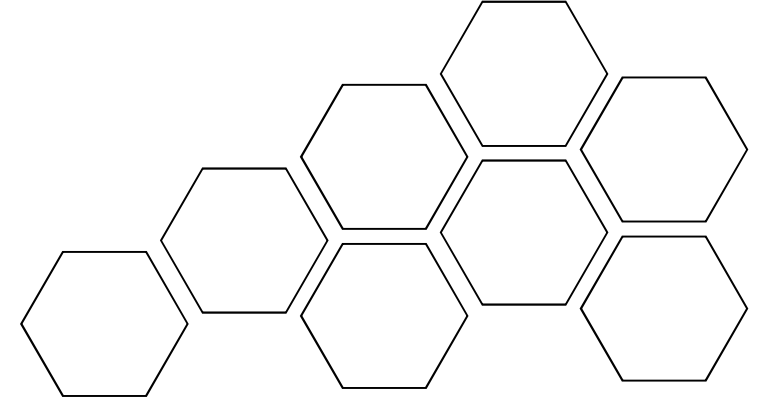
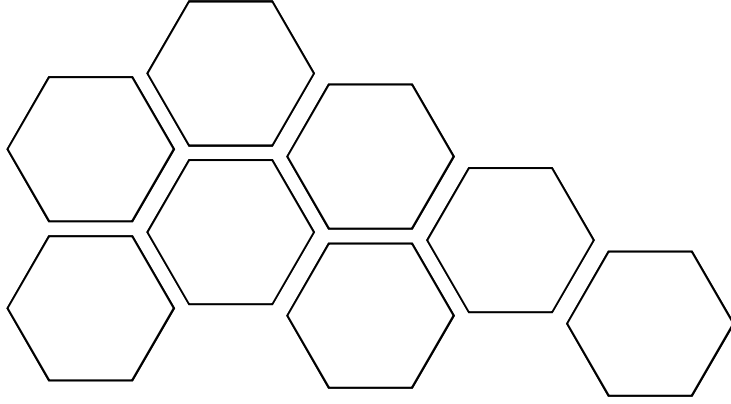
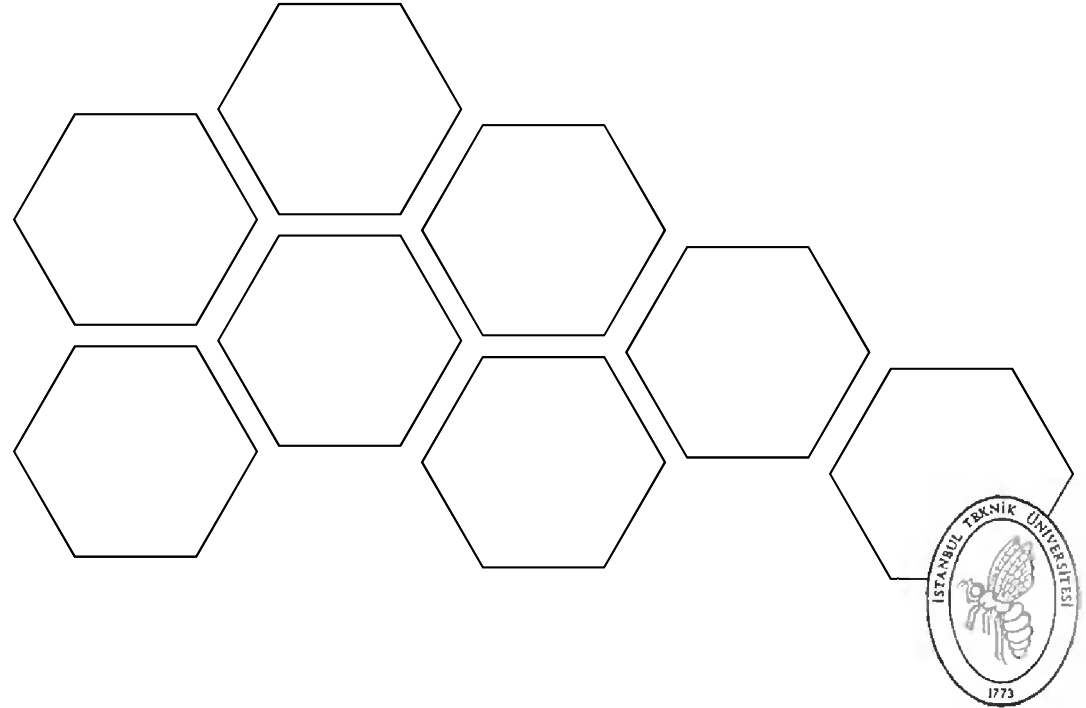
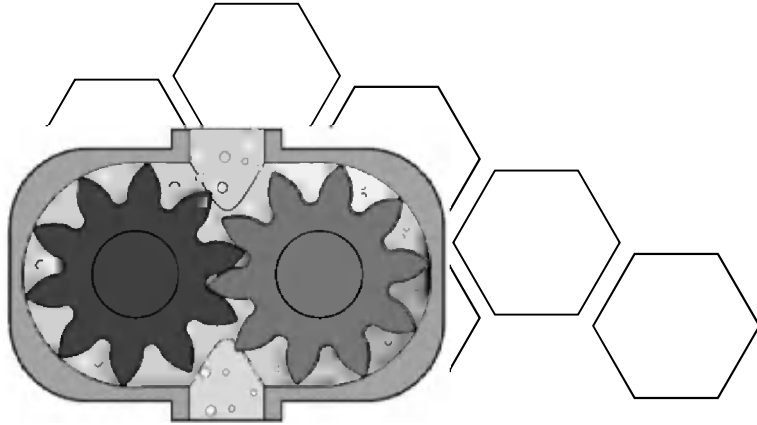




Hidrostatik Güç İletimi

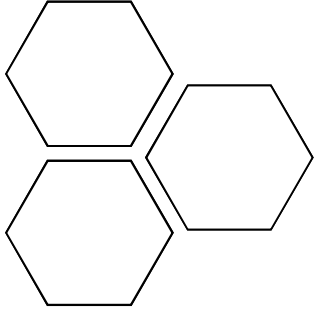
Vedat Temiz



Tanım

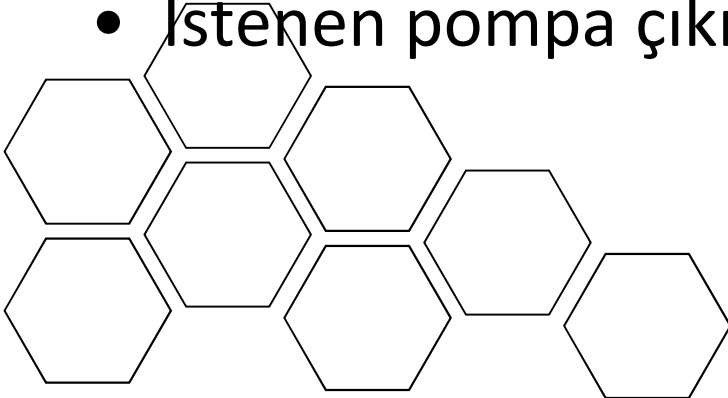
- Hidrolik pompa ve motor kullanarak bir sıvı yardımıyla gücün aktarılmasıdır.
- **Hidrolik Pompa:** Pompa milinin her turunda (dönmesinde) sabit bir miktar sıvı hareketi elde edilir. Pompa tahriki genellikle elektrik motoru veya içten yanmalı motor ile yapılır.
- **Hidrolik Motor:** Sabit bir miktar sıvı hareketi ile motor mili belli bir miktar döner.

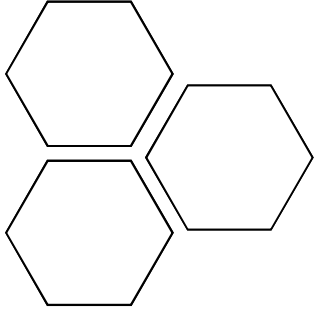




Kullanım amacı

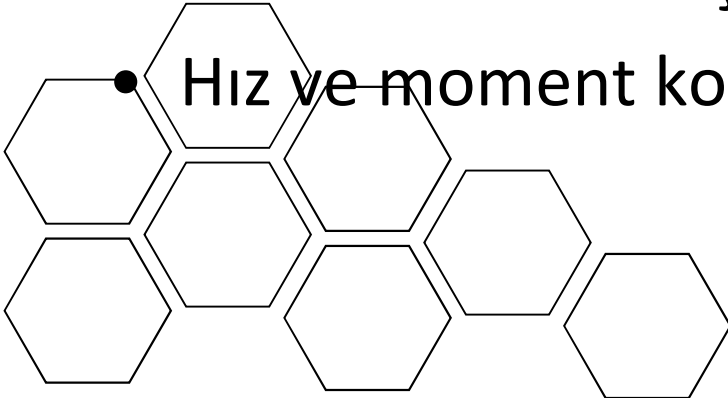
- Komple bir hidrostatik transmisyon sistemi aşağıdaki gereksinimleri karşılamak için kullanılır:
- Motorun dönme yönünü değiştirmek
- Motor hızını değiştirmek
- Motor çıkışında maksimum momentin elde edilmesi
- İki veya daha fazla motorun tek pompadan tahriki
- İstenen pompa çıkış karakteristiğinin elde edilmesi

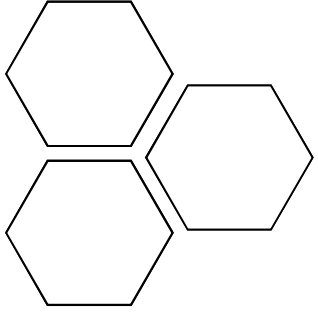




Avantajları-1

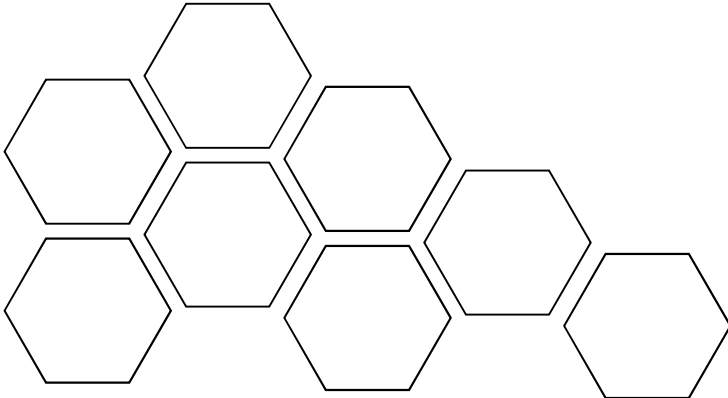
- Elektrik motoru veya içten yanmalı motordan elde edilen güç makinanın karakteristiklerine uygun şekilde iletilir.
- Düşük hızlarda çok yüksek döndürme momenti
- Çok geniş çıkış hızı aralığı
- Çok geniş çıkış momenti aralığı
- Hız ve momentin çok kolay kontrolü
- Hız ve moment kontrolü için harcanan çok küçük güç

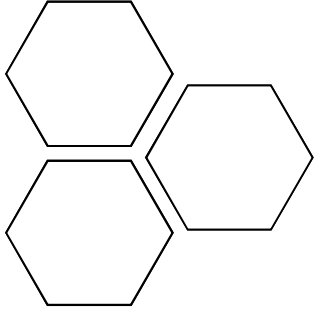




Avantajları-2

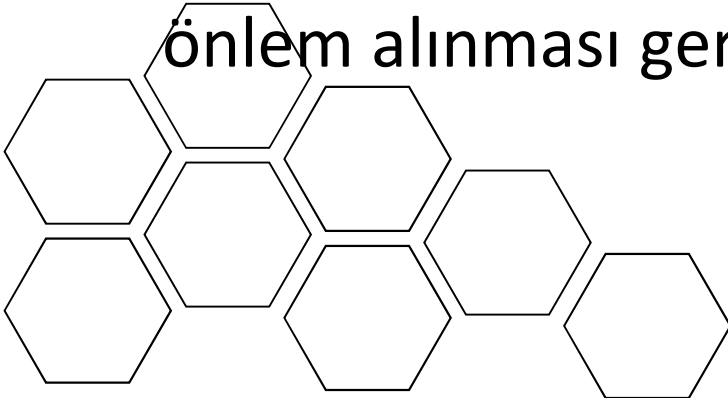
- Yük deęişimine çok kısa cevap zamanı
- Hareketli parçaların düşük atalet momenti nedeniyle çok çabuk hız deęişimi
- Nispeten uzak mesafelere yüksek verimle güç iletimi
- Tahrik motorunun makinaya yakın olması gerekmez.
- Sistem içindeki hidrolik sıvı yağlama görevini de yaptığı için az aşınma

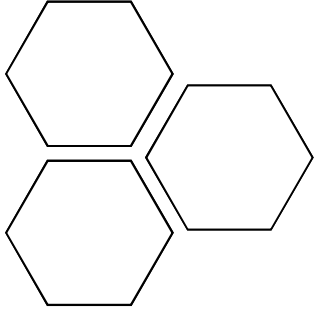




Dezavantajlar-1

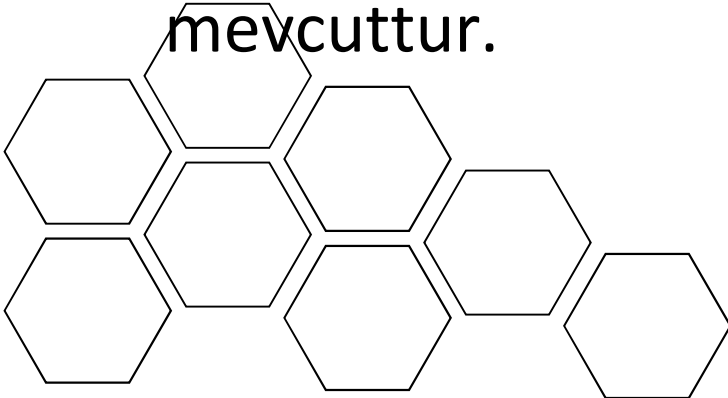
- Uygulanan yükteki değişim, sıvının sıkıştırılamaz olması, pompa ve motordaki kaçaklar ve de tahrik motoru karakteristiği sebebi ile titreşime neden olur.
- Sıcaklık artışından dolayı oluşan viskozite değişimi hızda da değişime neden olur.
- Hidrolik devredeki tüm kayıplar ısıya dönüşür. Bu ısının viskozite değişimine sebep olmaması için önlem alınması gerekir

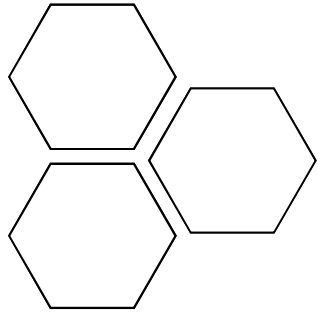




Dezavantajlar-2

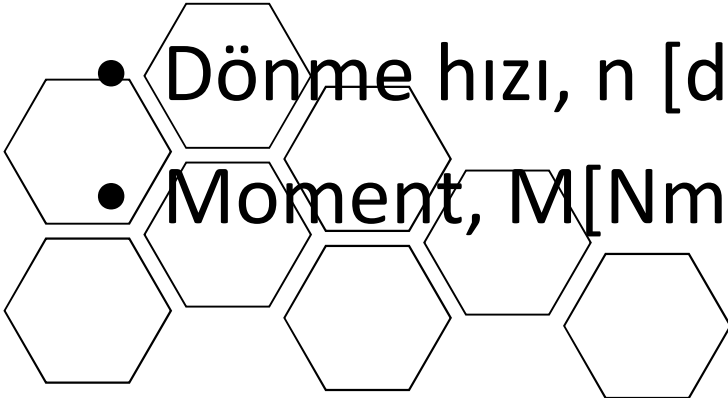
- Çıkış yükü büyüklüğünden bağımsız olarak hidrolik sistem çalışmasına devam eder. Aşırı yük için önlem alınmamışsa sistem tahrip olabilir.
- 250 kW'ın üzerindeki güçlerde iki veya daha fazla pompanın kullanılması gerekir. Bu da sistem boyutlarını arttırır.
- Hidrolik sistemlerde kullanılan yağların yanma riski mevcuttur.

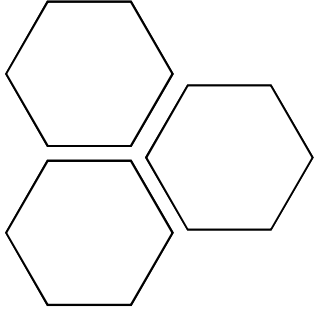




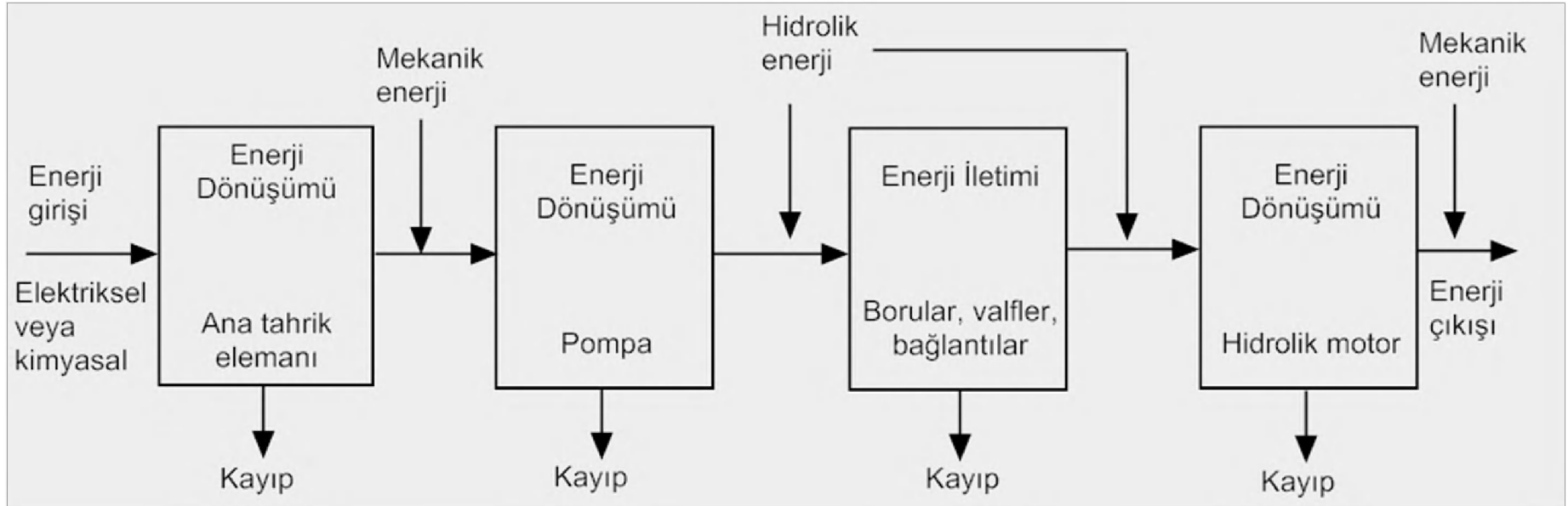
Hidromekanik Enerji Dönüşümü

- Hidrolik enerjinin mekanik enerjiye dönüştürülmesi.
- Bu işlemdeki hidrolik parametreler:
- Basınç, p [MPa, N/mm²]
- Debi, Q [mm³/dak]
- Bu işlemdeki mekanik parametreler:
- Dönme hızı, n [d/dak]
- Moment, M [Nm]

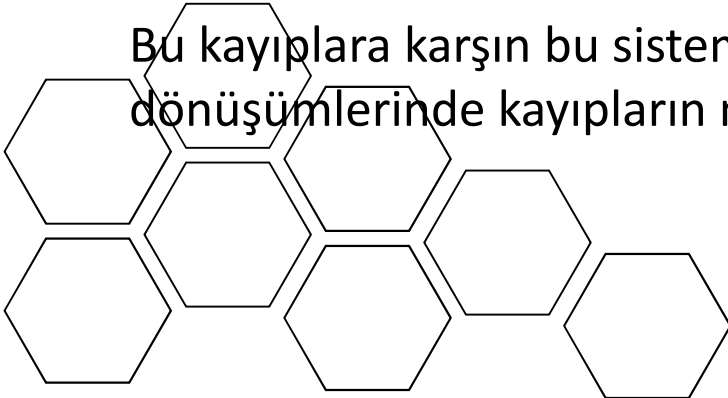




Enerji Dönüşümündeki Kayıplar

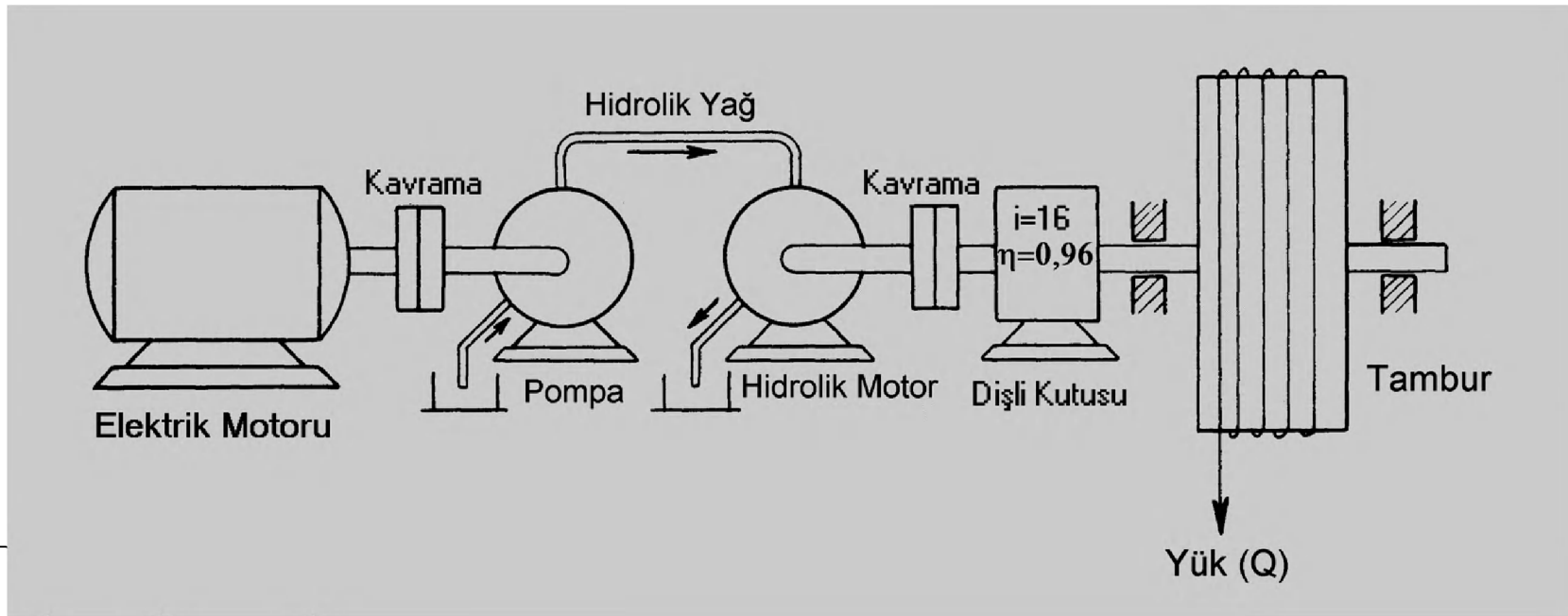


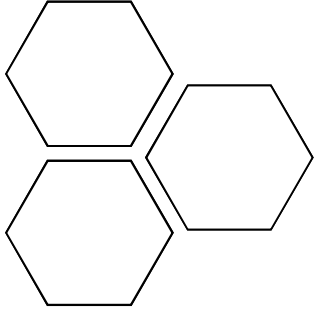
Bu kayıplara karşın bu sistemin bu kadar yaygın olmasının nedeni enerji dönüşümlerinde kayıpların nispeten düşük olmasıdır.



