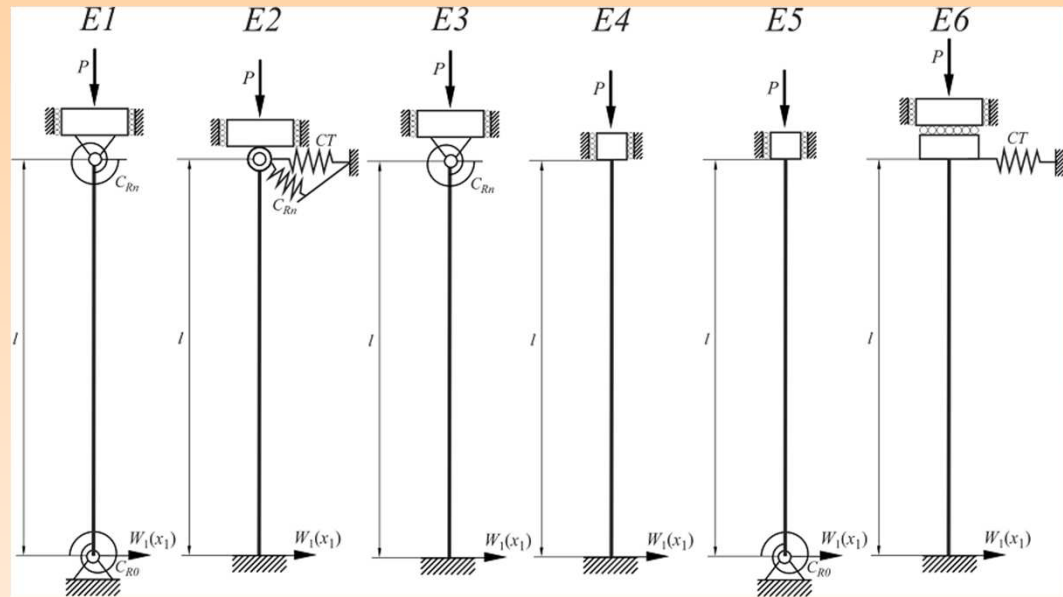


Fig.5 Types of fixing (on the basis of column)

RESULTS OF NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS

Non-dimensional parameters of the hydraulic telescopic cylinder used due to results presentation:

$$\zeta_{GU} = \frac{g_U}{d_t}; \zeta_{GR} = \frac{g_R}{d_t}; c = \frac{C_R l_C}{(EI)_n}; \lambda = \frac{Pl_C^2}{(EI)_n}; \lambda_{kr} = \frac{P_{kr} l_C^2}{(EI)_n} \quad \Omega^* = \frac{\omega^2 (\rho A)_n l_C^4}{(EI)_n}$$

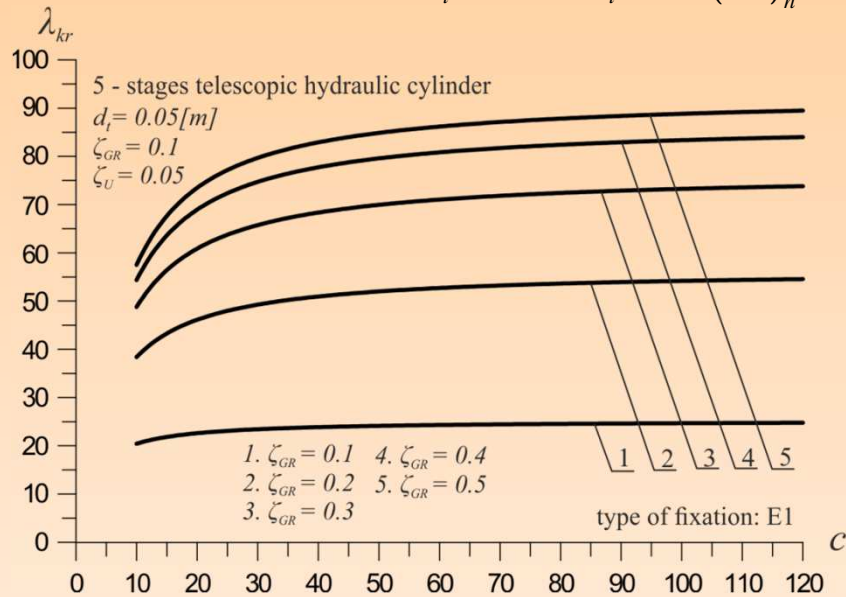


Fig.6 The effect of stiffness between elements on parameter of critical force for different parameters of cylinder barrel thickness

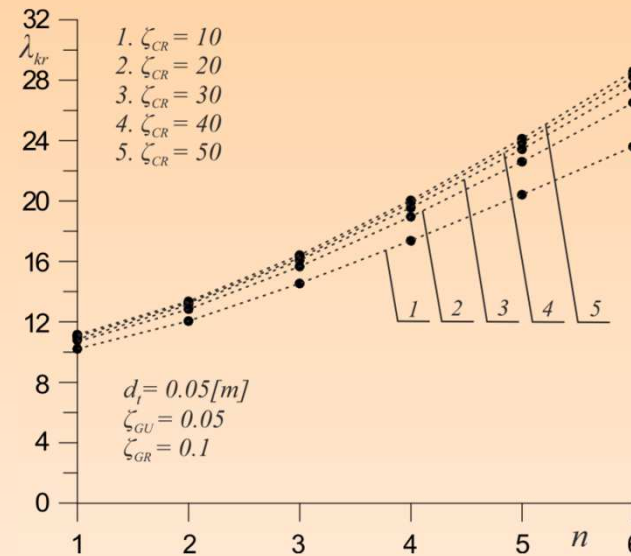


Fig.7 The effect of number of stages on parameter of critical force for different parameters of stiffness between following elements



CONCLUSIONS

1. On the basis of boundary value problem, using kinetic stability criterion, numerical calculations concerning free vibrations of telescopic hydraulic cylinder were performed.
2. The effect of torsional rigidity between elements (in form of non-dimensional parameter c) on free vibrations of a telescopic hydraulic cylinder subjected to Euler's load (in case of simply supported fixation) was obtained. The relation was presented for 1, 3, 5 stage cylinders on characteristic curves.
3. The smaller the rotational node stiffness, the greater its influence on vibration frequency and critical load.
4. The higher number of stages, the greater influence of rotational node stiffness on vibration frequency and critical load.
5. The influence of torsional rigidity between elements on parameter of critical force is greater for types of fixing, which are „more rigid”.
6. The greater cylinder barrel thickness, the greater influence of rotational node stiffness on critical load - especially for small values of ζ_{CR} .

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