

油壓緩衝器

決定油壓緩衝器的大小規格之前，我們必須知道下列四個參數：

- 移動物體的總合重量 m (kg)
- 撞擊瞬間速度 v (m/s)
- 推進力 F (N)
- 每小時的撞擊次數 C (/hr)

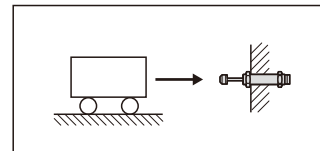
常用的計算公式：

- 動能： $E_k = mv^2/2$
- 驅動能量： $E_o = F \cdot S$
- 自由落體速度： $v = \sqrt{2g \cdot h}$
- 氣油壓缸的推進力： $F = 0.00785 Pd^2$
- 最大衝擊力(概估)： $F_m = 1.2 E_T/S$
- 電動馬達產生的推進力： $F = 3000 kW/v$
- 每小時吸收的總能量： $E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C$

代號	單位	說明
μ		摩擦係數
α	(rad)	斜面傾斜角
θ	(rad)	撞擊接觸行進角度
ω	(rad/s)	角速度
A	(m)	寬度
B	(m)	厚度
C	(/hr)	每小時支撞擊次數
d	(mm)	氣缸內徑
E_o	(Nm)	驅動能量
E_k	(Nm)	動能
E_T	(Nm)	總合能量
E_{TC}	(Nm)	每小時總合能量
F	(N)	推進力
F_m	(N)	最大衝擊力
g	(m/s ²)	重力加速度
h	(m)	高度
HM		馬達制動係數 (一般等於2.5)
kW	(kW)	電動馬達功率
m	(kg)	移動物體的總合重量
M_o	(kg)	有效重量
P	(bar)	作動壓力
R	(m)	半徑
R_s	(m)	油壓緩衝器至旋轉中心的距離
S	(m)	行程
T	(Nm)	驅動扭力
t	(s)	減速時間
v	(m/s)	撞擊瞬間速度
v_s	(m/s)	緩衝器撞擊速度

計算例 1：水平撞擊

使用條件：
 $m = 300$ kg
 $v = 1.0$ m/s
 $S = 0.05$ m
 $C = 300$ /hr



公式及計算結果：

$$E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{300 \cdot 1.0^2}{2} = 150 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_T = E_k = 150 \text{ Nm}$$

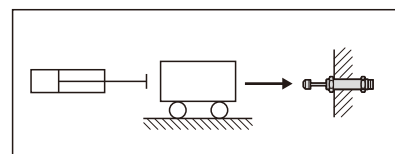
$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 150 \cdot 300 = 45000 \text{ Nm/hr}$$

$$M_o = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 150}{1.0^2} = 300 \text{ kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：
 MDFC-3650 油壓緩衝器一支

計算例 2：有推進力之水平撞擊

使用條件：
 $m = 50$ kg
 $v = 1.0$ m/s
 $S = 0.04$ m
 $F = 1000$ N
 $C = 500$ /hr



公式及計算結果：

$$E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{50 \cdot 1.0^2}{2} = 25 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_o = F \cdot S = 1000 \cdot 0.04 = 40 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_T = E_k + E_o = 25 + 40 = 65 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 65 \cdot 500 = 32500 \text{ Nm/hr}$$

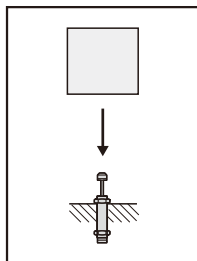
$$M_o = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 65}{1.0^2} = 130 \text{ kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：
 MDFC-2540 油壓緩衝器一支

計算例 3：自由落體

使用條件：

m = 30kg
h = 0.5m
S = 0.08m
C = 300/hr



公式及計算結果：

$$v = \sqrt{2g \cdot h} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 0.5} = 3.1 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$E_k = mg \cdot h = 30 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 0.5 = 147 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_D = mg \cdot s = 30 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 0.08 = 23.5 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_T = E_k + E_D = 147 + 23.5 = 170.5 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 170.5 \cdot 300 = 51150 \text{ Nm/hr}$$

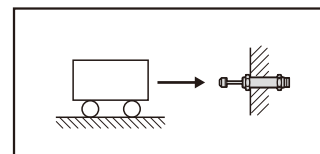
$$M_e = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 170.5}{3.1^2} = 35.5 \text{ kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：
MDSC-2580-1 油壓緩衝器一支