Enerji Dönüşümündeki Kayıplar

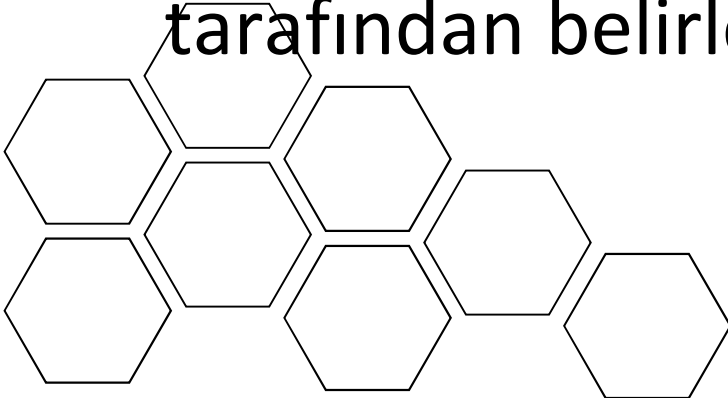
- Bir yük kaldırma sistemi

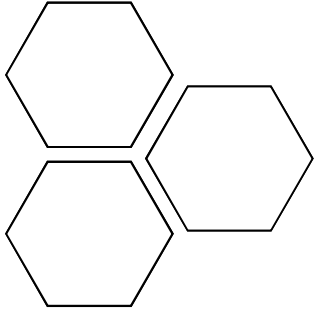




Pompa ve Motor Denklemleri

- İdeal pozitif yer değiştirmeli (hacimsel) makinalarda sabit bir dönme miktarı için belli bir akışkan miktarı (pompa),
- Veya verilen belli bir akışkan miktarı için sabit bir dönme miktarı (hidrolik motor) elde edilir.
- Bütün bunlar söz konusu sistemin geometrisi tarafından belirlenir.





Pompa ve Motor Denklemleri

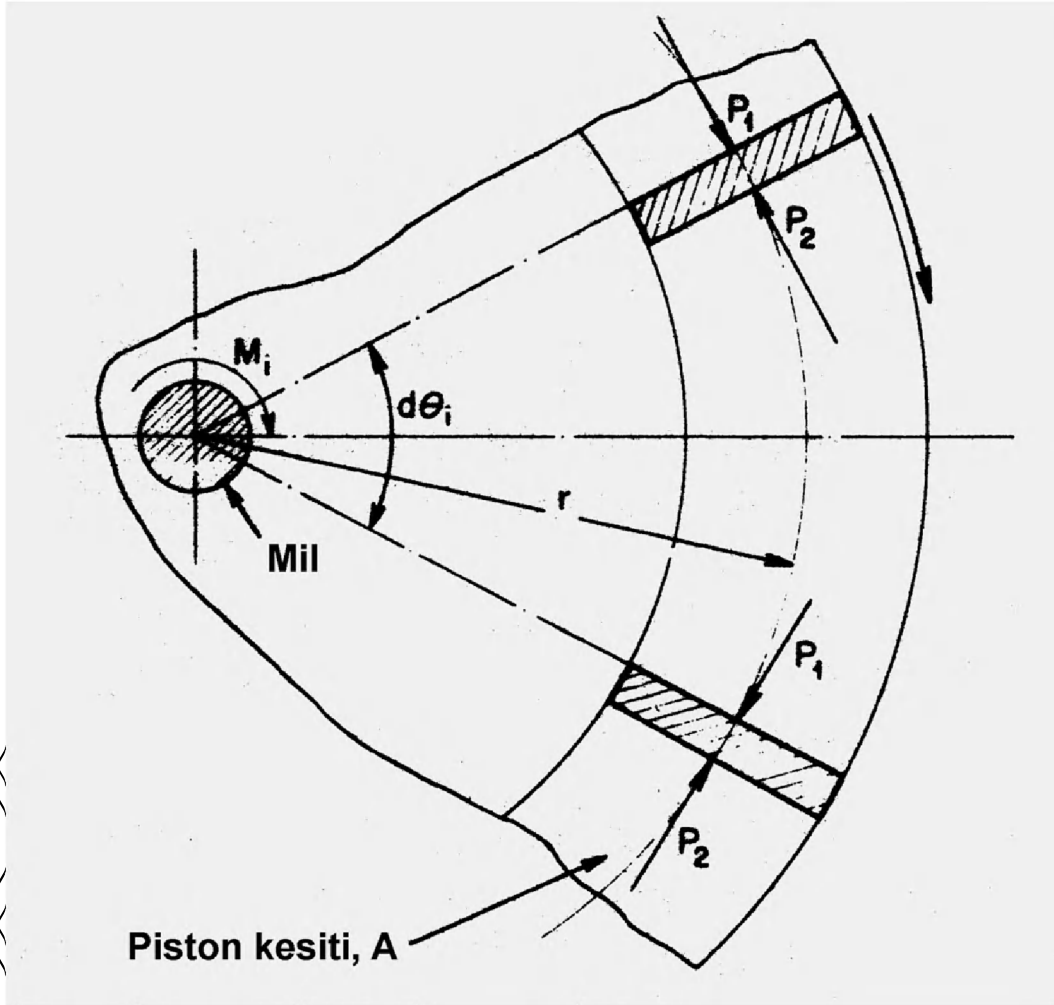
- Semboller;
- Bir tur dönmedeki hacimsel yer değiştirme (deplasman): D_p (pompa), D_m (hidrolik motor) -
> Birimi [mm^3/devir]
- Dönme sayısı n [d/dak] ise

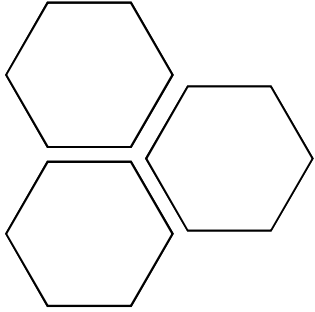
$$Q_i = D_p \cdot n_p \text{ [mm}^3/\text{dak]} \longrightarrow \text{pompa}$$

$$n_m = \frac{1}{D_m} \cdot Q_i \text{ [d/dak]} \longrightarrow \text{Hidrolik motor}$$



Pompa ve Motor Denklemleri



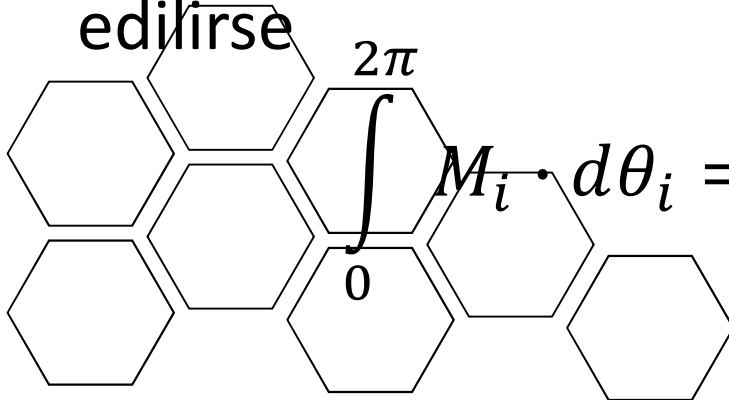


Pompa ve Motor Denklemleri

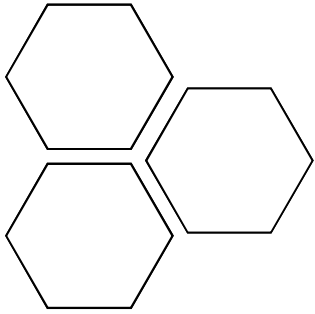
- Akışkanın yer değiştirmesinde akışkana karşı (pompa) veya akışkan dirence karşı (motor) bir iş yapar. Yani

$$\int_0^{2\pi} M_i \cdot d\theta_i = \text{Kuvvet} \times \text{deplasman}$$

A yüzeyinde p_1 ve p_2 basınçlarının sabit olduğu kabul edilirse



$$\int_0^{2\pi} M_i \cdot d\theta_i = (p_1 - p_2) \cdot A \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$$

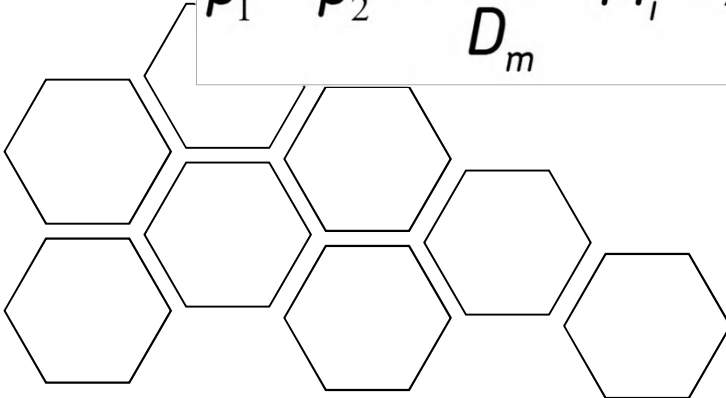


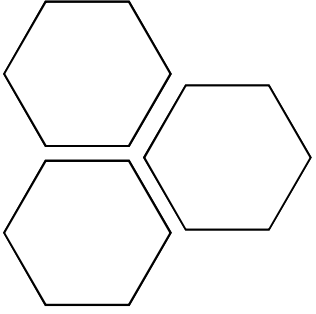
Pompa ve Motor Denklemleri

- Sabit bir döndürme momenti kabulü ile pompa ve motor denklemleri elde edilir.

$$M_i = \frac{D_p}{2 \cdot \pi} \cdot (p_1 - p_2) \rightarrow [Nm, Nmm] \Longrightarrow \text{pompa}$$

$$p_1 - p_2 = \frac{2 \cdot \pi}{D_m} \cdot M_i \rightarrow \left[\frac{N}{m^2}, \frac{N}{mm^2} \right] \Longrightarrow \text{Hidrolik motor}$$

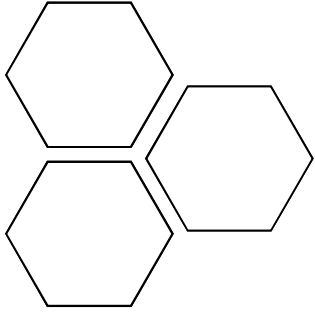




Kayıplar

- Gerçek durum ile ideal durum birbirinden farklıdır.
- Viskoz sıvı sürtünmesi
- Sınır sürtünme
- Yağ kaçakları
- Sıkışmalar
- gibi kayıplar sonucunda **moment kayıplarına** neden olmaktadır.





Gerçek durum

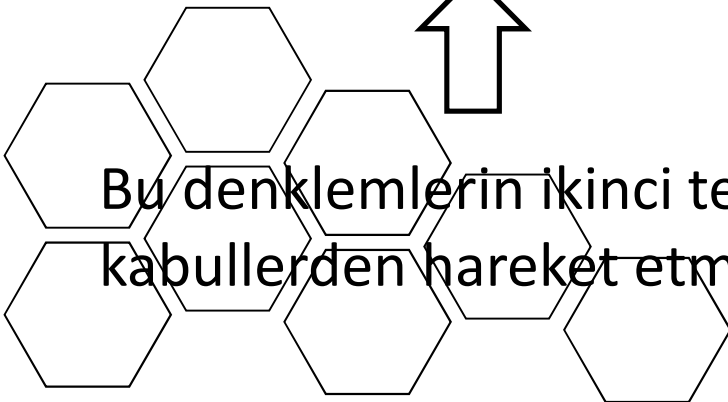
- Bu kayıplar nedeni ile gerçek moment ve debi:

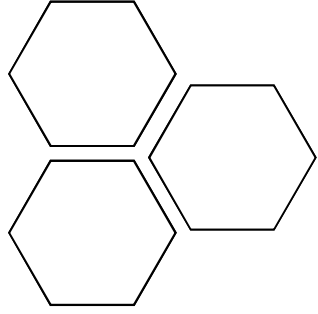
$$M = M_i \pm \sum M_{kay}$$

$$Q = Q_i \pm \sum Q_{kay}$$



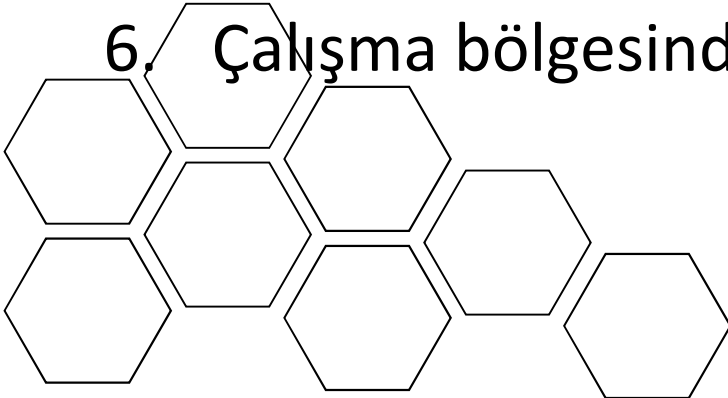
Bu denklemlerin ikinci terimlerini belirleyebilmek için bazı kabullerden hareket etmek zorunludur.

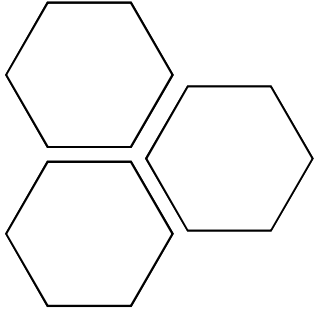




Kabuller

1. Viskoz srtnme sebebiyle oluřan moment kayıpları yanında diğerk mekanik kayıplar ihmal edilebilir.
2. Viskoz srtnmeden kaynaklanan moment açısah hız ile çalıřma aralığında dođru orantılıdır.
3. Akıřkan kayıpları sadece kaçaklardan kaynaklanır.
4. Kaçak akım çalıřma blgesinde basınçla dođru orantılıdır.
5. Akıřkanının sıkıřtırılabilirliđi ihmal edilir.
6. Çalıřma blgesinde viskozite sabittir.





Gerçek denklemler

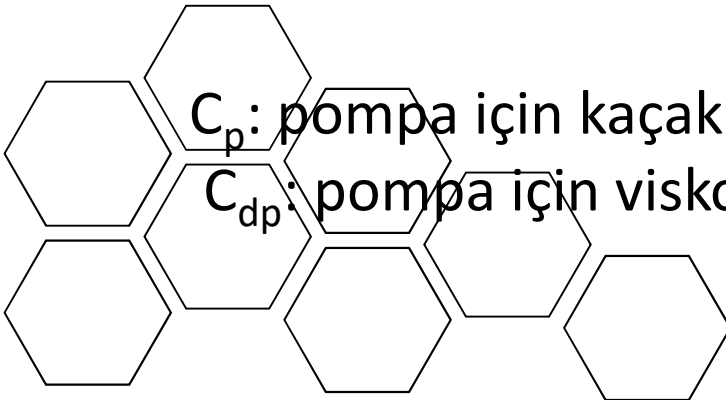
- Pompa Hali

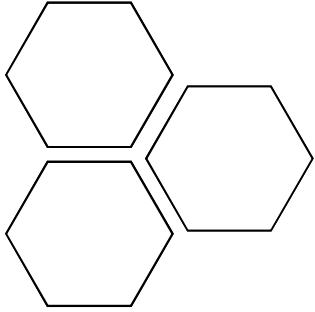
$$Q_p = D_p \cdot n_p - C_p \cdot p_p \implies \text{debi}$$

$$M_p = \frac{D_p}{2 \cdot \pi} \cdot p_p + C_{dp} \cdot n_p \implies \text{moment}$$

C_p : pompa için kaçak akım katsayısı

C_{dp} : pompa için viskoz sürtünme katsayısı





Gerçek denklemler

- Hidrolik Motor Hali

$$Q_m = D_m \cdot n_m + C_m \cdot p_m \implies \text{debi}$$

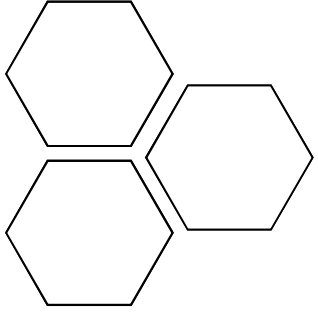
$$M_m = \frac{D_m}{2 \cdot \pi} \cdot p_m - C_{dm} \cdot n_m \implies \text{moment}$$



C_m : hidrolik motor için kaçak akım katsayısı

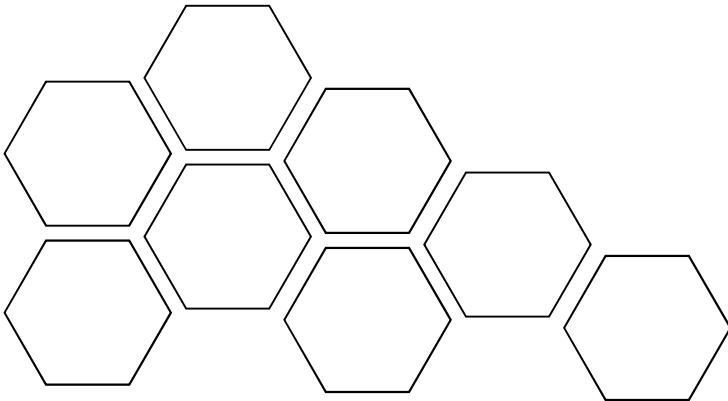
C_{dm} : hidrolik motor için viskoz sürtünme katsayısı

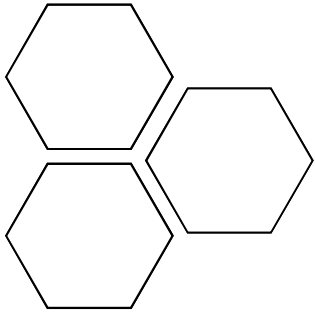




Katsayıların bulunması

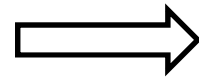
- Bu katsayılar deneysel olarak bulunabilir veya imalatçı firmadan temin edilebilir.
- Bu katsayıları deneysel olarak tespit edebilmek için viskozite sabit tutulmak şartı ile debi, hız, basınç ve momentin ölçülebilmesi gereklidir.





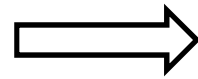
Verim → Pompa için

Volumetrik verim



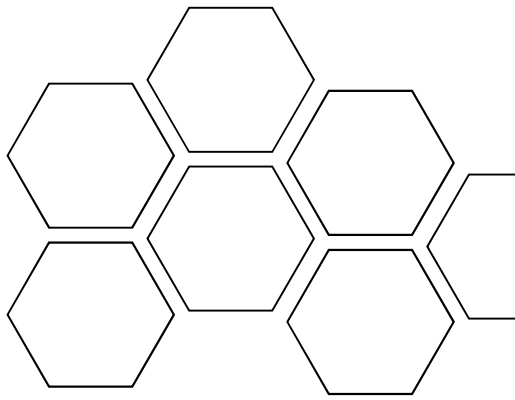
$$\eta_v = \frac{Q_p}{D_p \cdot n_p} = 1 - \frac{C_p \cdot p_p}{D_p \cdot n_p}$$

Mekanik verim



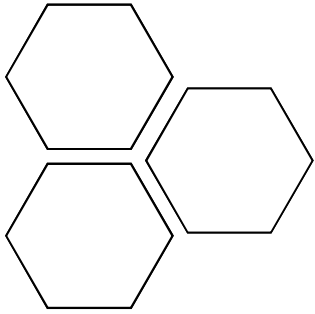
$$\eta_m = \frac{D_p \cdot p_p}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot M_p} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot C_{dp} \cdot n_p}{D_p \cdot p_p}}$$

Toplam verim $\eta_0 = \eta_v \cdot \eta_m$ olarak düzenlenirse



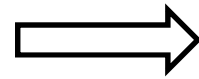
$$\eta_0 = \frac{1 - \frac{C_p}{D_p} \cdot \left(\frac{p_p}{n_p} \right)}{1 + \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot C_{dp}}{D_p} \cdot \left(\frac{n_p}{p_p} \right)}$$





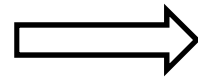
Verim → Hidrolik motor için

Volumetrik verim



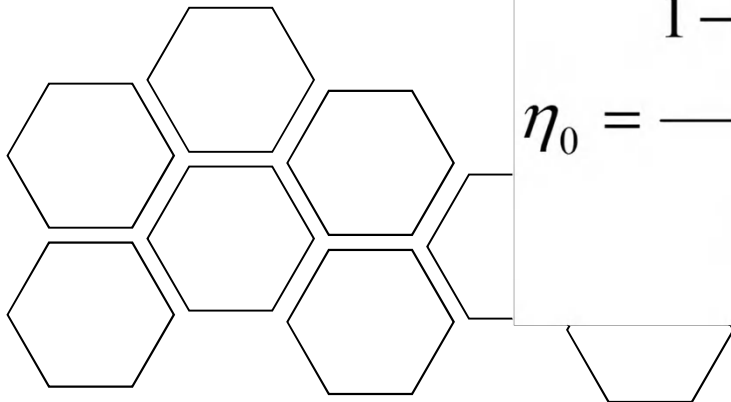
$$\eta_v = \frac{D_m \cdot n_m}{Q_m} = 1 + \frac{D_m \cdot n_m}{C_m \cdot p_m}$$

Mekanik verim

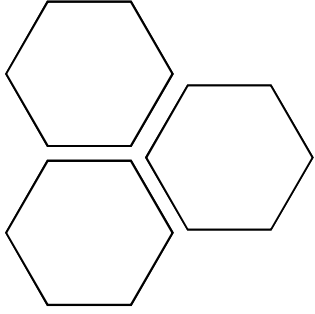


$$\eta_m = \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot M_m}{D_m \cdot p_m} = 1 - \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot C_{dm}}{D_m} \cdot \frac{n_m}{p_m}$$

Toplam verim $\eta_0 = \eta_v \cdot \eta_m$ olarak düzenlenirse

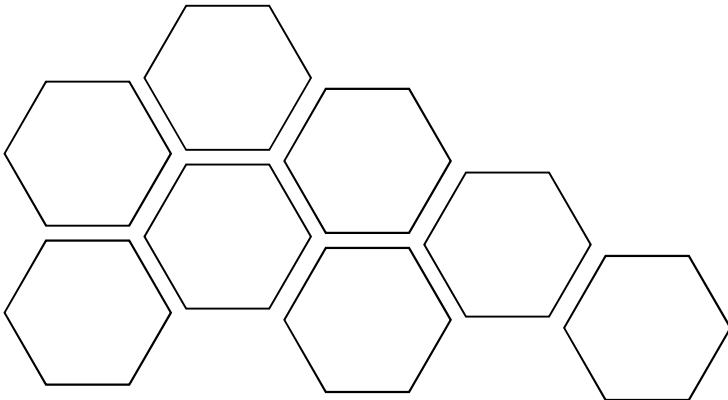


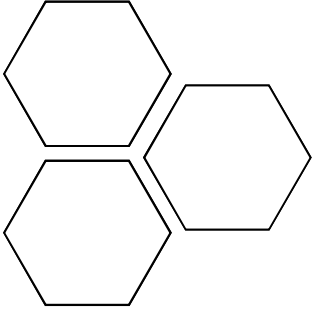
$$\eta_0 = \frac{1 - \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot C_{dm}}{D_m} \cdot \left(\frac{n_m}{p_m} \right)}{1 + \frac{C_m}{D_m} \cdot \left(\frac{p_m}{n_m} \right)}$$



Hidrolik Pompalar

- Genel Sınıflandırma
- Dişli pompalar → 10...200 bar
- Paletli pompalar → 50...250 bar
- Pistonlu pompalar → 200...700 bar



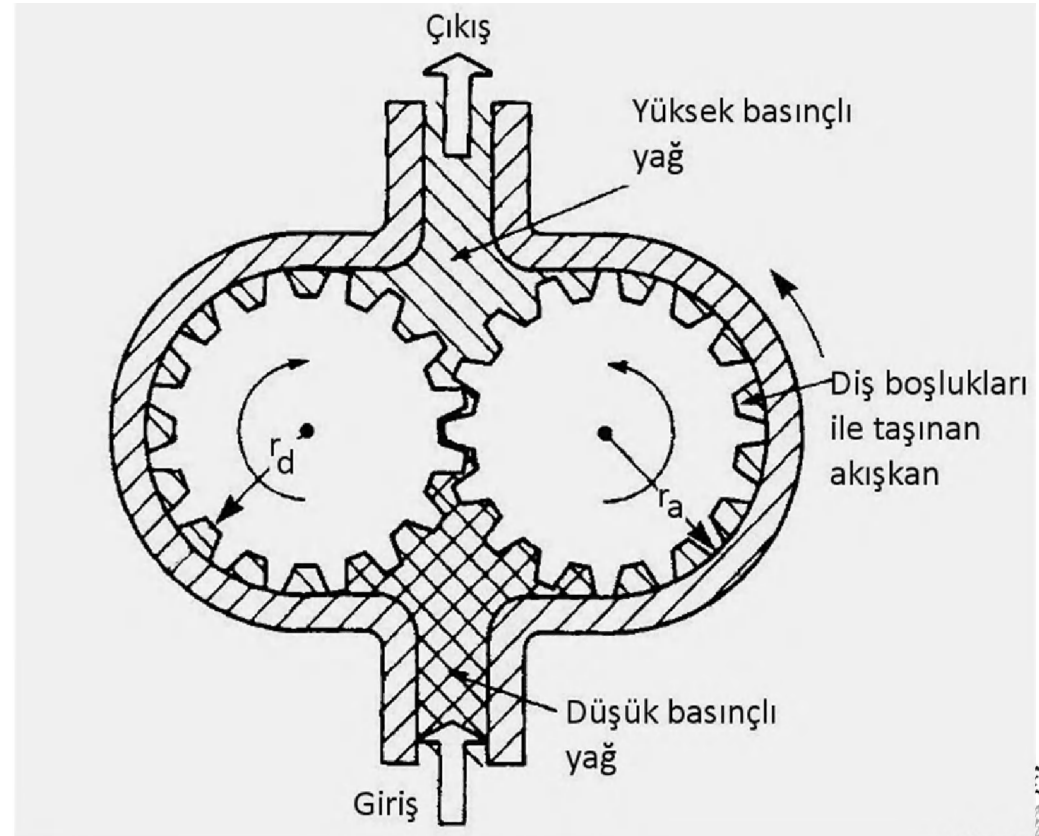
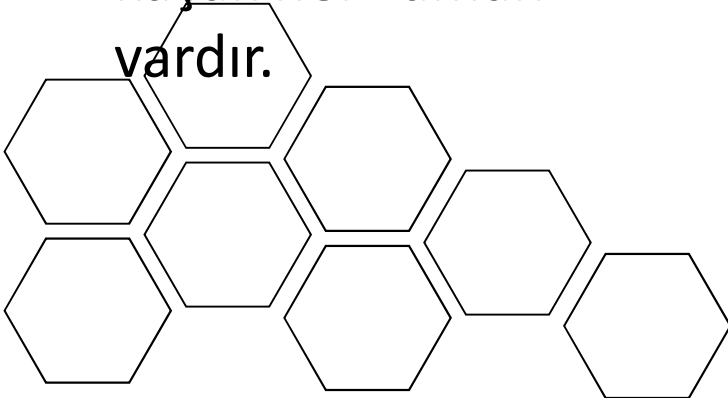


Dişli pompalar

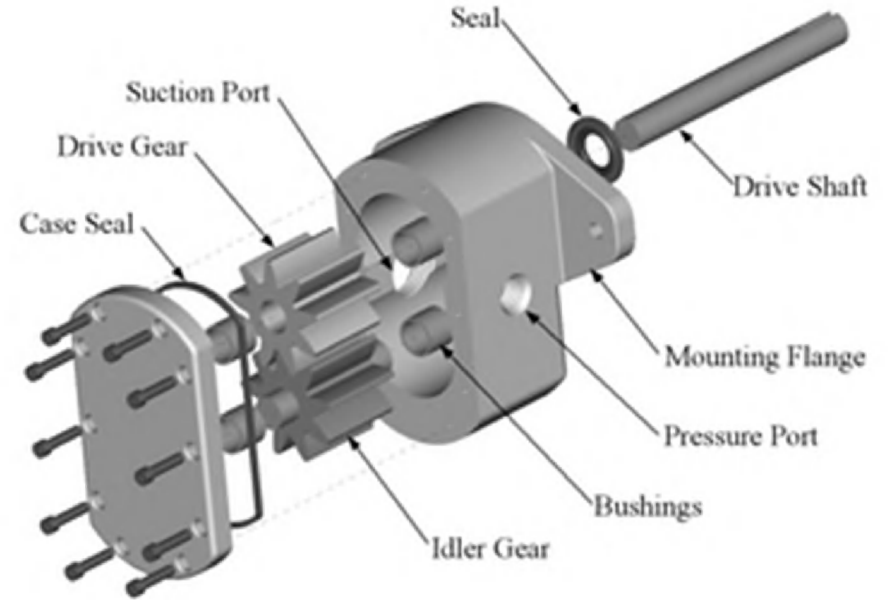
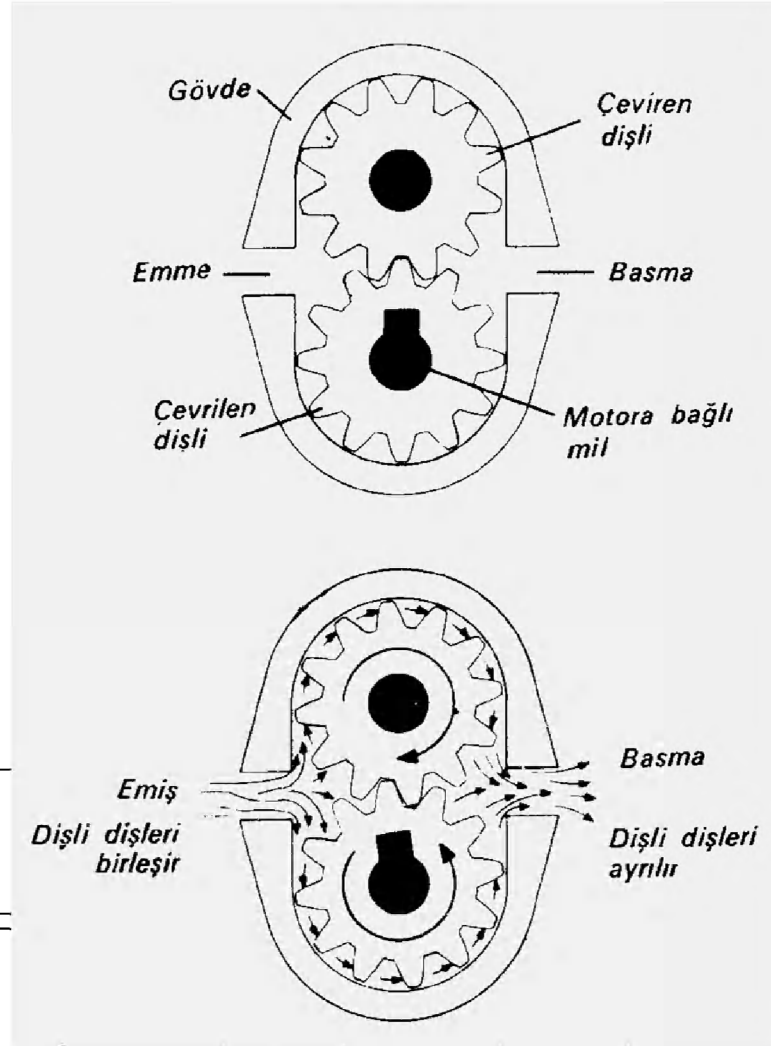
- r_a diş başı, r_d diş dibi yarı çapı ve b diş genişliği ise

$$D_p = \pi \cdot (r_a^2 - r_d^2) \cdot b \cdot \frac{2}{2}$$

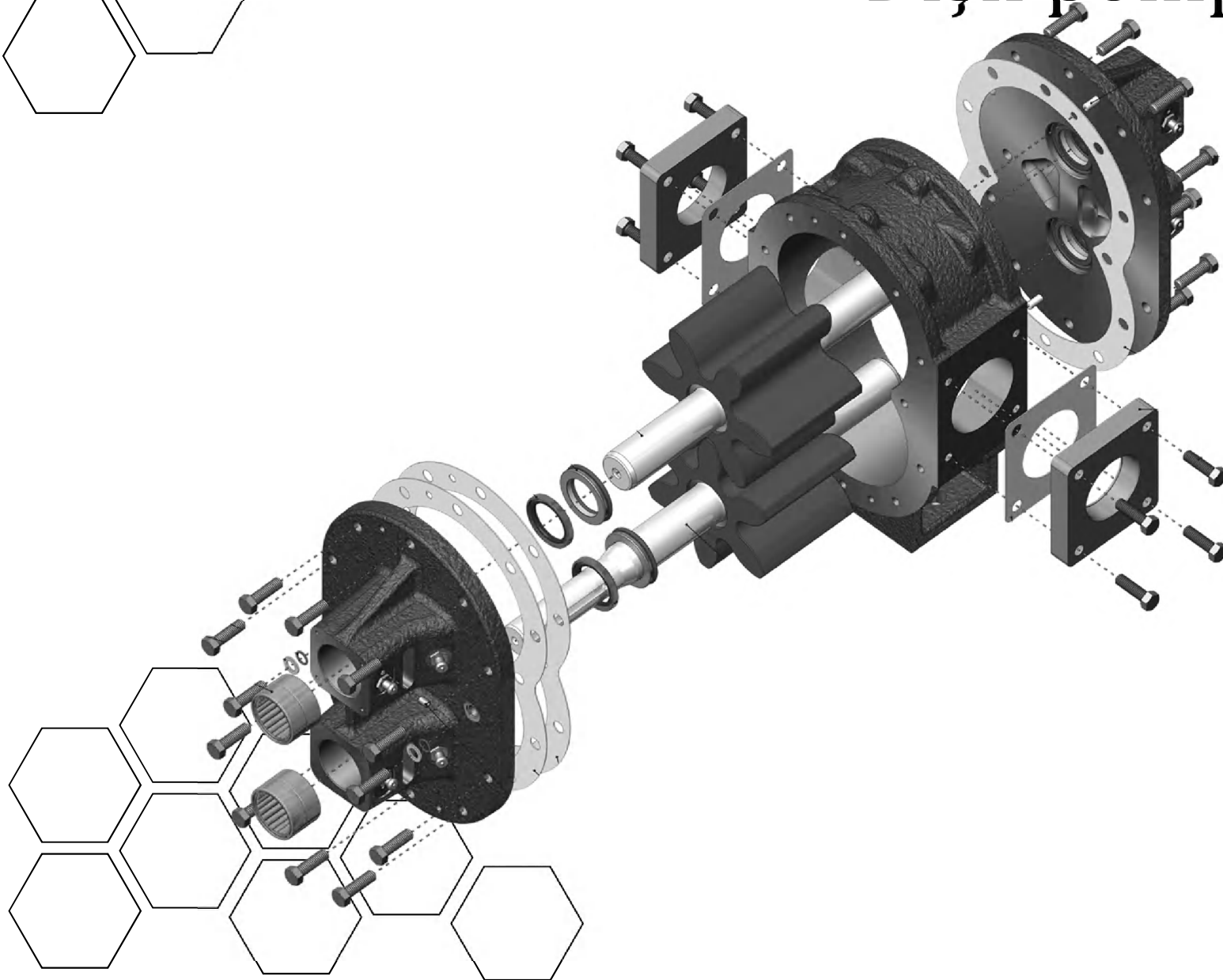
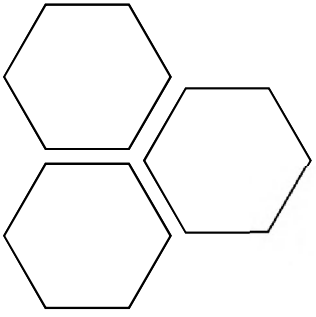
Dişler arasından bir miktar geriye doğru kaçak her zaman vardır.



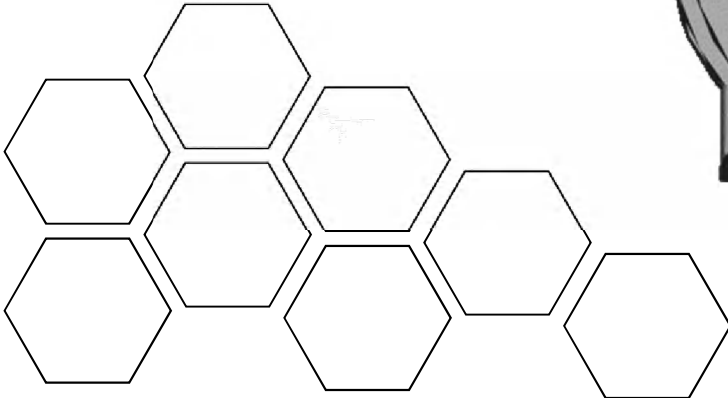
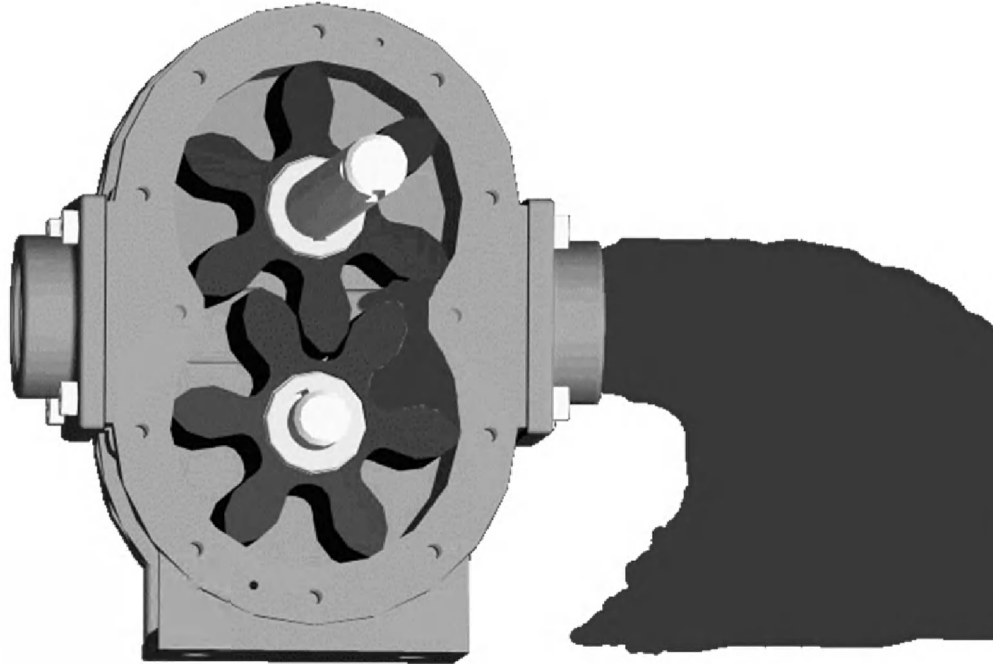
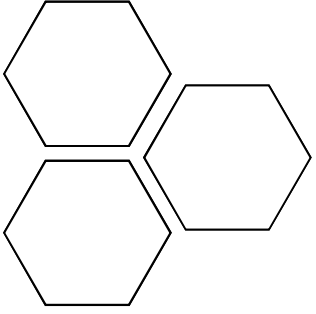
Dişli pompalar

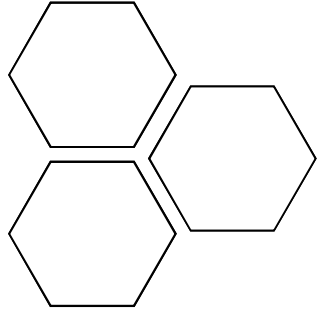


Dişli pompalar

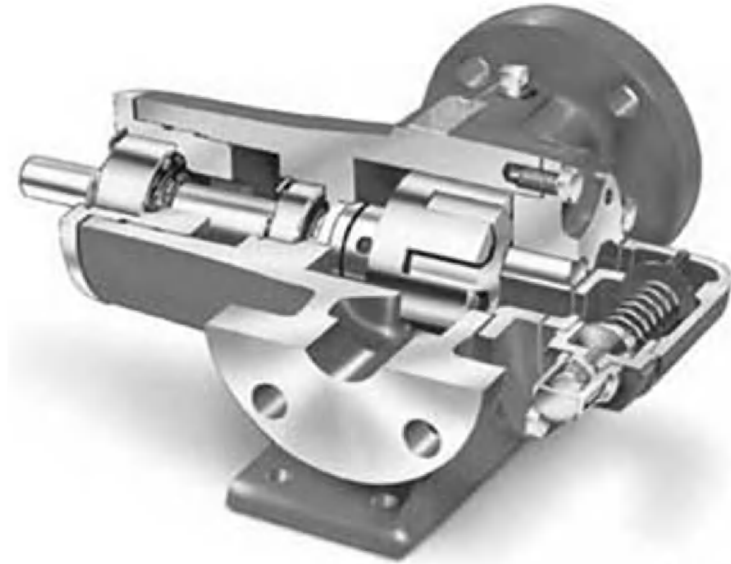
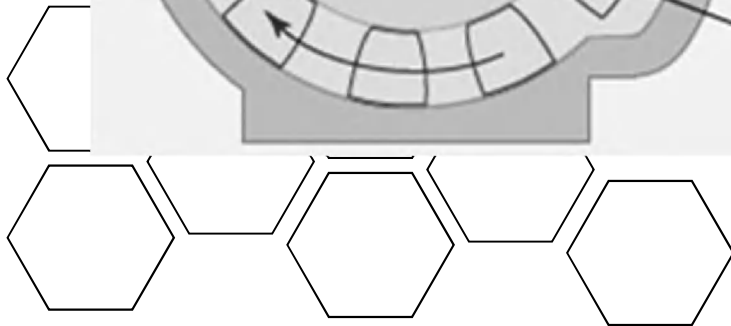
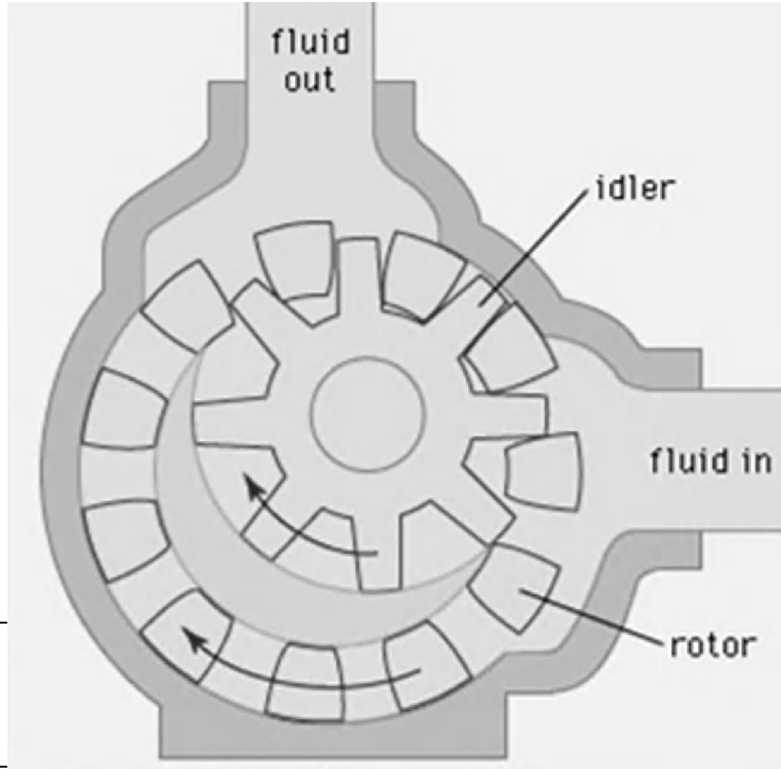


Dişli pompalar

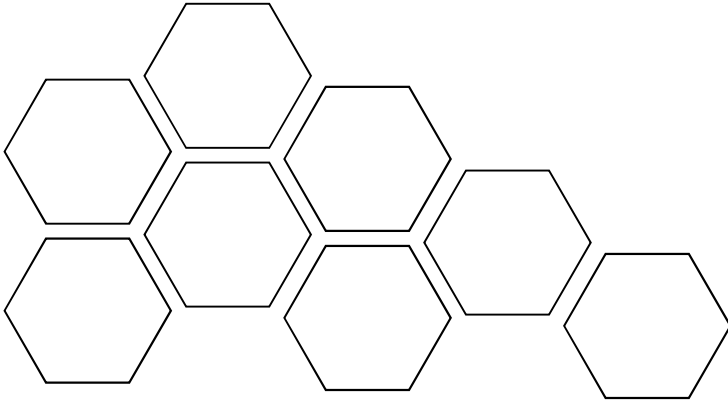
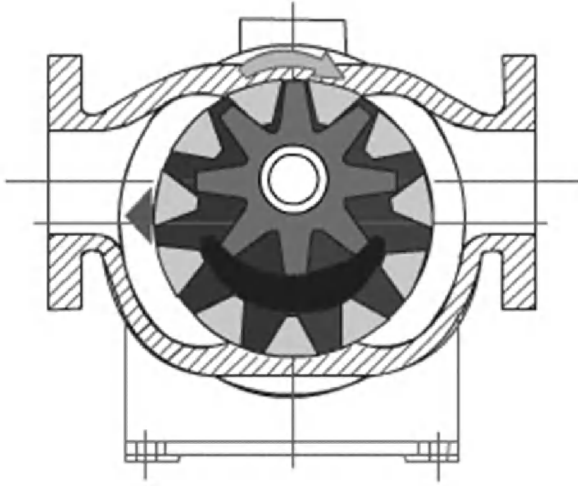
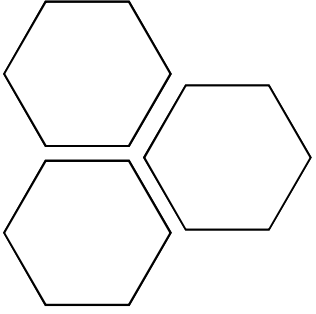