計算例 5：馬達驅動之水平撞擊

使用條件：

m = 50 kg
v = 1.5 m/s
kW = 2 kW
HM = 2.5
S = 0.06 m
C = 100 /hr



公式及計算結果：

$$E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{50 \cdot 1.5^2}{2} = 56.25 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_D = F \cdot S = \frac{\text{kW} \cdot \text{HM}}{v} \cdot S = \frac{2000 \cdot 2.5}{1.5} \cdot 0.06 = 200 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_T = E_k + E_D = 56.25 + 200 = 256.25 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 256.25 \cdot 100 = 25625 \text{ Nm/hr}$$

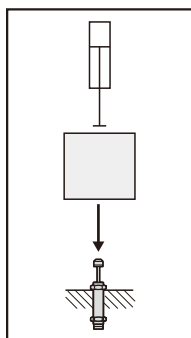
$$M_e = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 256.25}{1.5^2} = 227 \text{ kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：
MDSC-3660-2 油壓緩衝器一支

計算例 4：有推進力之自由落體

使用條件：

m = 40 kg
h = 0.3 m
S = 0.025 m
P = 5 bar
d = 50 mm
C = 200 /hr
v = 1.0 m/sec



公式及計算結果：

$$E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{40 \cdot 1.0^2}{2} = 20 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_D = F \cdot S = (mg + 0.0785Pd^2) \cdot S = (40 \cdot 9.81 + 0.0785 \cdot 5 \cdot 50^2) \cdot 0.025 = 34.3 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_T = E_k + E_D = 20 + 34.3 = 54.3 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 54.3 \cdot 200 = 10860 \text{ Nm/hr}$$

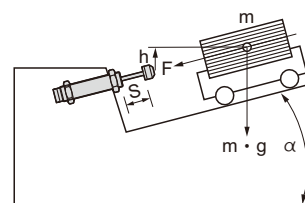
$$M_e = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 54.3}{1.0^2} = 108.6 \text{ kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：
MDFC-2525 油壓緩衝器一支

計算例 6：傾斜撞擊

使用條件：

m = 30 kg
h = 0.25 m
S = 0.04 m
 $\alpha = 30^\circ$
C = 250 /hr



公式及計算結果：

$$v = \sqrt{2g \cdot h} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 0.25} = 2.2 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{30 \cdot 2.2^2}{2} = 72.6 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_D = F \cdot S = m \cdot g \cdot S \cdot \sin \alpha = 30 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 0.04 \cdot \sin 30^\circ = 5.9 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_T = E_k + E_D = 72.6 + 5.9 = 78.5 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 78.5 \cdot 250 = 19625 \text{ Nm/hr}$$

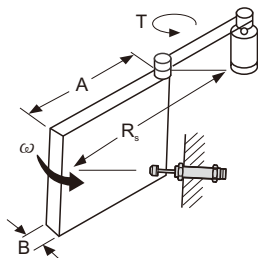
$$M_e = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 78.5}{2.2^2} = 32 \text{ kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：
MDSC-2540-1 油壓緩衝器一支

計算例 7：水平旋轉門

使用條件：

$m = 20 \text{ kg}$
 $\omega = 2.0 \text{ rad/s}$
 $T = 20 \text{ Nm}$
 $R_s = 0.8 \text{ m}$
 $A = 1.0 \text{ m}$
 $B = 0.05 \text{ m}$
 $S = 0.016 \text{ m}$
 $C = 100 \text{ /hr}$



公式及計算結果：

$$I = \frac{m(4A^2+B^2)}{12} = \frac{20(4 \cdot 1.0^2+0.05^2)}{12} = 6.67 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{I\omega^2}{2} = \frac{6.67 \cdot 2.0^2}{2} = 13.34 \text{ Nm}$$

$$\theta = \frac{s}{R_s} = \frac{0.04}{0.8} = 0.05 \text{ rad}$$

$$E_b = T \cdot \theta = 20 \cdot 0.05 = 1.0 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_T = E_k + E_b = 13.34 + 1.0 = 14.34 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 14.34 \cdot 100 = 1434 \text{ Nm/hr}$$

$$v = \omega \cdot R_s = 2.0 \cdot 0.8 = 1.6 \text{ m/s}$$

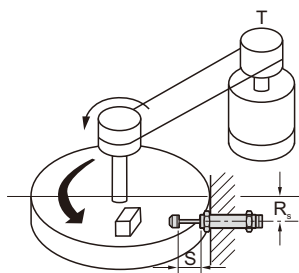
$$M_e = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 14.34}{1.6^2} = 11.20 \text{ kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：
MDFC-2016 油壓緩衝器一支