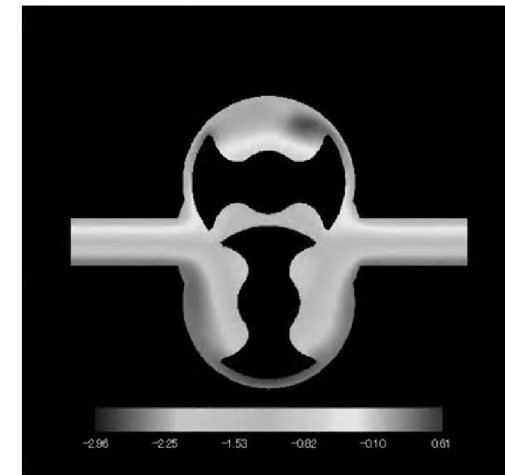
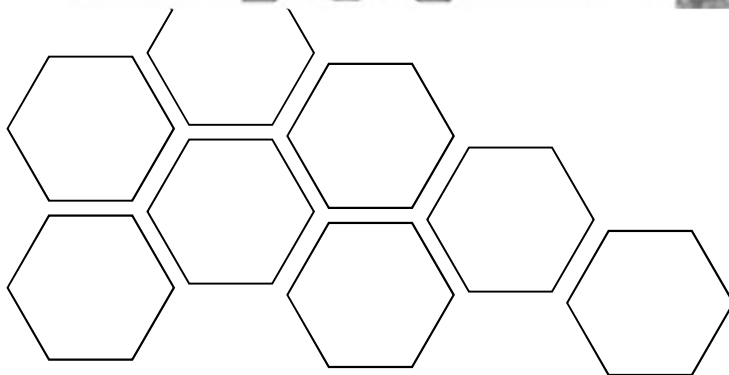
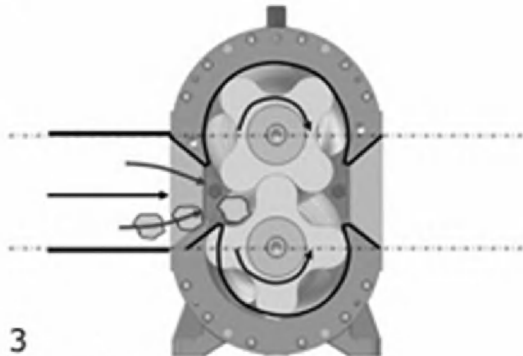
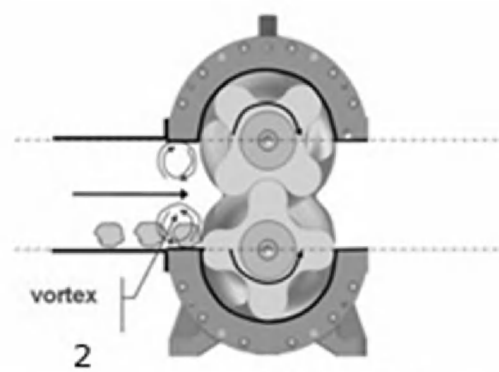
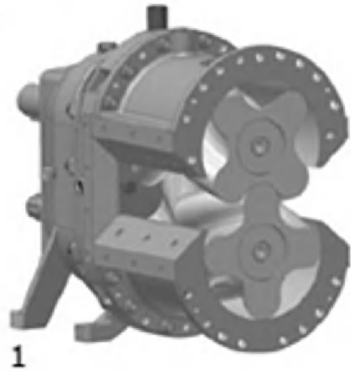
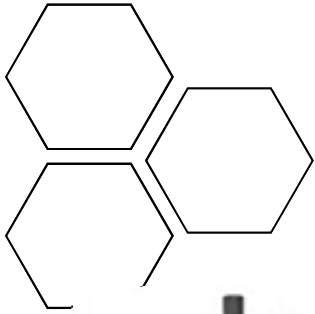
İç Dişli Pompa



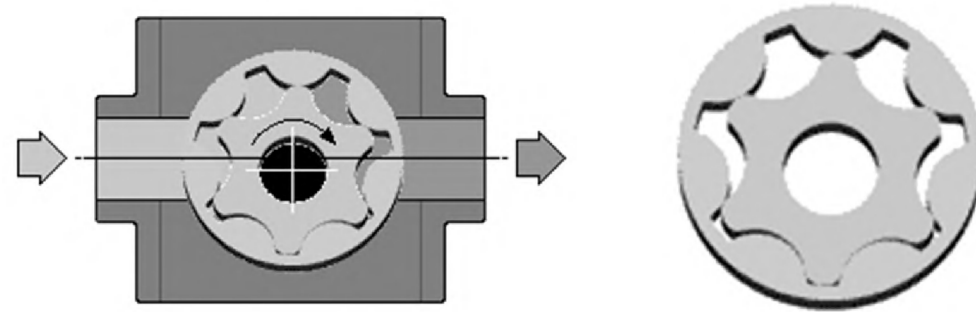
İç Dişli Pompa



Loblu Pompa

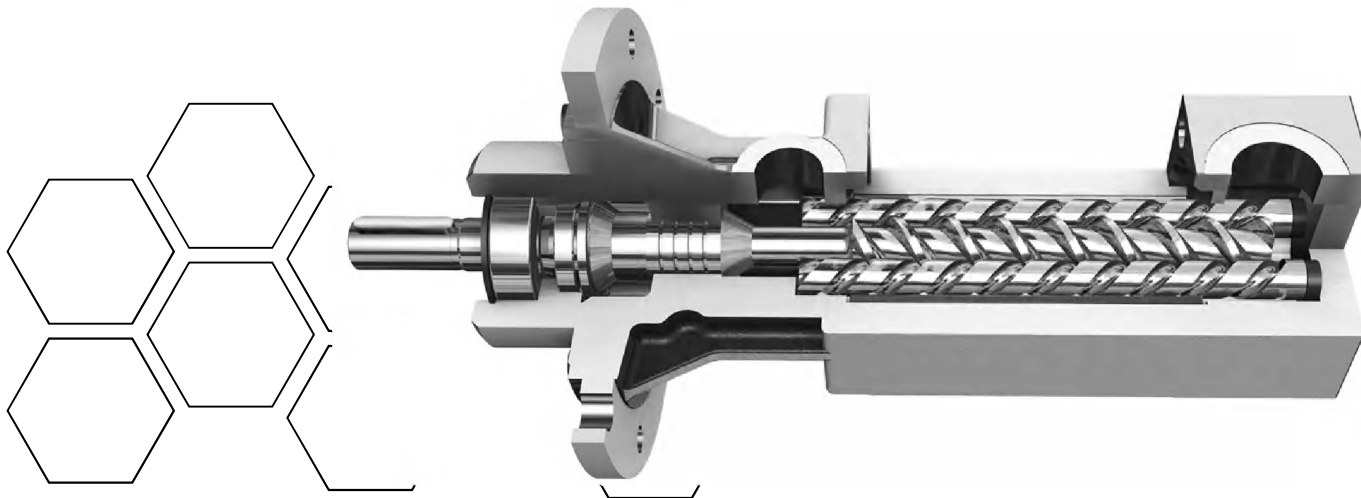
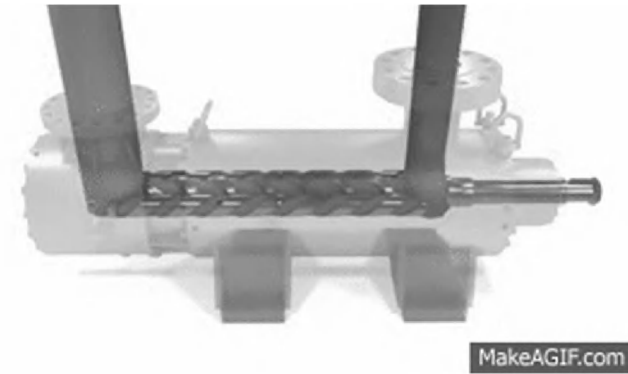
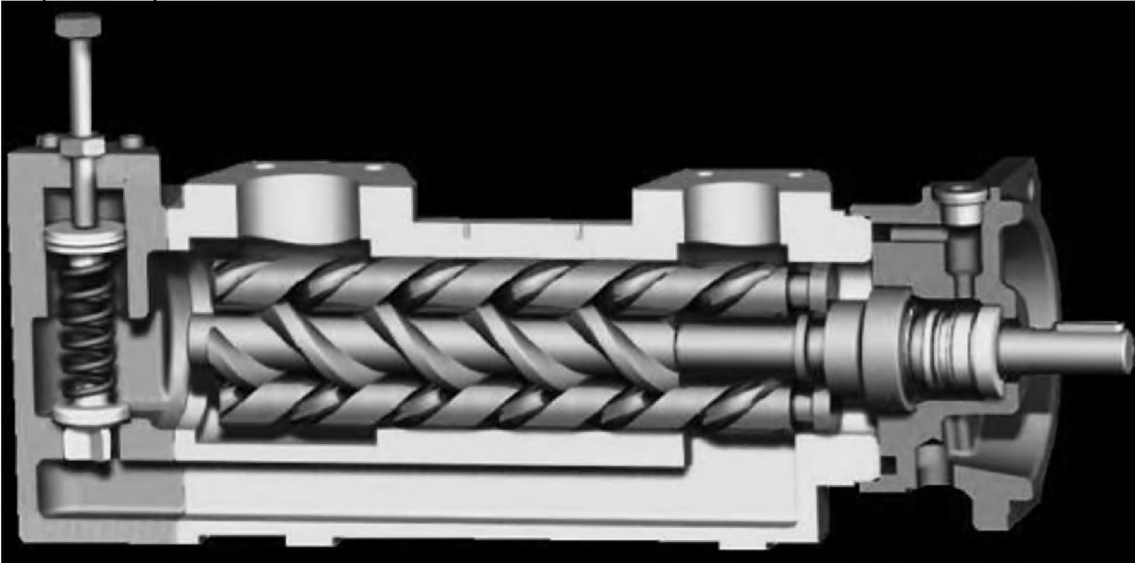
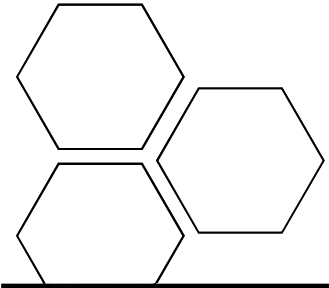


Gerotor pompa

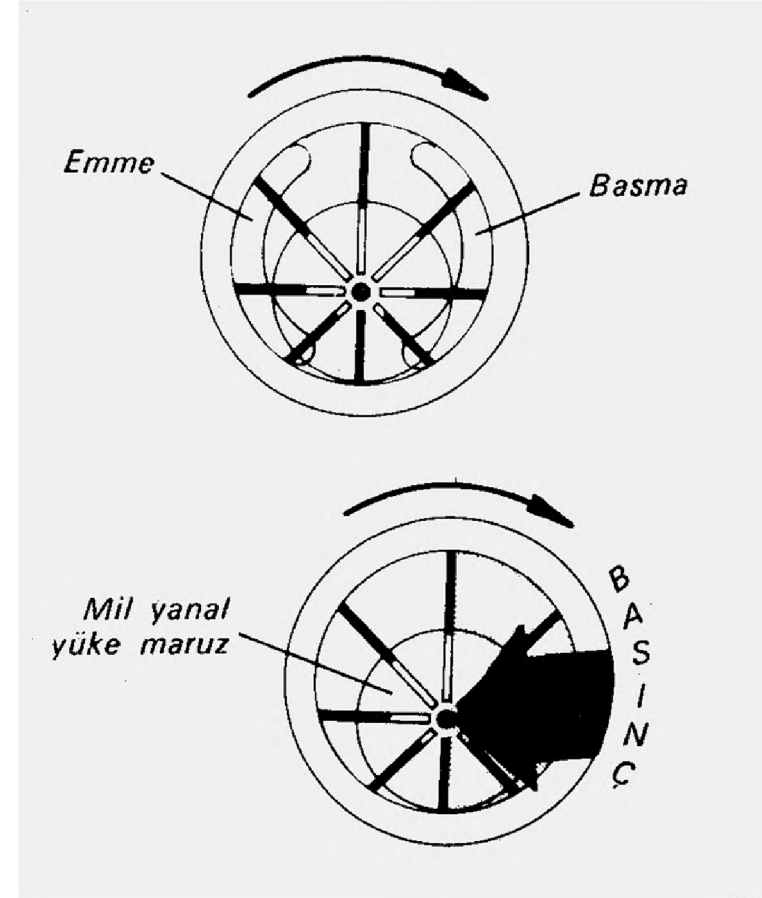
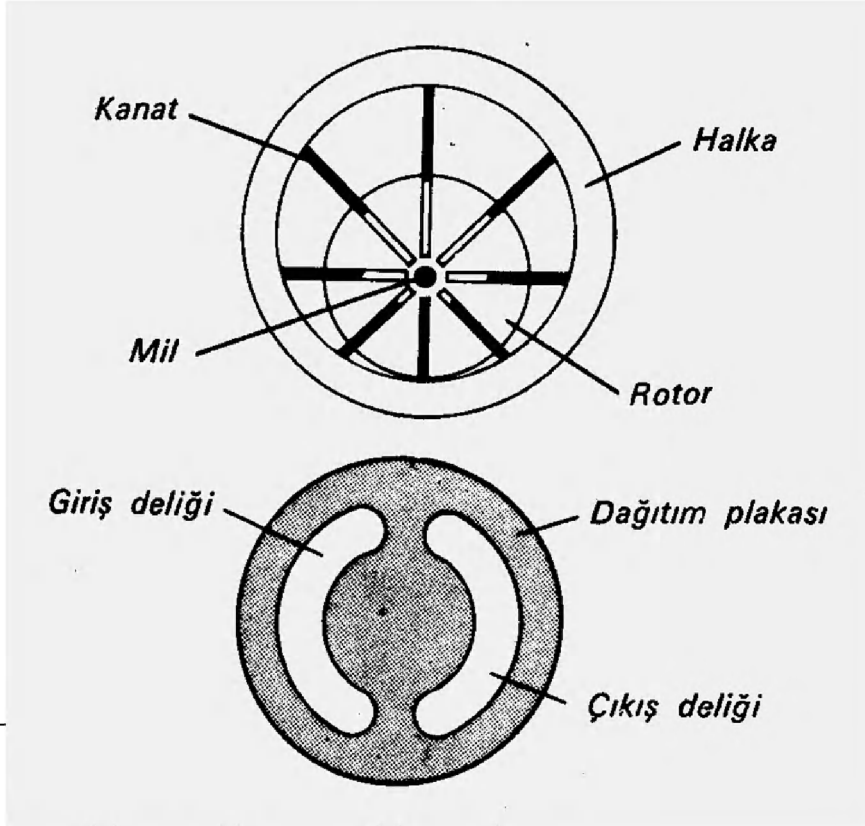


GEROTOR

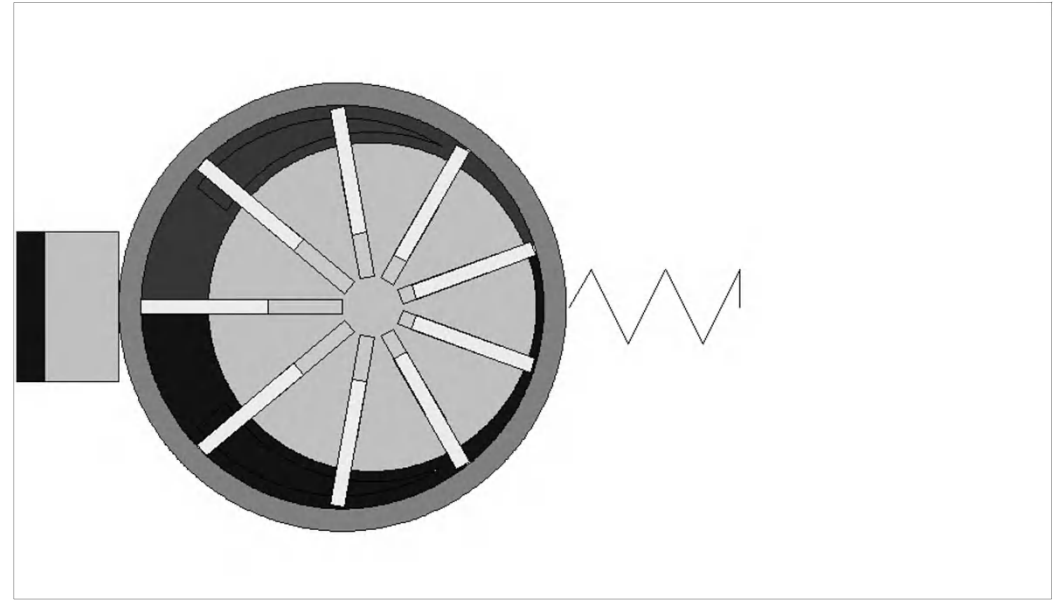
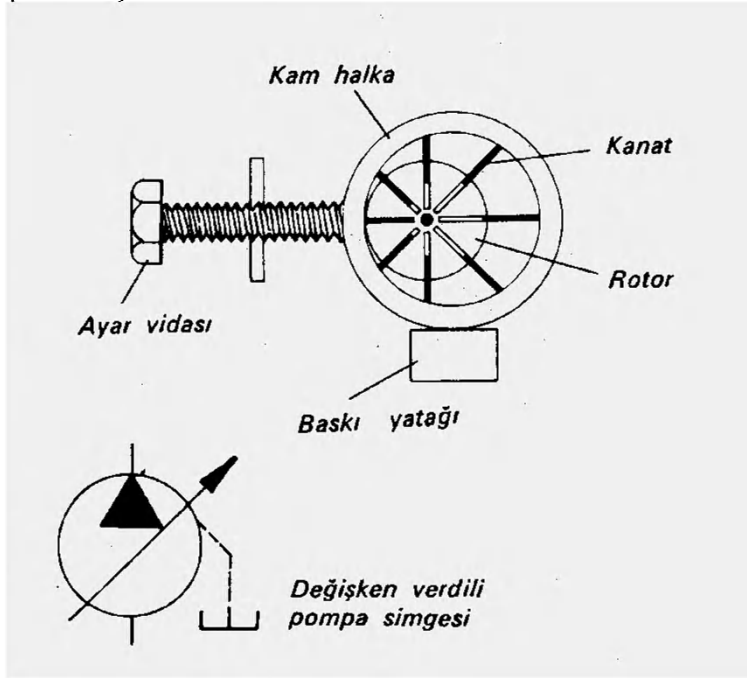
Vidalı pompalar



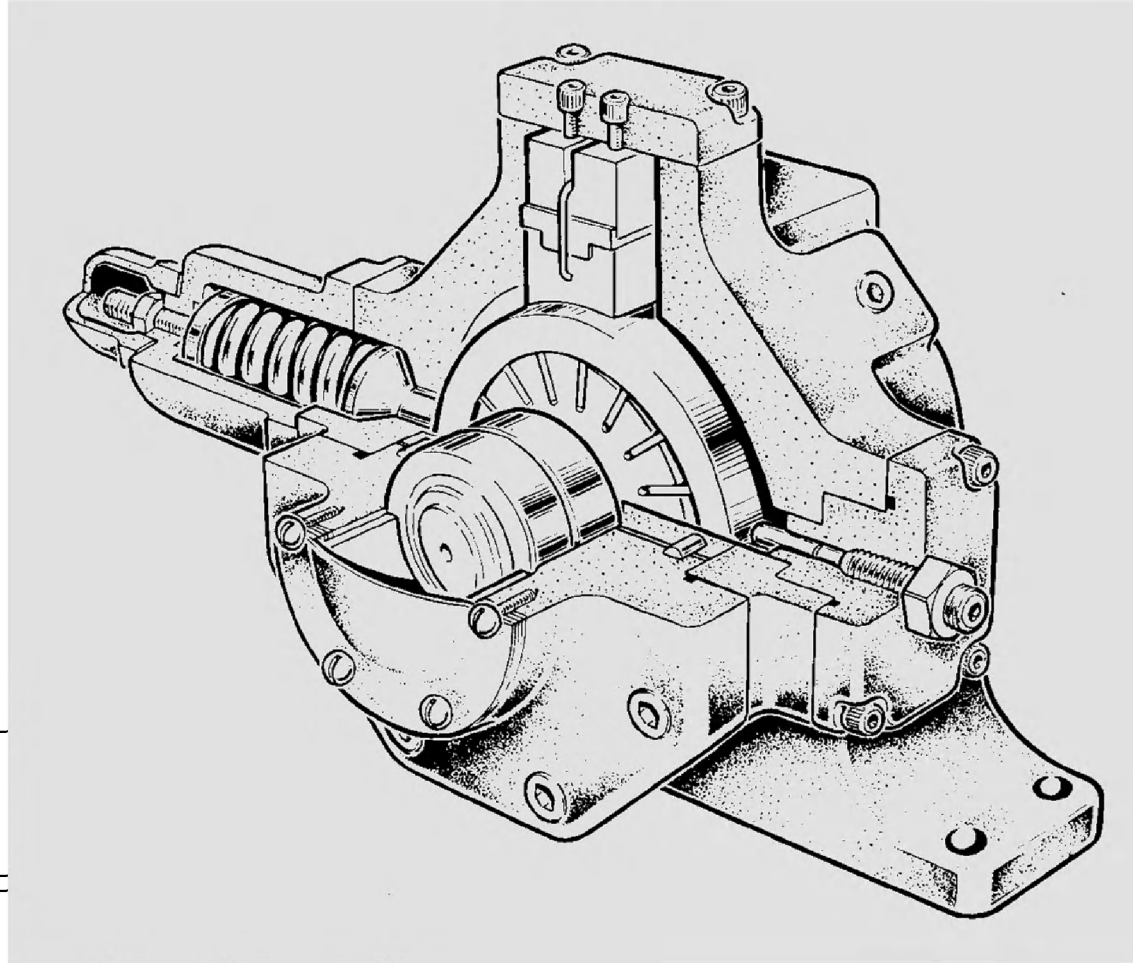
Paletli pompalar - prensip



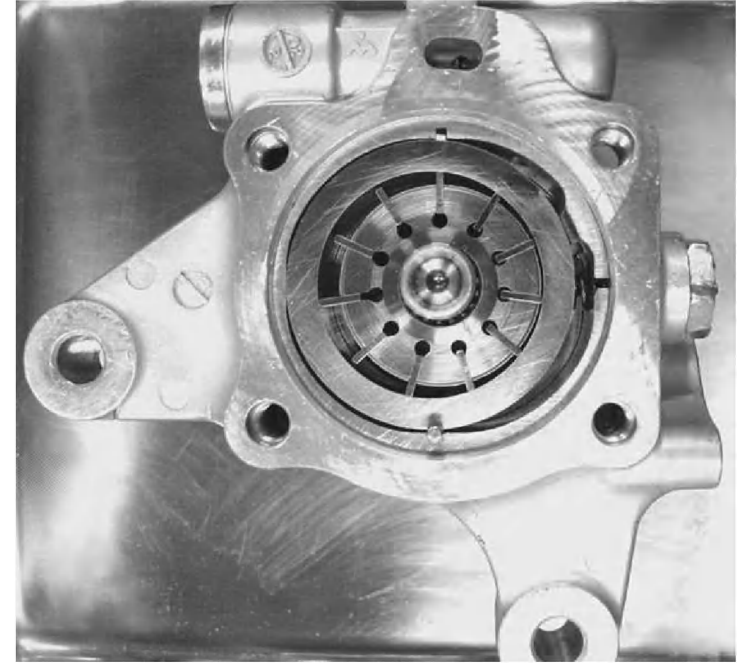
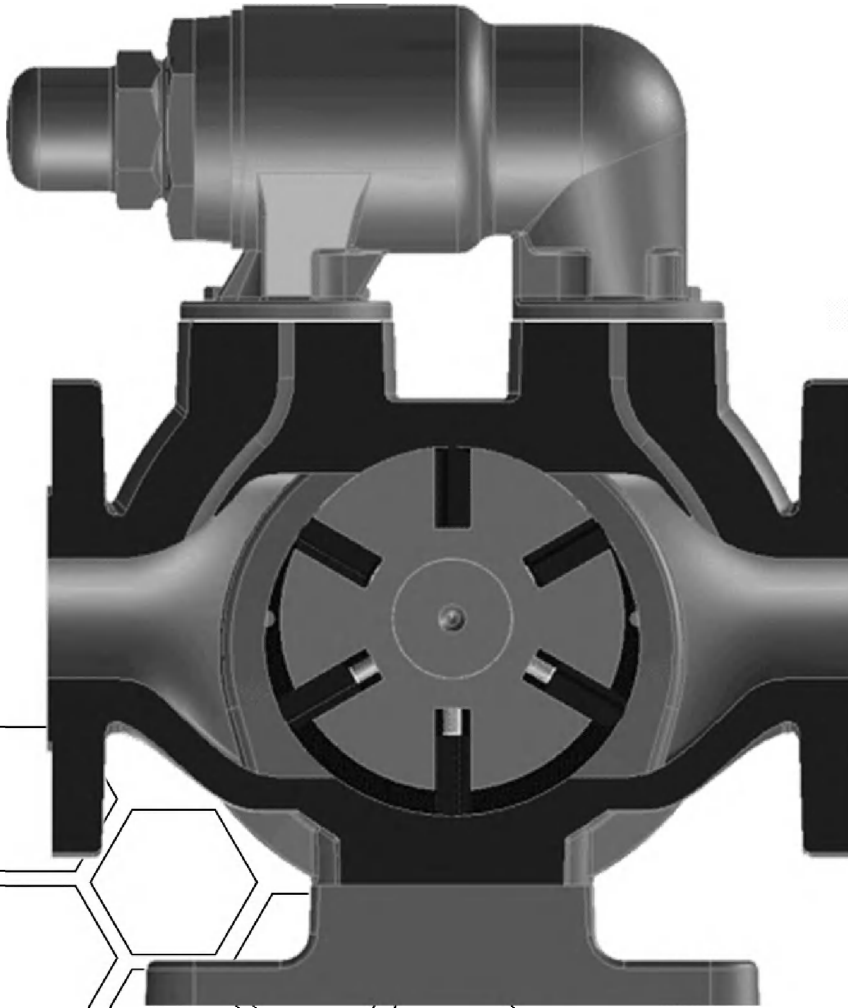
Paletli pompalar - prensip

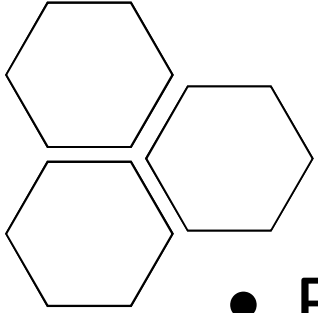


Paletli pompalar-Debi ayarlı



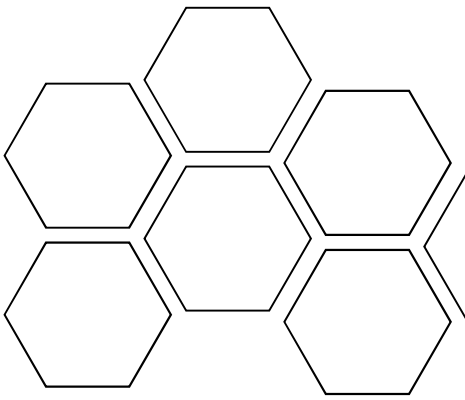
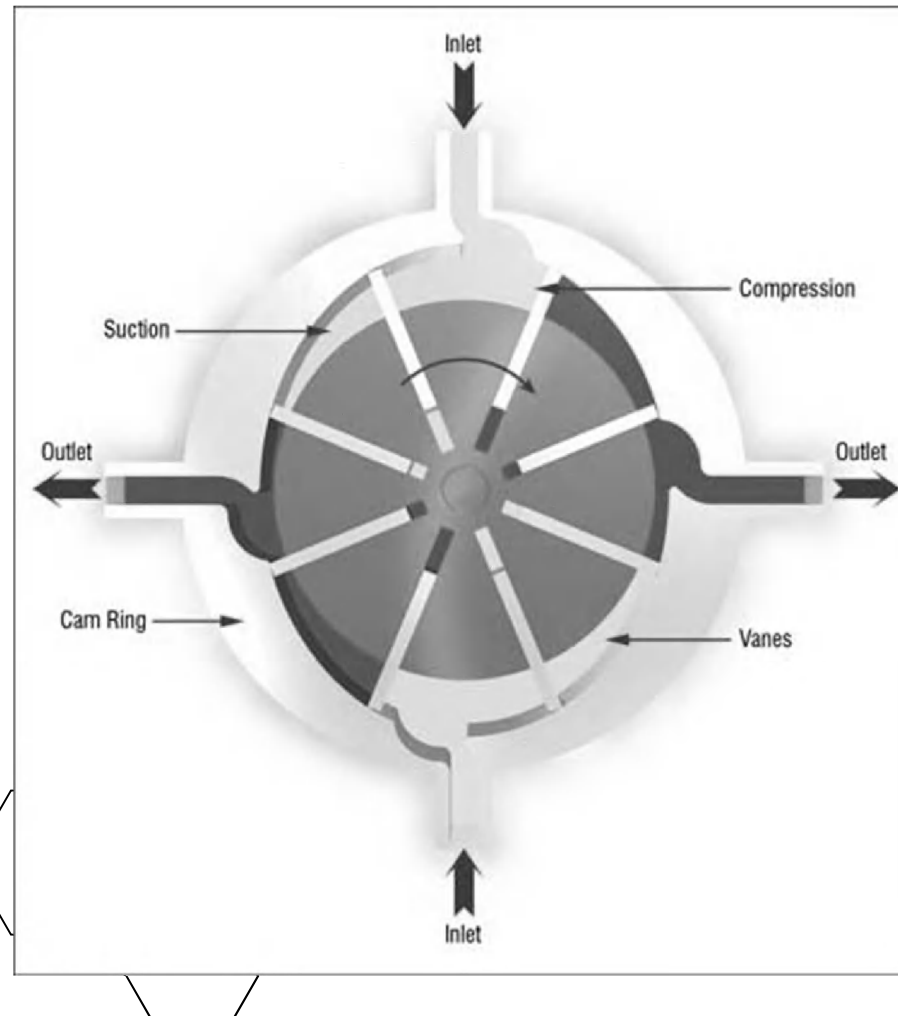
Paletli pompalar



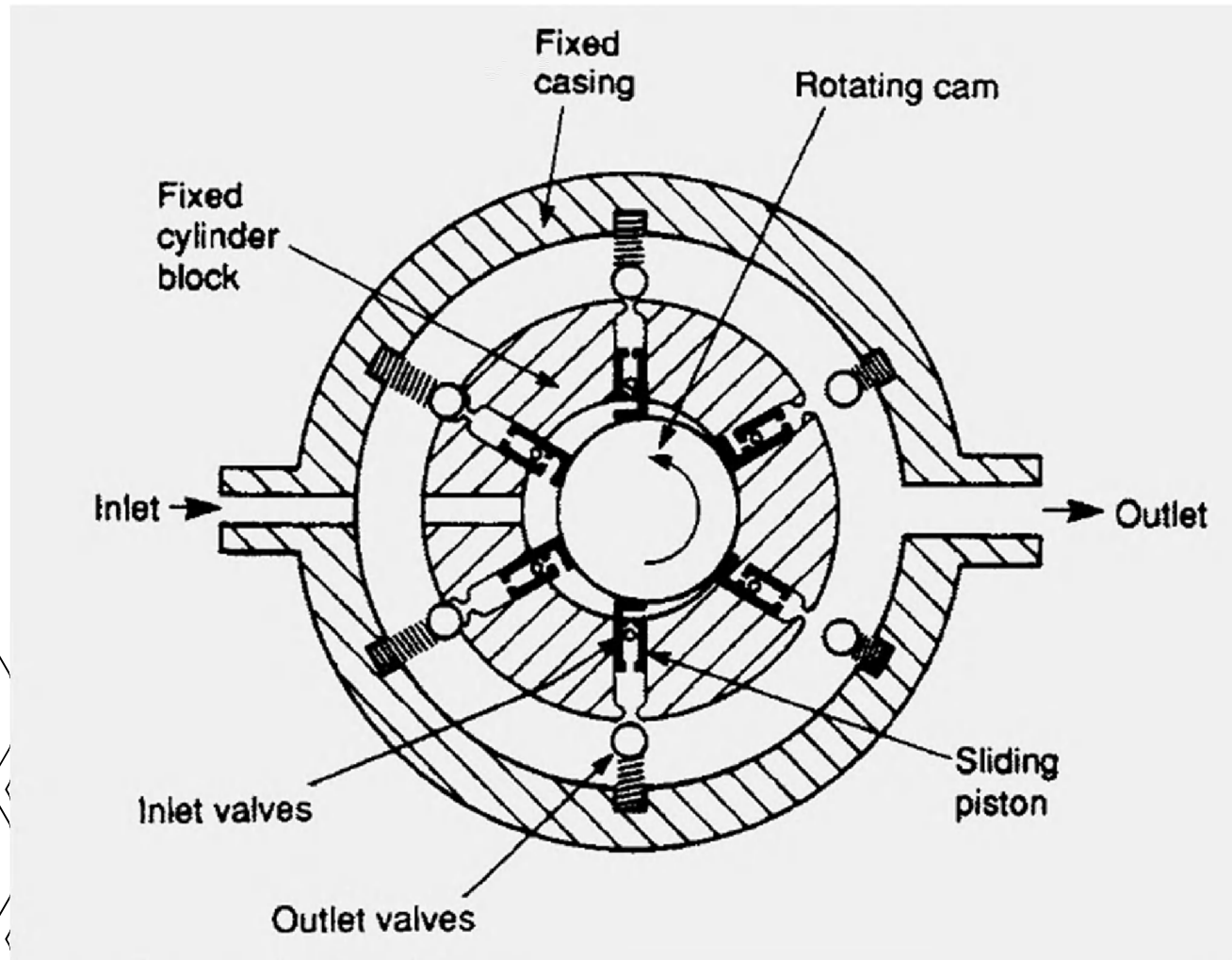


Paletli pompa

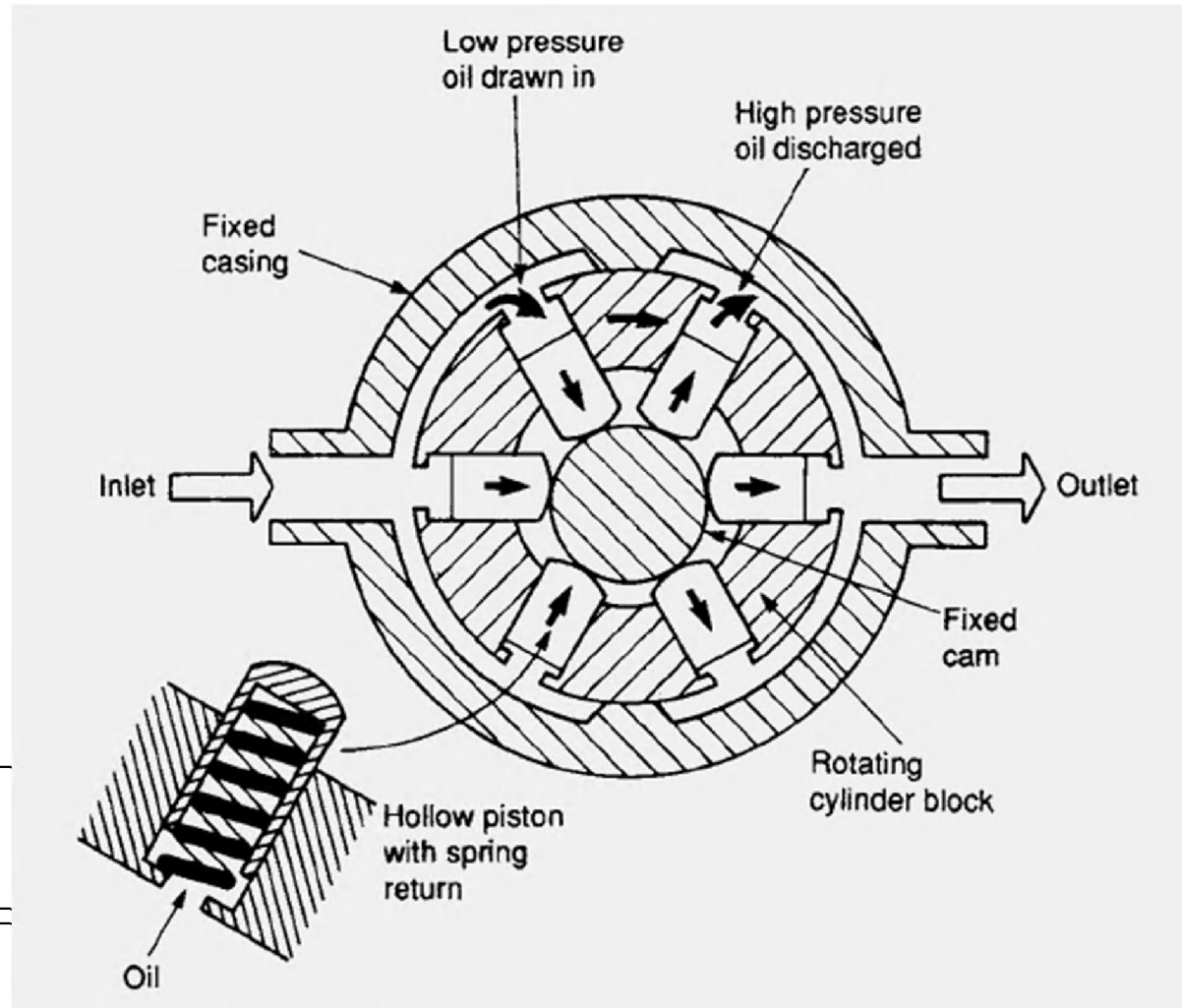
- Eksenel kuvveti dengelenmiş



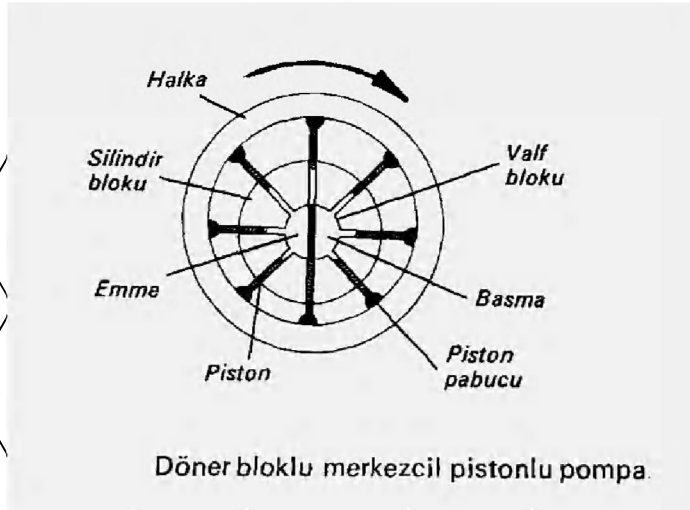
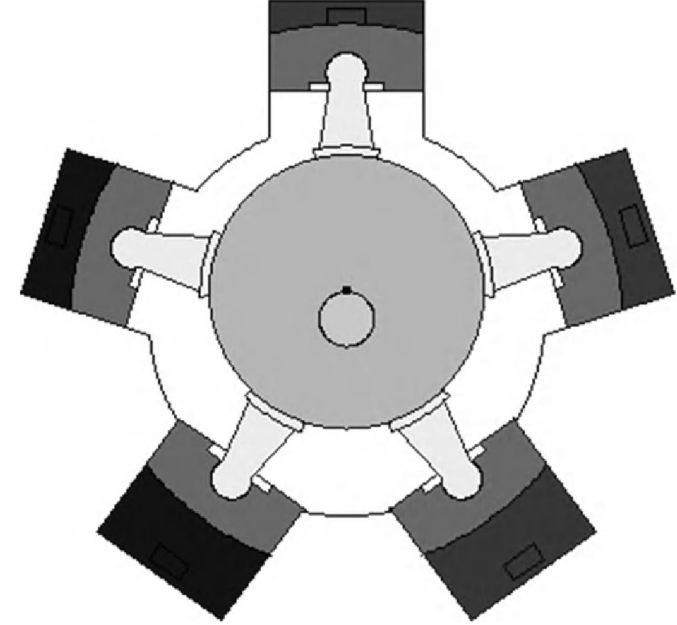
Radyal pistonlu pompalar

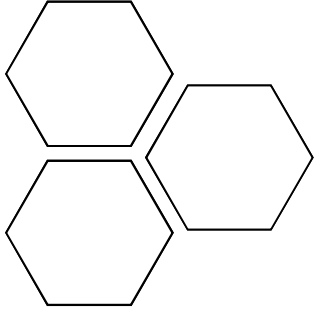


Radyal pistonlu pompalar



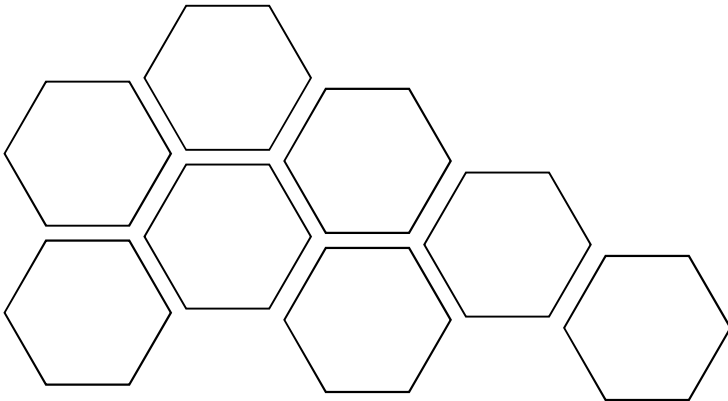
Radyal pistonlu pompalar



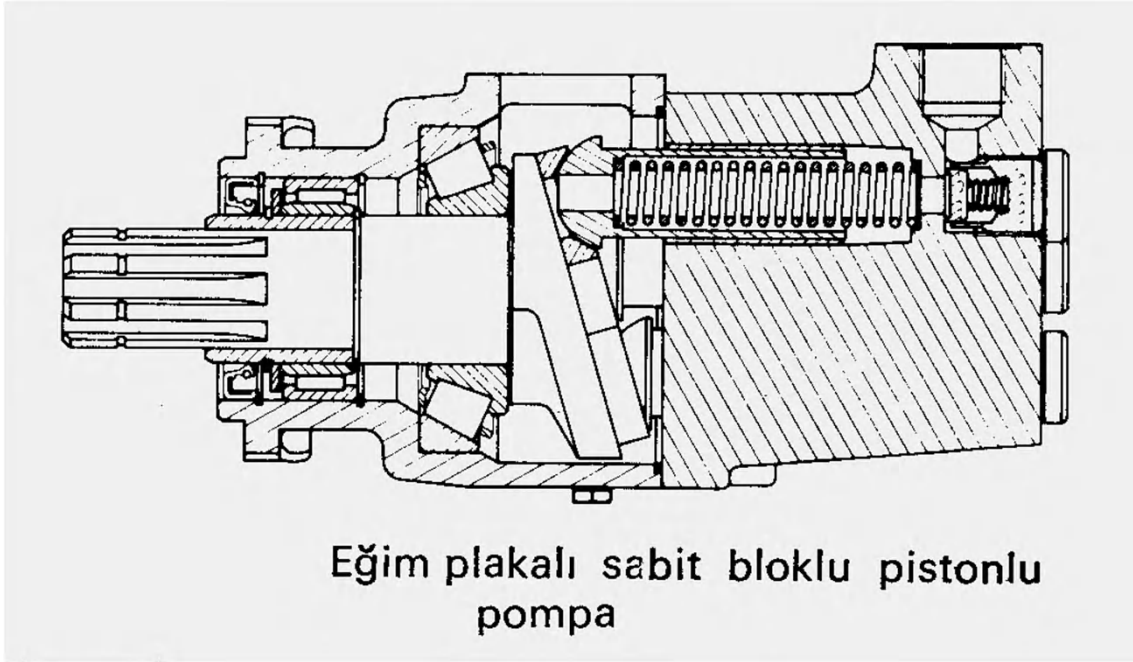


Eksenel pistonlu pompalar

- Piston hareketini sağlayan mekanizmaya göre 2 deęişik şekilde olabilirler.
- Eğik plakalı
- Eğik eksenli