計算例 8：有推進力之旋轉分度盤

使用條件：

$m = 200 \text{ kg}$
 $\omega = 1.0 \text{ rad/s}$
 $T = 100 \text{ Nm}$
 $R = 0.5 \text{ m}$
 $R_s = 0.4 \text{ m}$
 $S = 0.04 \text{ m}$
 $C = 100 \text{ /hr}$



公式及計算結果：

$$I = \frac{mR^2}{2} = \frac{200 \cdot 0.5^2}{2} = 25 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{I\omega^2}{2} = \frac{25 \cdot 1.0^2}{2} = 12.5 \text{ Nm}$$

$$\theta = \frac{s}{R_s} = \frac{0.04}{0.4} = 0.1 \text{ rad}$$

$$E_b = T \cdot \theta = 100 \cdot 0.1 = 10 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_T = E_k + E_b = 12.5 + 10 = 22.5 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 22.5 \cdot 50 = 1125 \text{ Nm/hr}$$

$$v = \omega \cdot R_s = 1.0 \cdot 0.4 = 0.4 \text{ m/s}$$

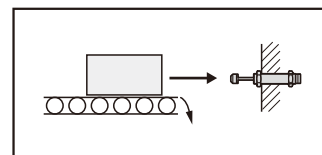
$$M_e = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 22.5}{0.4^2} = 281 \text{ kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：
MDFC-2540 油壓緩衝器一支

計算例 9：水平動力輸送帶

使用條件：

$m = 150 \text{ kg}$
 $v = 0.5 \text{ m/s}$
 $\mu = 0.25$
 $S = 0.02 \text{ m}$
 $C = 120 \text{ /hr}$



公式及計算結果：

$$E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{150 \cdot 0.5^2}{2} = 18.75 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_b = F \cdot S = mg \mu \cdot S = 150 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 0.25 \cdot 0.02 = 7.35 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_T = E_k + E_b = 18.75 + 7.35 = 26.1 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 26.1 \cdot 120 = 3132 \text{ Nm/hr}$$

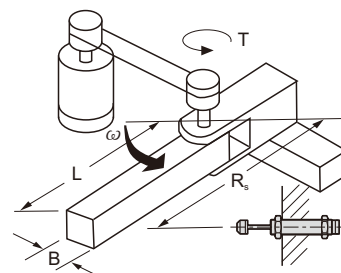
$$M_e = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 26.1}{0.5^2} = 208.8 \text{ kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：
MDSC-2020-3 油壓緩衝器一支

計算例 10：有推動力之旋轉臂

使用條件：

$m = 40 \text{ kg}$
 $A = 0.5 \text{ m}$
 $B = 0.05 \text{ m}$
 $\omega = 2.0 \text{ rad/s}$
 $T = 10 \text{ Nm}$
 $R_s = 0.4 \text{ m}$
 $S = 0.05 \text{ m}$
 $C = 50 \text{ /hr}$



公式及計算結果：

$$I = \frac{m(4A^2+B^2)}{12} = \frac{40(4 \cdot 0.5^2+0.05^2)}{12} = 3.34 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{I\omega^2}{2} = \frac{3.34 \cdot 2.0^2}{2} = 6.7 \text{ Nm}$$

$$\theta = \frac{s}{R_s} = \frac{0.05}{0.4} = 0.125 \text{ rad}$$

$$E_b = T \cdot \theta = 10 \cdot 0.125 = 1.25 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_T = E_k + E_b = 6.7 + 1.25 = 8 \text{ Nm}$$

$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 8 \cdot 50 = 400 \text{ Nm/hr}$$

$$v = \omega \cdot R_s = 2.0 \cdot 0.4 = 0.8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$M_e = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 8}{0.8^2} = 25 \text{ kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：
MDFC-2050 油壓緩衝器一支