Eğik plakalı eksenel pistonlu pompalar

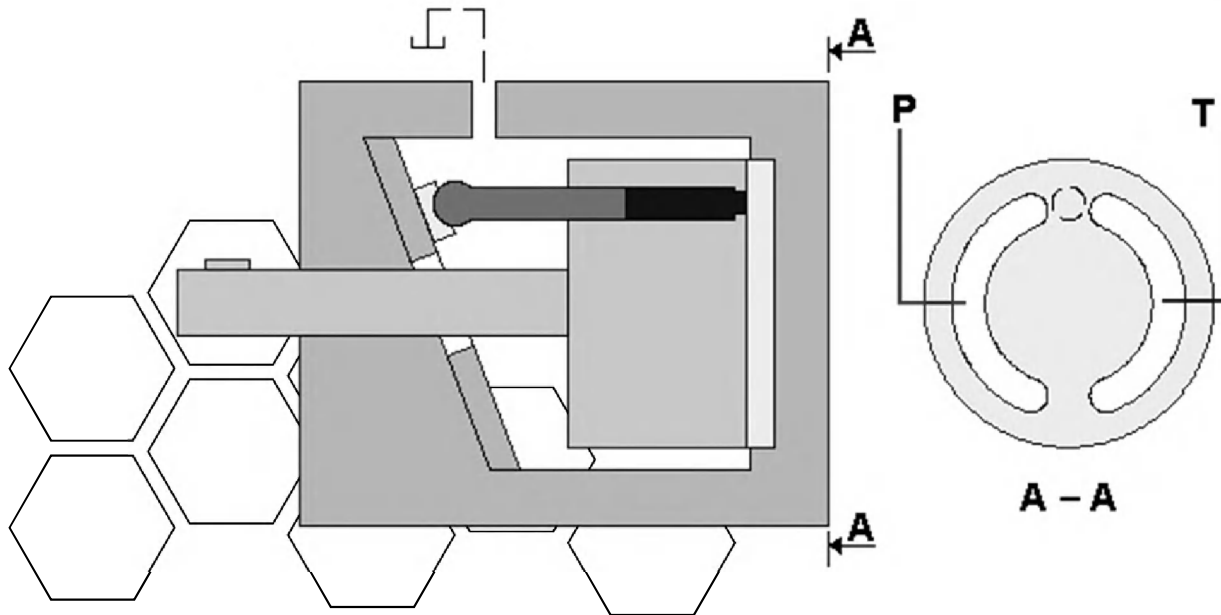
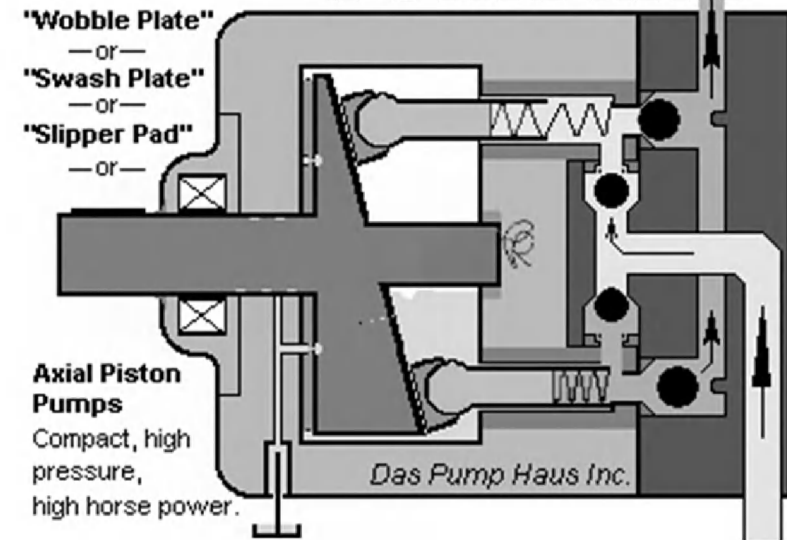


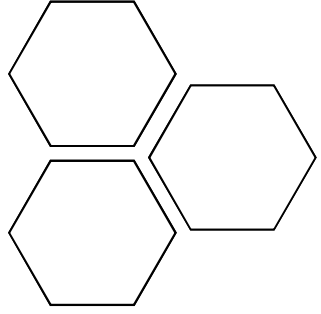
α plakanın açısı, d piston çapı d_p pistonların üzerine
dizildiği daire çapı ve z piston sayısı ise

$$D_p = \frac{\pi \cdot d^2}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{d_p}{2} \cdot z \cdot \tan \alpha$$

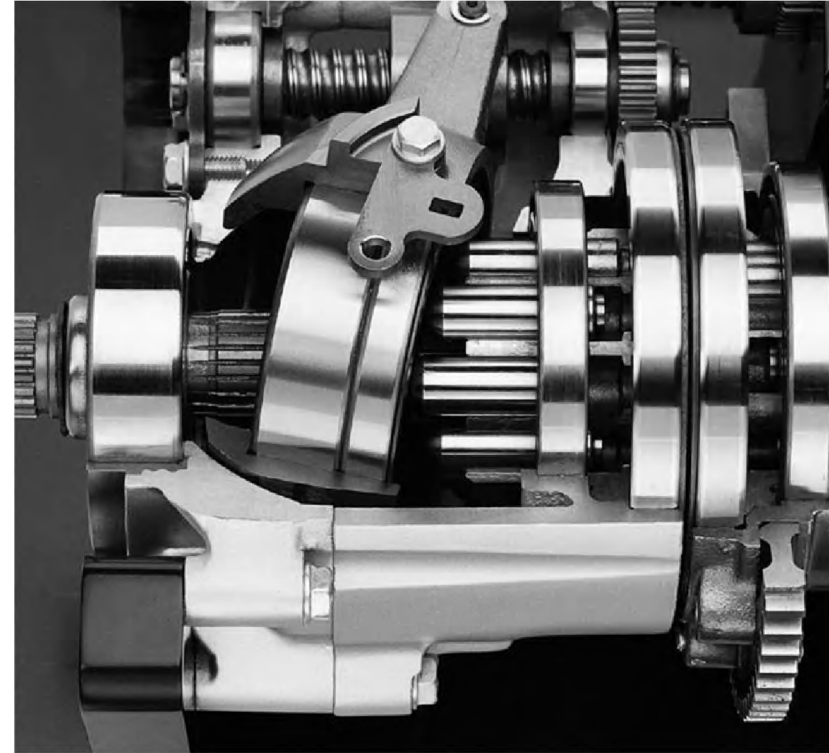
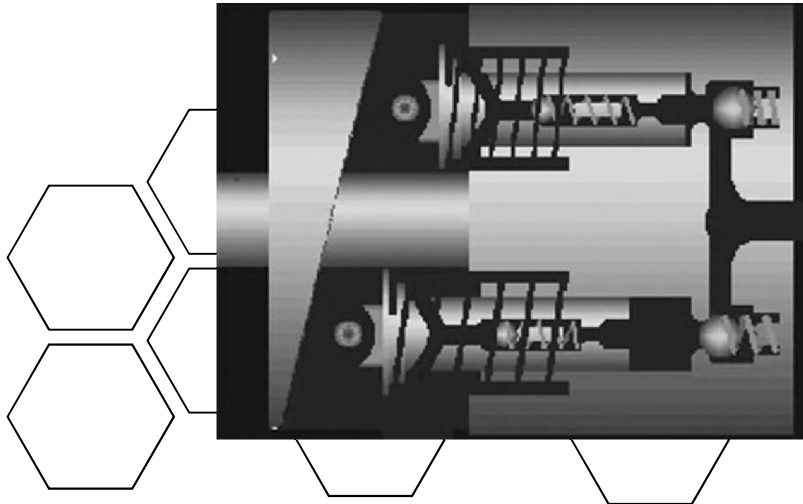
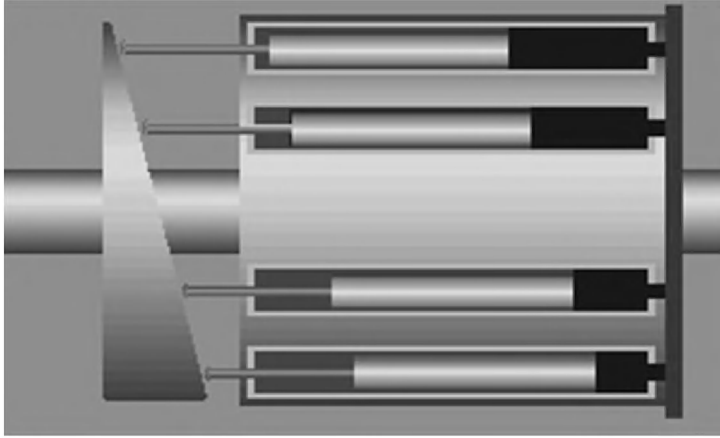


Eğik plakalı eksenel pistonlu pompalar





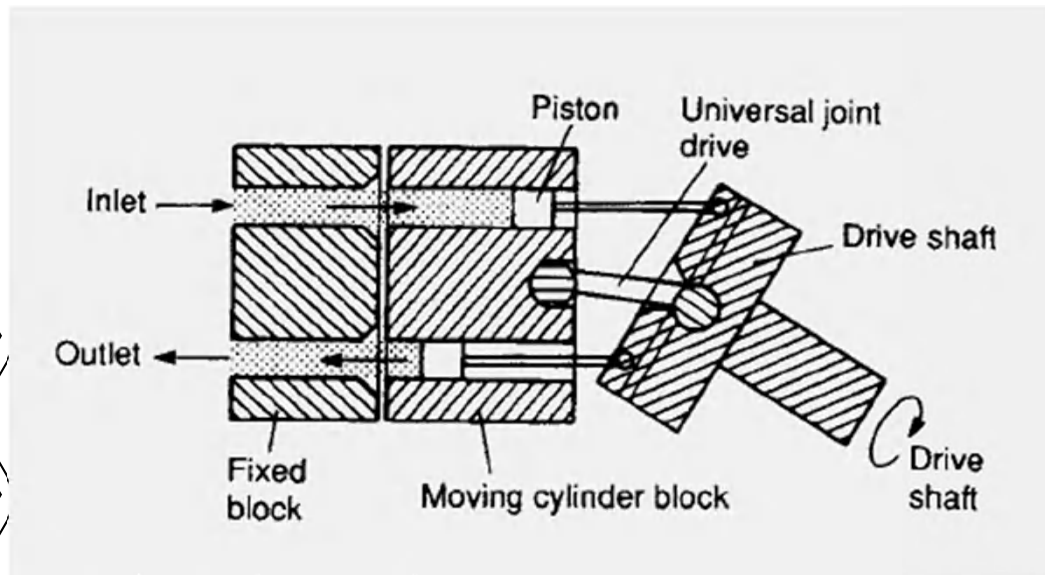
Eğik plakalı eksenel pistonlu pompalar



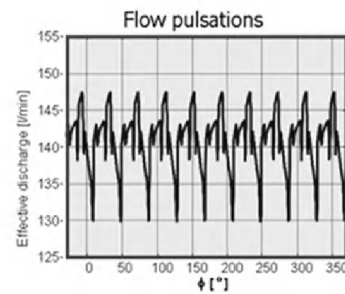
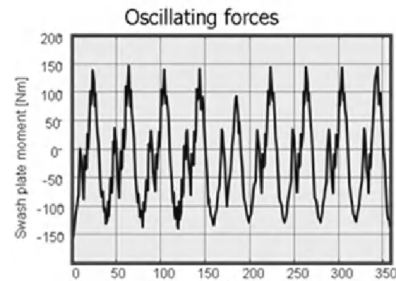
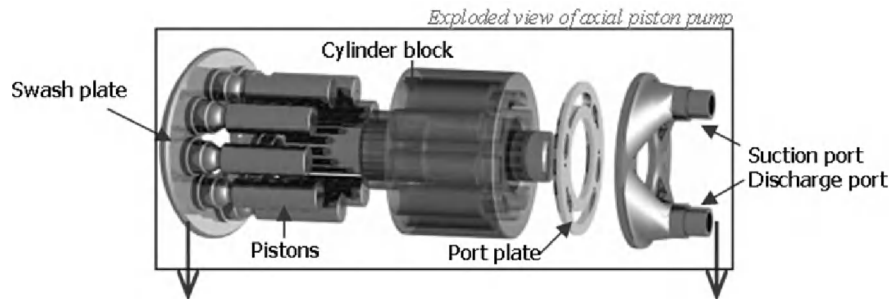
Eğik eksenli eksenel pistonlu pompalar

- α eğik eksenin açısı , d piston çapı d_p pistonların üzerine dizildiği daire çapı ve z piston sayısı ise

$$D_p = \frac{\pi \cdot d^2}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{d_p}{2} \cdot z \cdot \sin \alpha$$

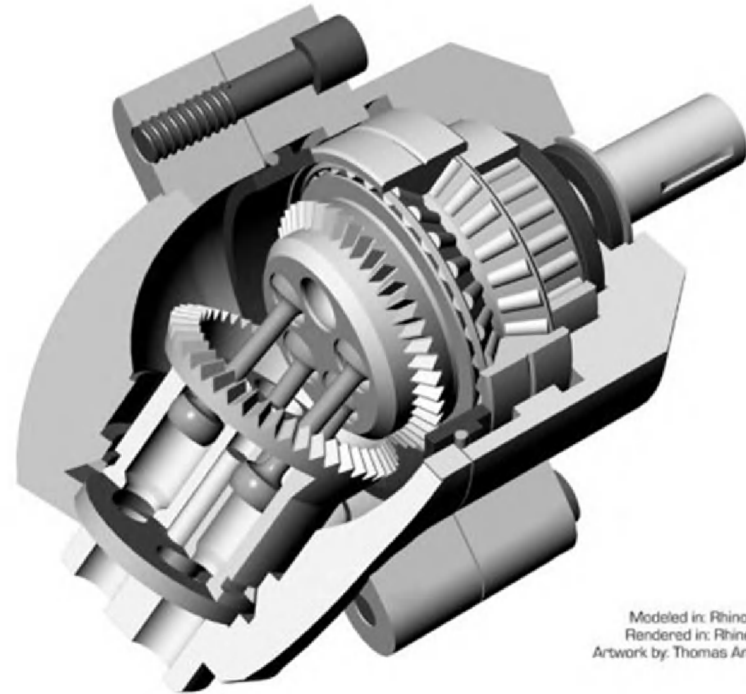


Eğik eksenli eksenel pistonlu pompalar



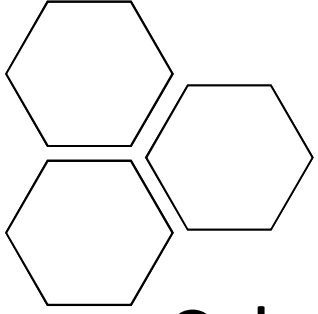
Structureborne noise

Fluidborne noise



Modeled in: Rhino 1.1
Rendered in: Rhino 1.1
Artwork by: Thomas Anagnostou

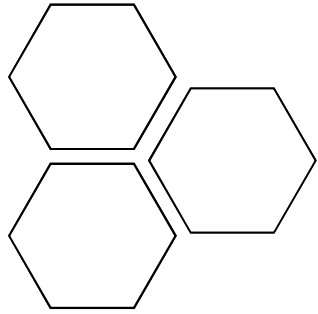




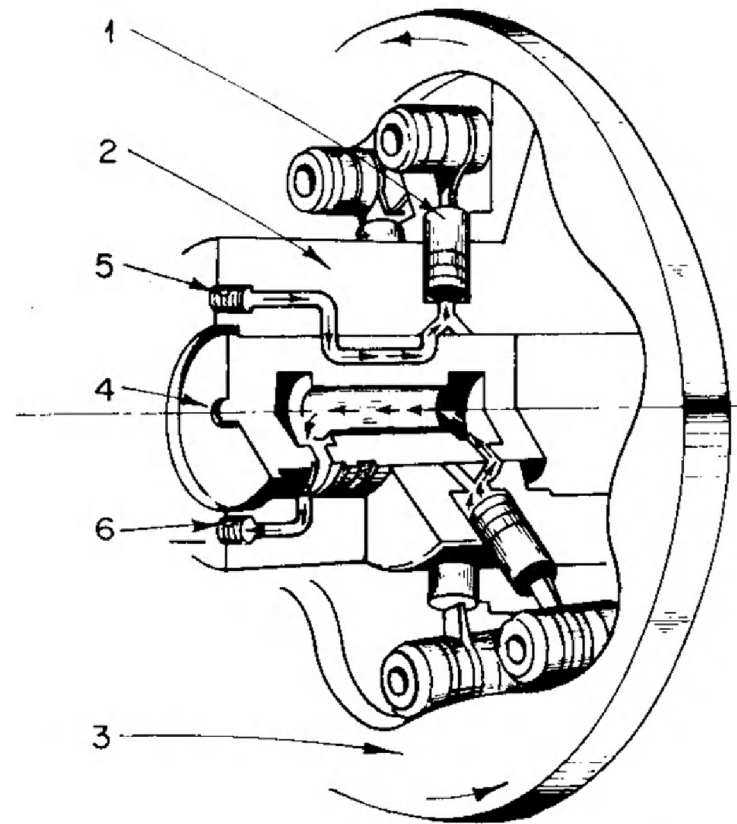
Hidrolik motorlar

- Çalışma prensipleri pompaların tam tersidir. Konstrüksiyonları ise pompalara çok benzer.
- Uygulamaya göre lineer aktüatörler de söz konusudur.
- Pompalar gibi hidrolik motorlar da
- Dişli
- Paletli
- Pistonlu
- olarak sınıflandırılabilir.



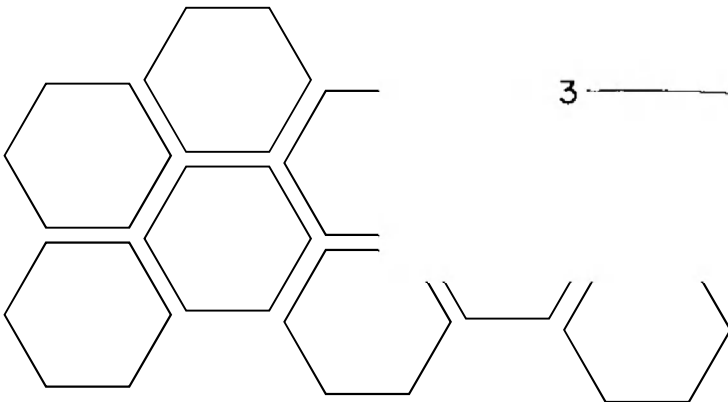


Hidrolik motorlar

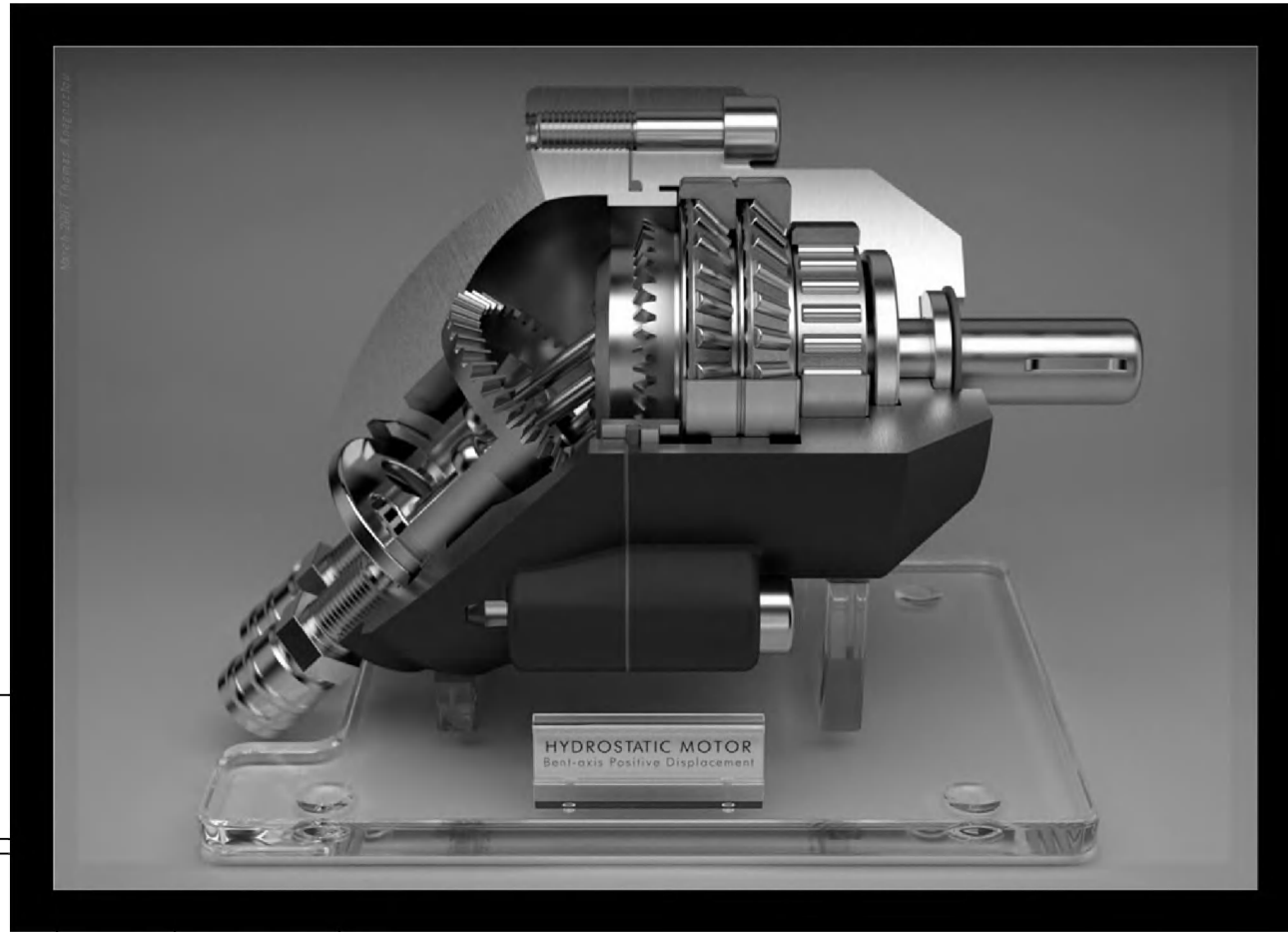


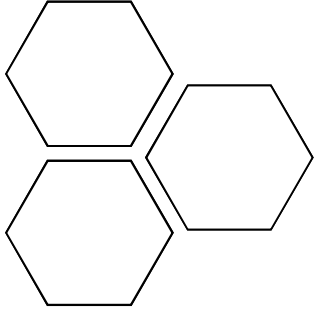
- 1. Pistons
- 2. Cylinder housing
- 3. Cam ring
- 4. Rotary valve
- 5. Oil inlet
- 6. Oil outlet

Basic design of a Hägglund motor.



Hidrolik motorlar



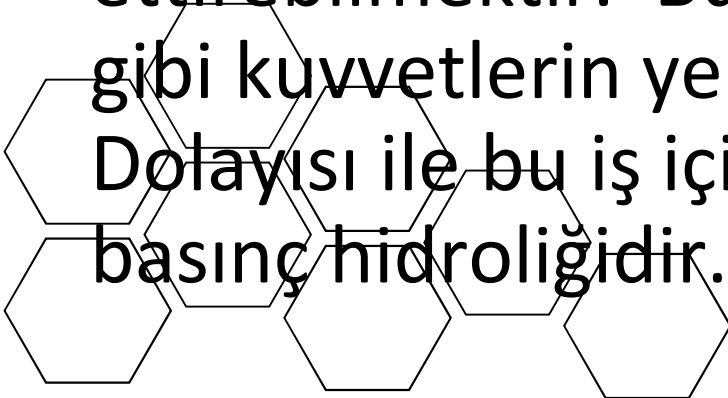


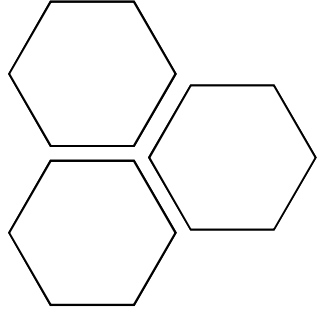
Valfler

- Akış yönünü kontrol etmek veya değiştirmek
- Sistem basıncını sınırlamak
- Sıvı miktarını (debiyi) kontrol etmek için kullanılırlar.

Bir hidrostatik güç iletim sisteminin temel amacı ön görülen zaman içinde istenilen yükü hareket ettirebilmektir. Bu da atalet, ağırlık, sürtünme gibi kuvvetlerin yenilmesi anlamına gelir.

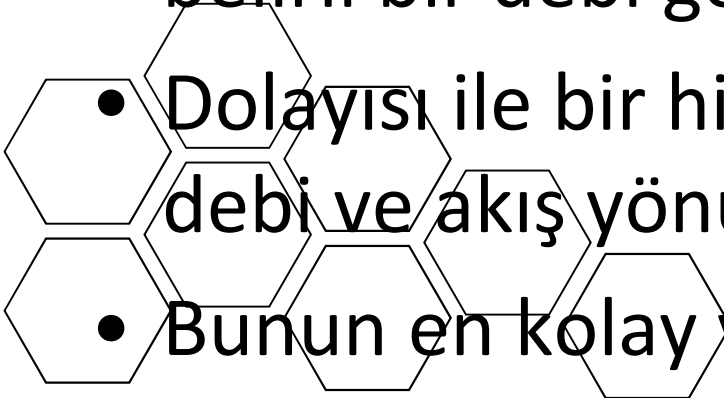
Dolayısı ile bu iş için en uygun olanı yüksek basınç hidroliğidir.





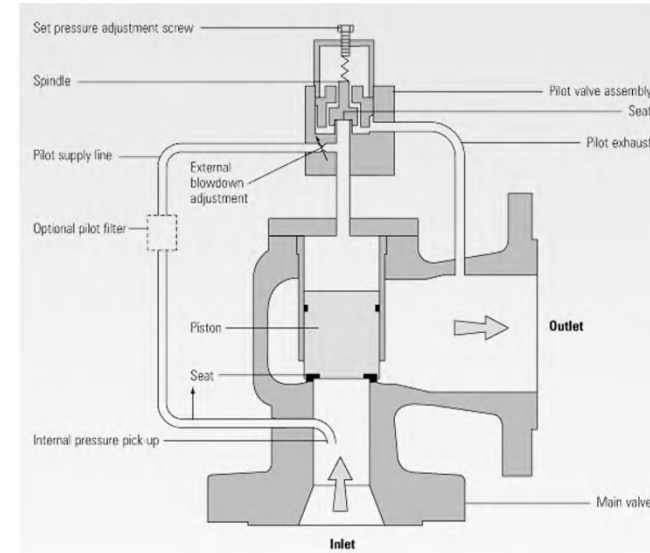
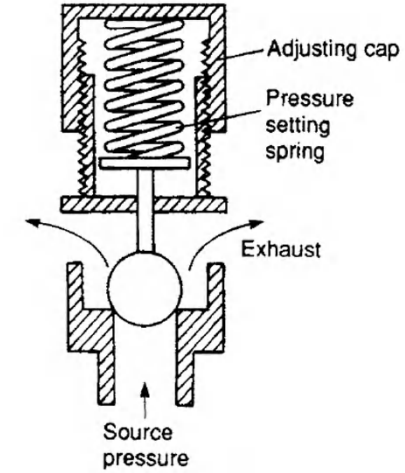
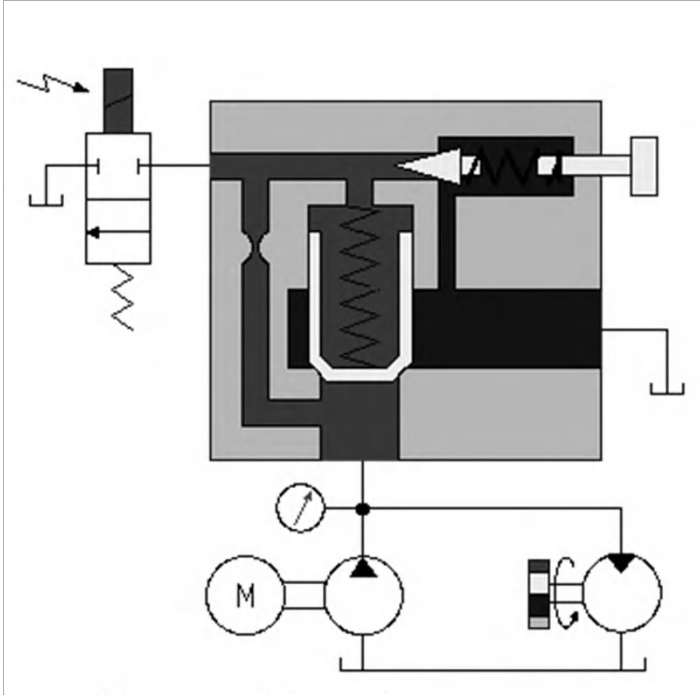
Valfler

- Akışkanlar çekme gerilmesi taşıyamadığı için ivmelendirilmesi veya hareket ettirilmesi gerekli etkiler basma tarzında olmalıdır. Bu yükler akışkanda bir basınç oluşumuna neden olur.
- Ayrıca, yükün hareketi ön görülen basınçta belirli bir debi gerektirir.
- Dolayısı ile bir hidrostatik sistemde basınç, debi ve akış yönünün kontrolü gerekir.
- Bunun en kolay yolu valf kullanımıdır.



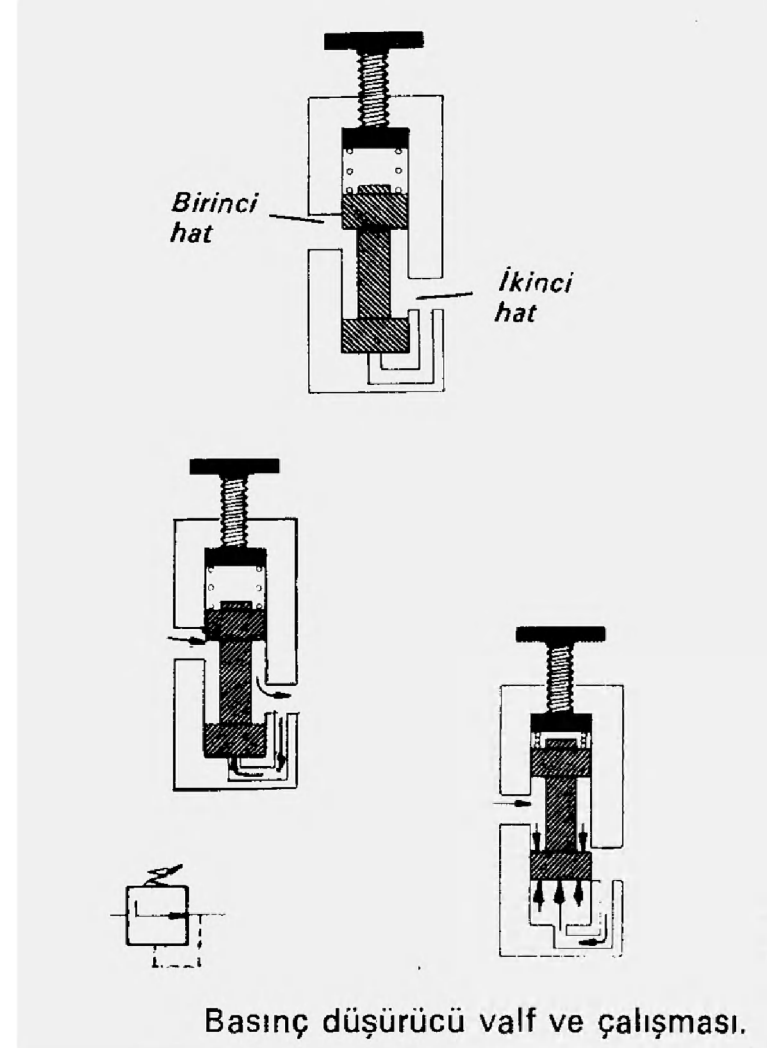
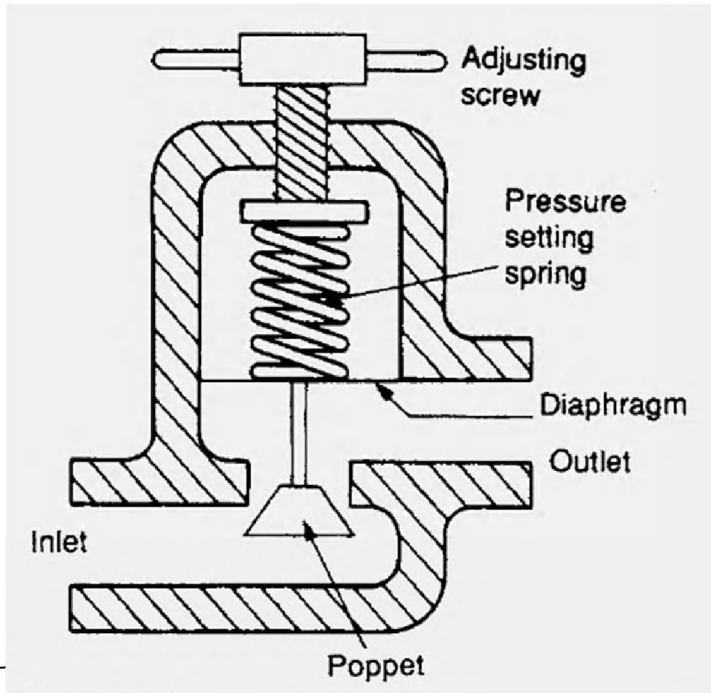
Basınçla işlev gören valfler

- Emniyet valfleri



Basınçla işlev gören valfler

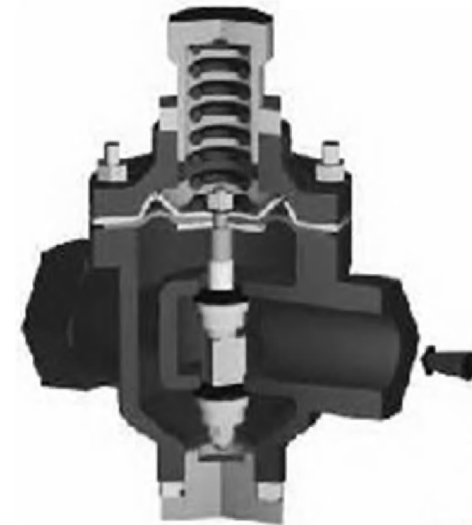
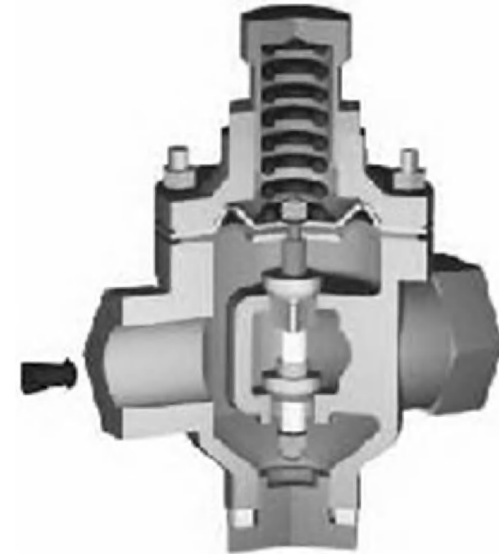
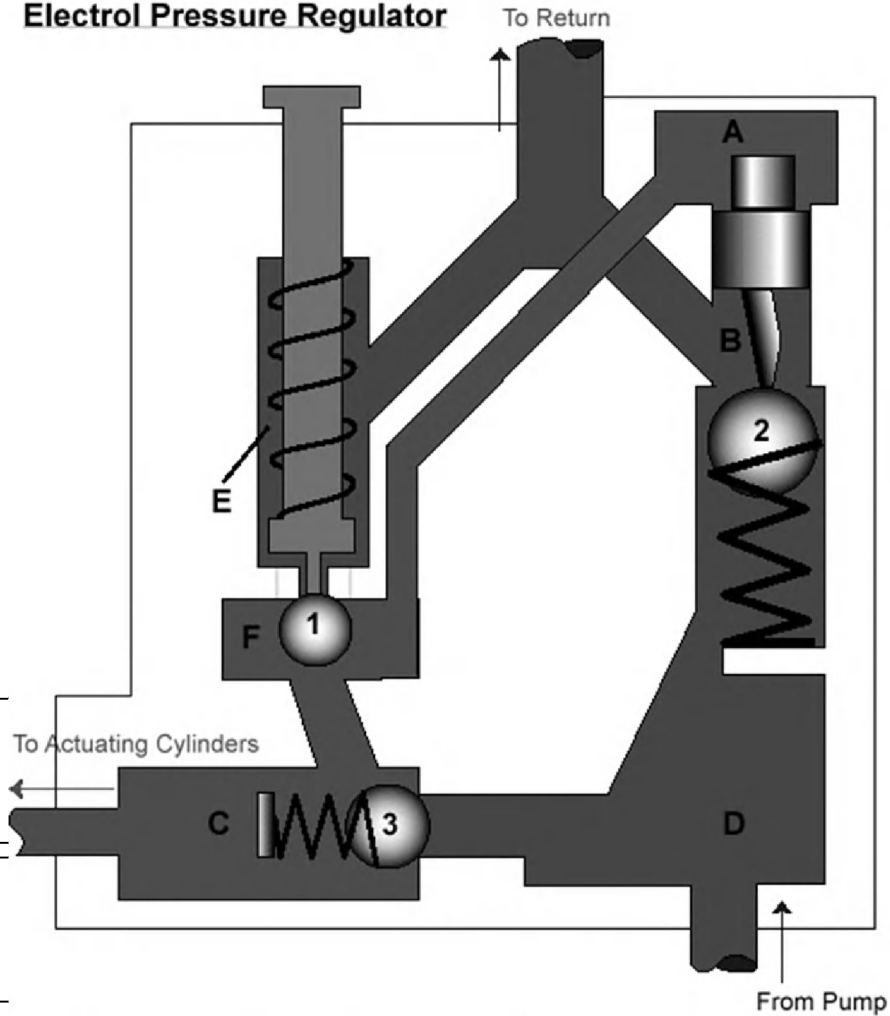
- Basınç ayar valfleri

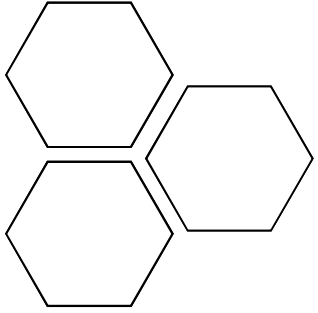


Basınç düşürücü valf ve çalışması.

Basınç ayar valfleri

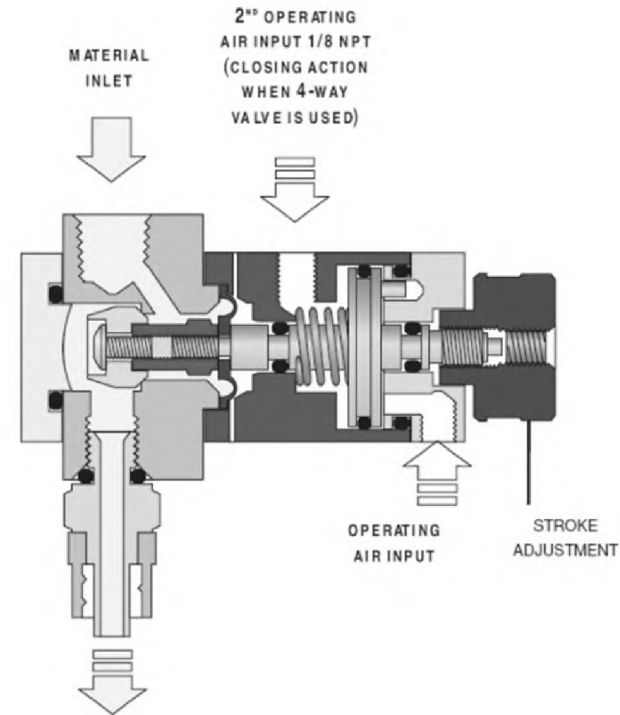
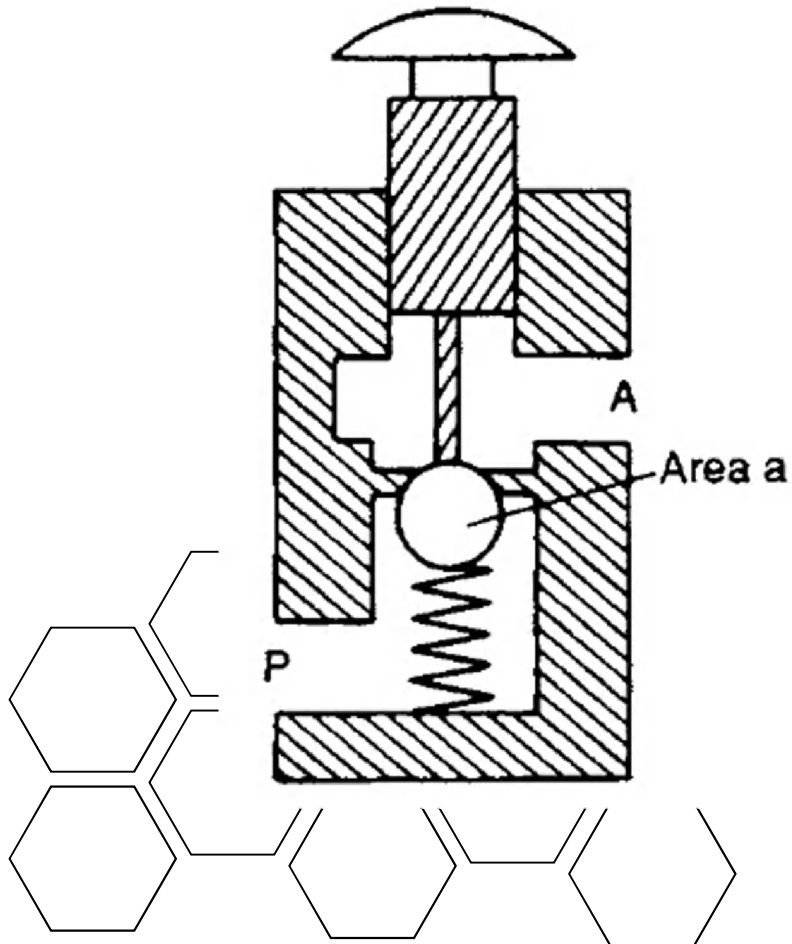
Electrol Pressure Regulator

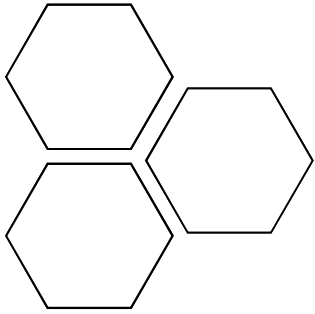




Kontrol valfleri

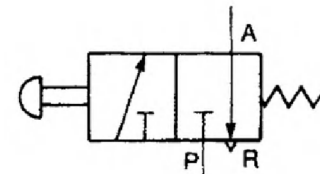
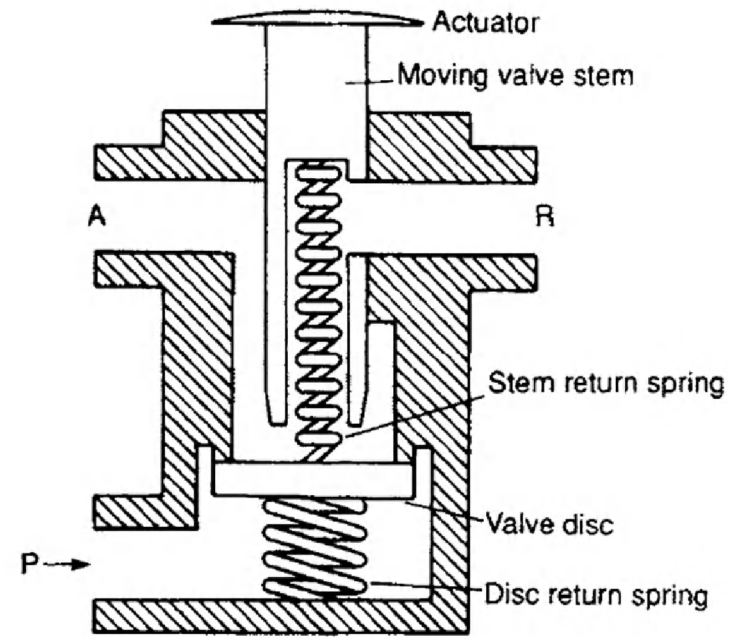
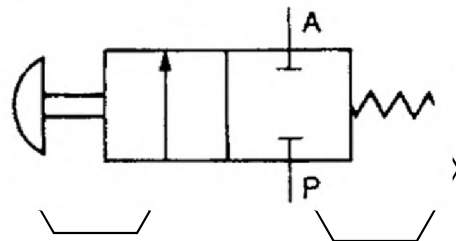
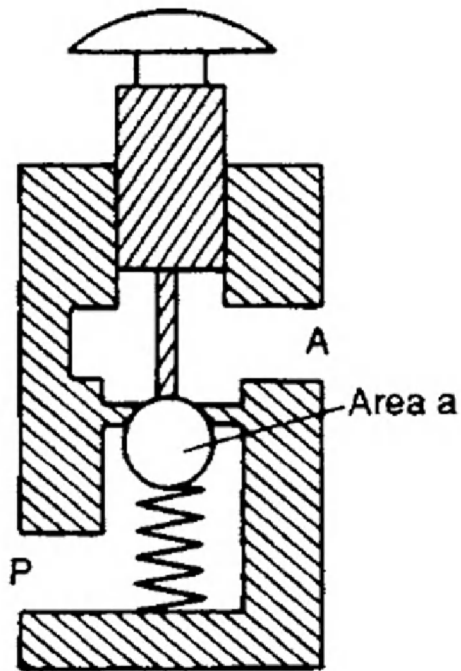
- Basit bir akış kontrol valfi

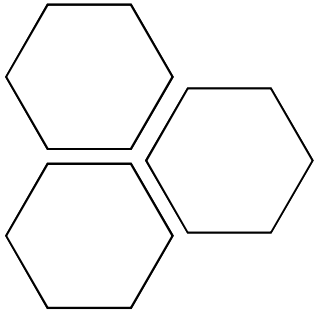




Kontrol valfleri

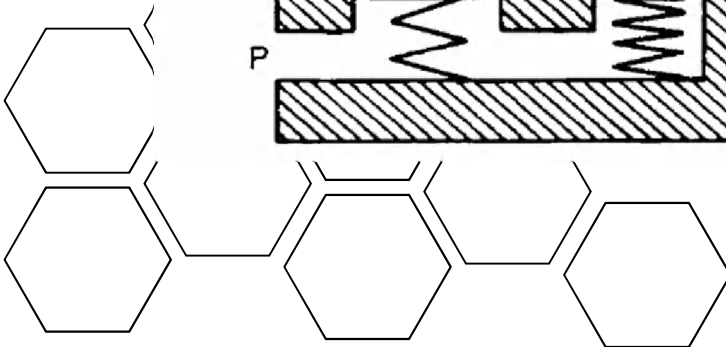
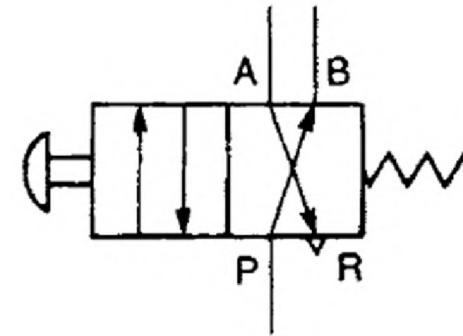
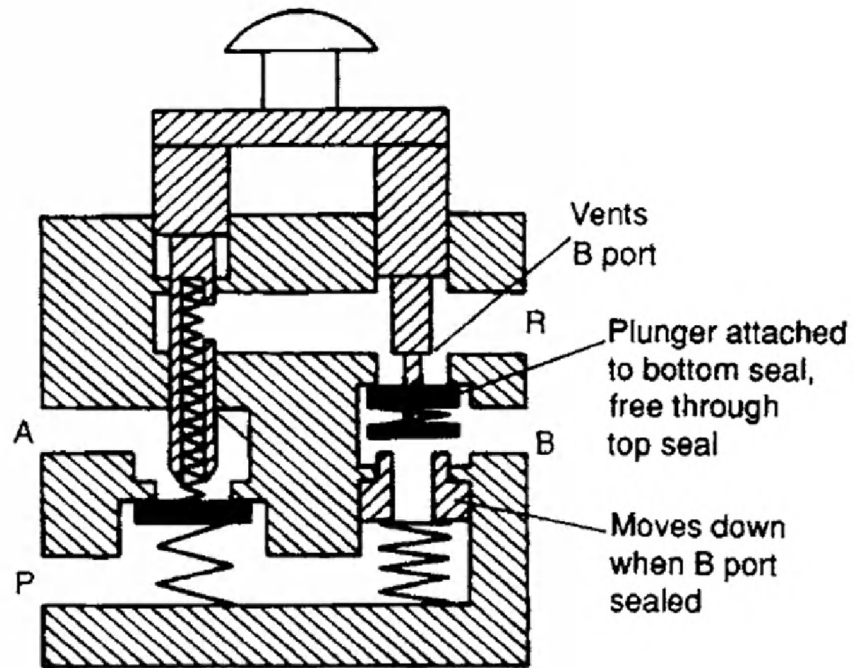
- Basit bir akış kontrol valfi (2/2) ve (3/2)





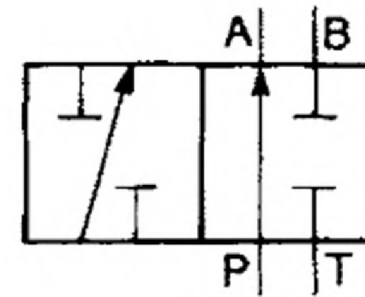
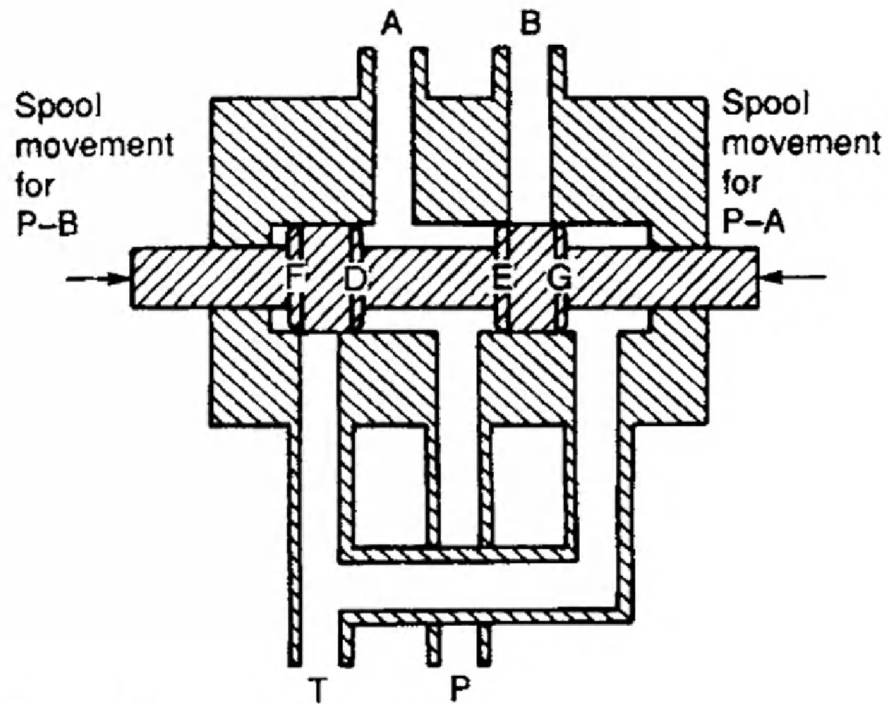
Kontrol valfleri

- (4/2 akış kontrol valfi)



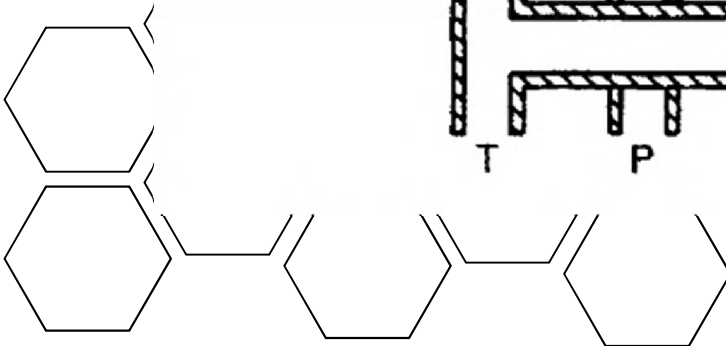
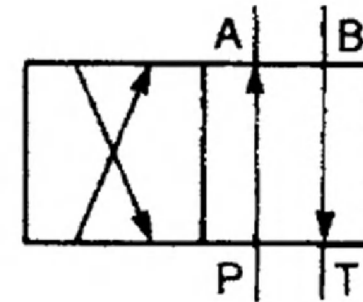
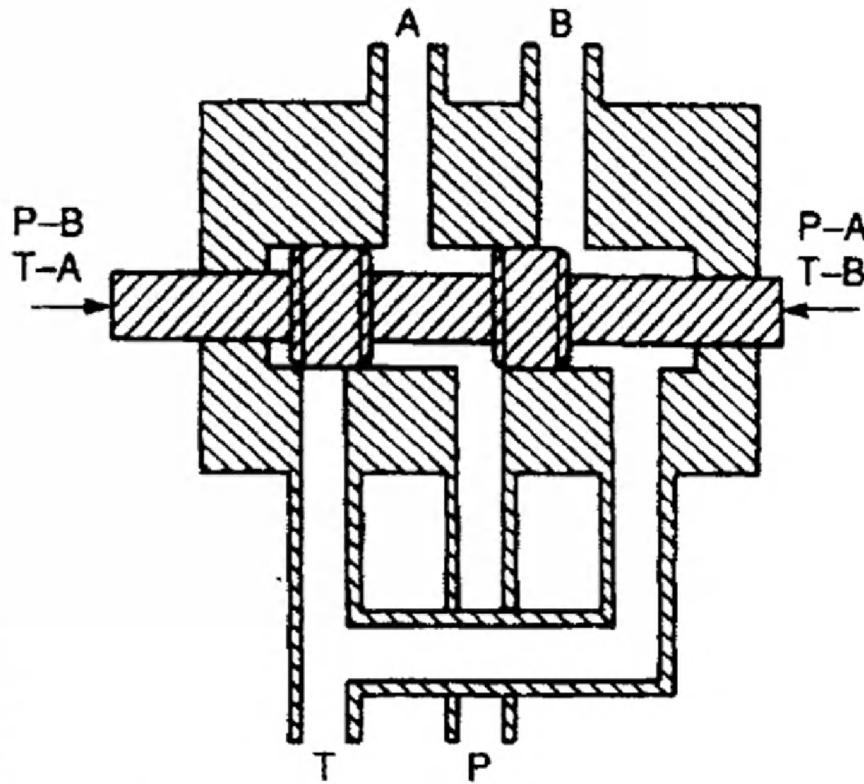
Kontrol valfleri

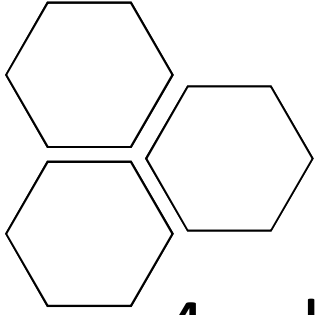
- 4 yollu akış kontrol valfi



Kontrol valfleri

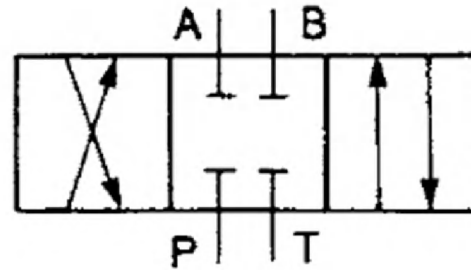
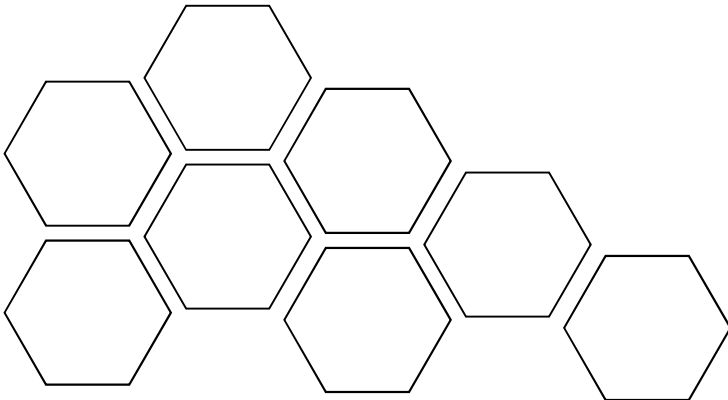
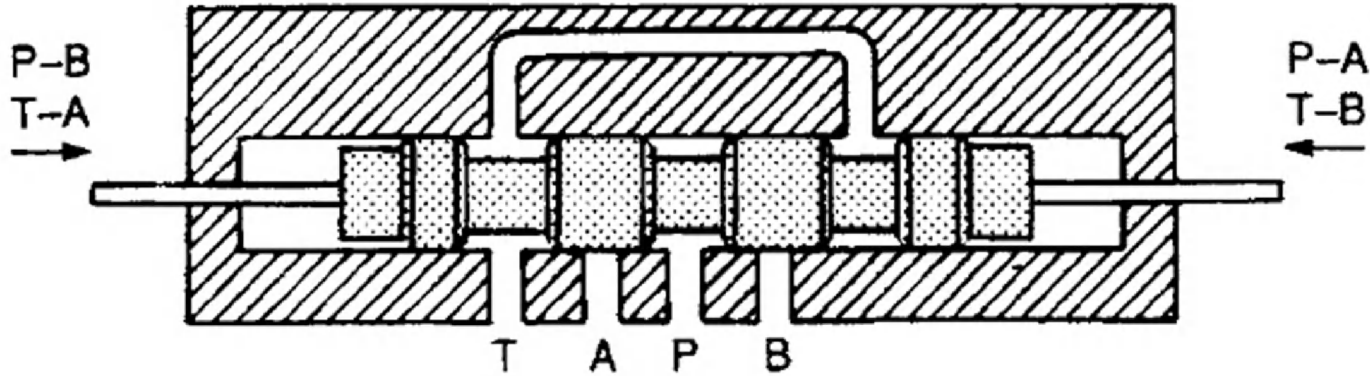
- 4 yollu akış kontrol valfi



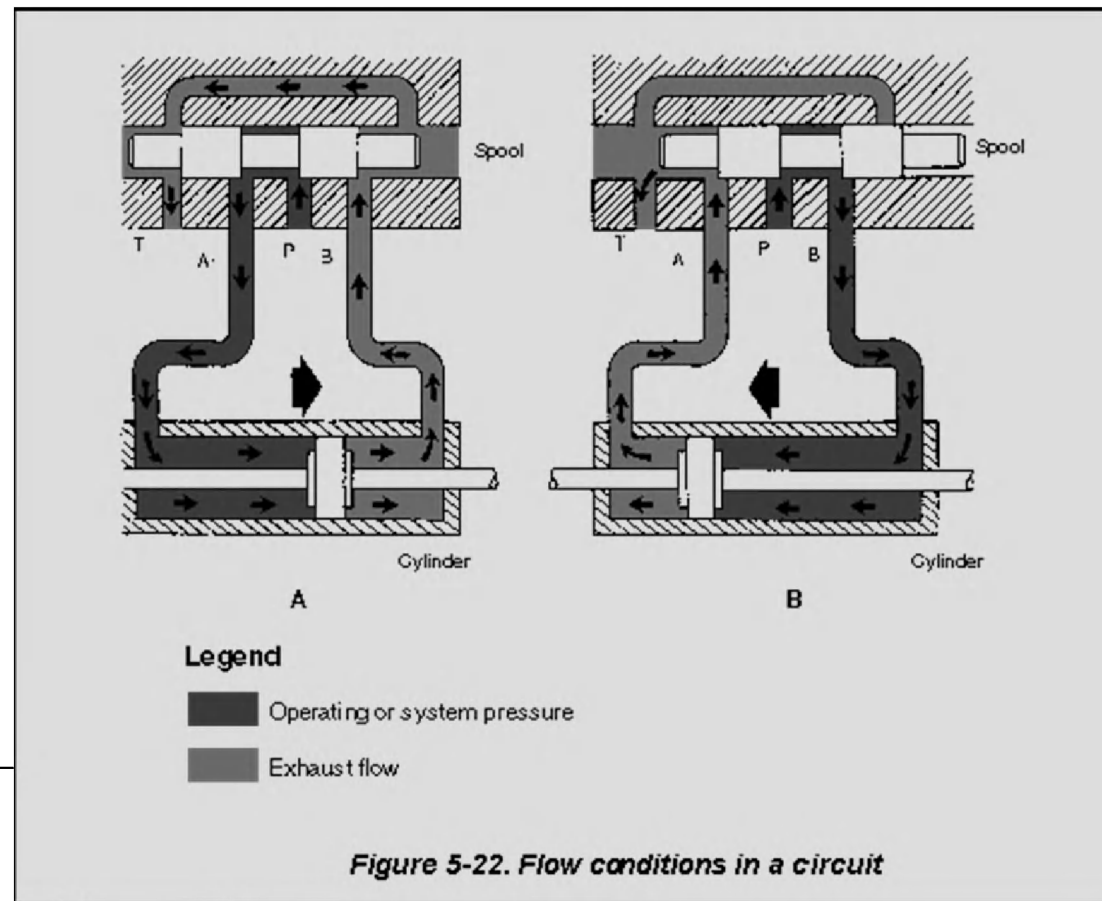


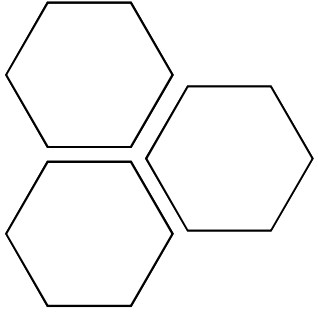
Kontrol valfleri

- 4 yollu 3 pozisyonlu yön kontrol valfi

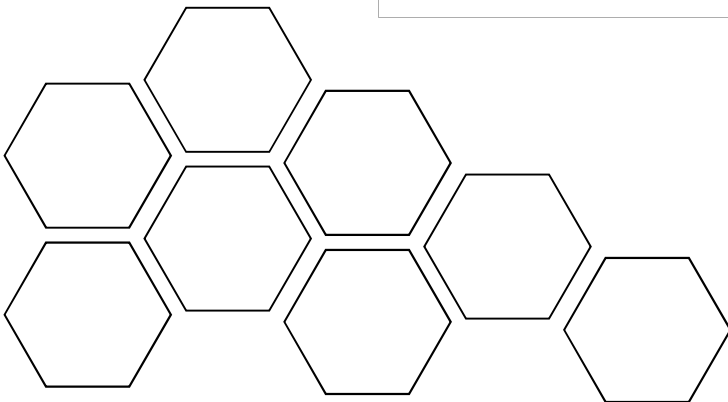
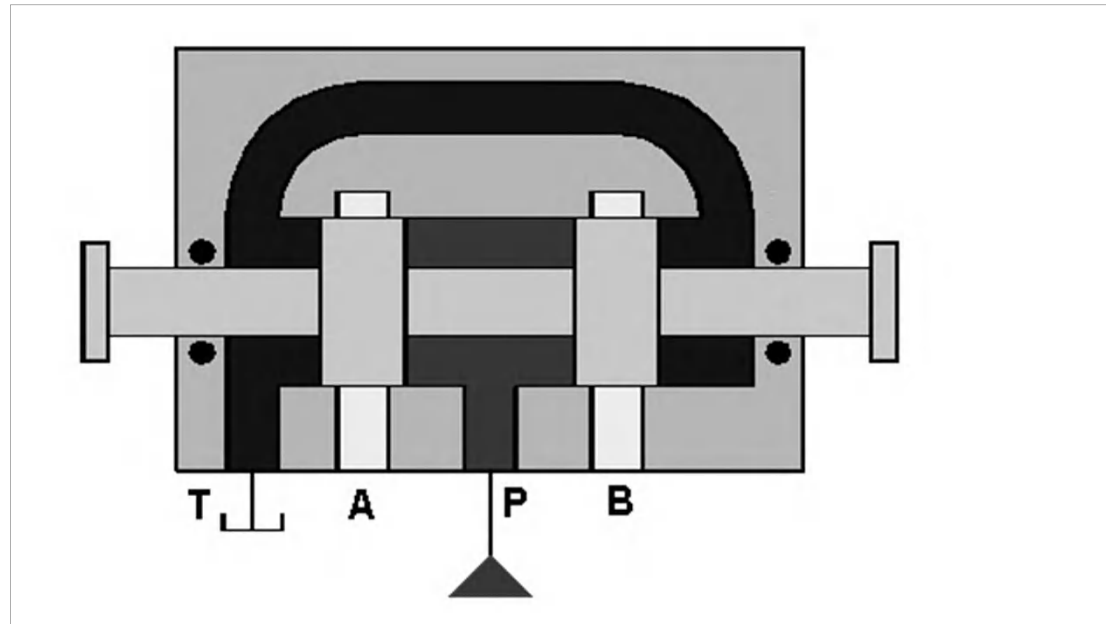


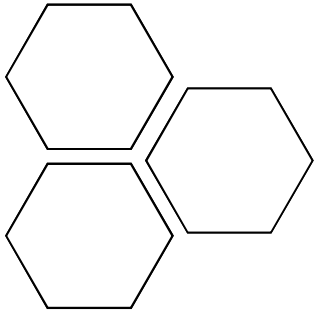
Kontrol valfleri





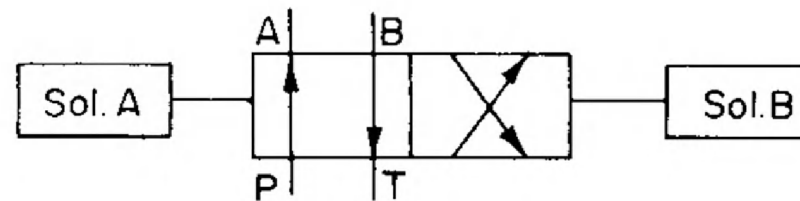
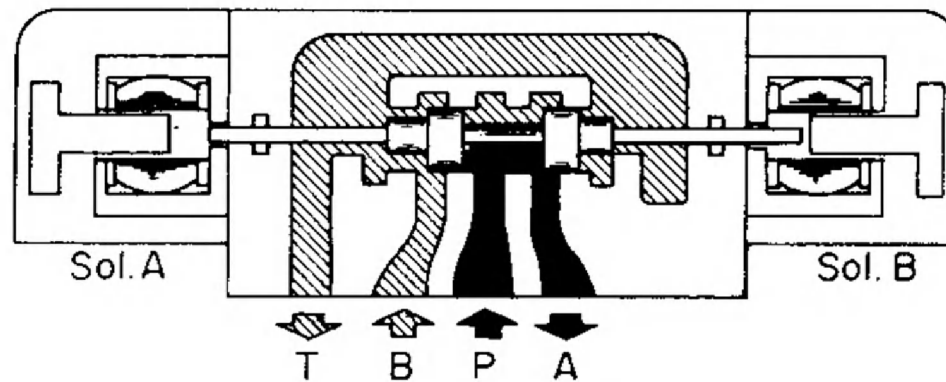
Kontrol valfleri



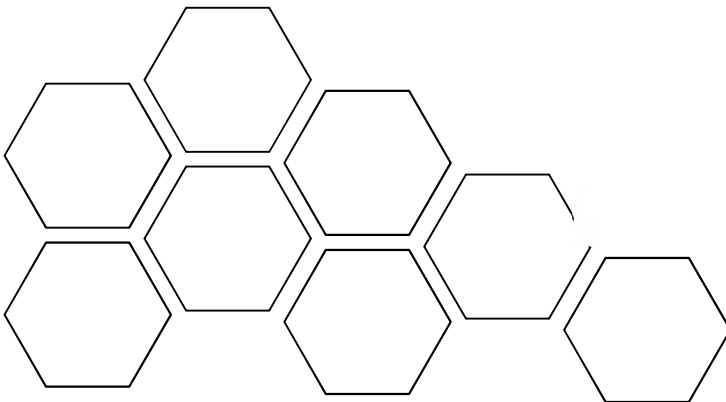


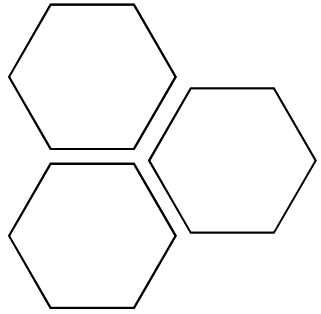
Kontrol valfleri

Solenoid kontrollü valf



Two - position, no springs





Kontrol valfleri

- Dönel valfler

