

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)

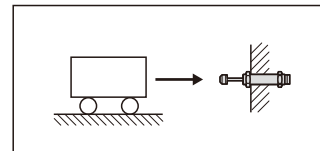
常用的計算公式：

- 動能： $E_k = mv^2/2$
- 驅動能量： $E_D = F \cdot S$
- 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_D	(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_e	(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：
 $m = 300\text{kg}$
 $v = 1.0\text{m/s}$
 $S = 0.04\text{m}$
 $C = 300/\text{hr}$



公式及計算結果：

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

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

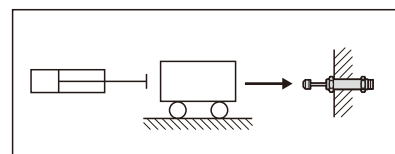
$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 150 \cdot 300 = 45000\text{Nm/hr}$$

$$M_e = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 1.50}{1.0^2} = 300\text{kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：MAD-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：
 $m = 300\text{kg}$
 $v = 1.2\text{m/s}$
 $S = 0.05\text{m}$
 $P = 40\text{N/cm}^2$
 $d = 100\text{mm}$
 $C = 300/\text{hr}$



公式及計算結果：

$$E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{300 \cdot 1.2^2}{2} = 216\text{Nm}$$

$$E_D = F \cdot S = 0.00785 Pd^2 \cdot S$$

$$= 0.00785 \cdot 40 \cdot 100^2 \cdot 0.05 = 157\text{Nm}$$

$$E_T = E_k + E_D = 216 + 157 = 373\text{Nm}$$

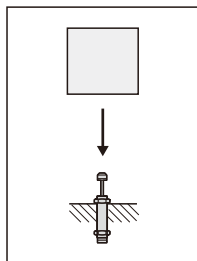
$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 373 \cdot 300 = 111900\text{Nm/hr}$$

$$M_e = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 3.73}{1.2^2} = 518\text{kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：MAD-4250 油壓緩衝器一支

計算例3：自由落體

使用條件：
 m = 40kg
 h = 0.4m
 S = 0.06m
 C = 200/hr



公式及計算結果：

$$v = \sqrt{2g \cdot h} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 0.4} = 2.8 \text{m/sec}$$

$$E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{40 \cdot 2.8^2}{2} = 157 \text{Nm}$$

$$E_D = F \cdot S = mg \cdot h = 40 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 0.06 = 23.5 \text{Nm}$$

$$E_T = E_k + E_D = 157 + 23.5 = 180.5 \text{Nm/hr}$$

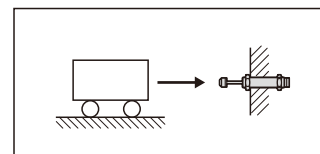
$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 180.5 \cdot 200 = 36100 \text{Nm/hr}$$

$$M_e = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 180.5}{2.8^2} = 46 \text{kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：MAC3660-1 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 = 400kg
 v = 1.0m/s
 kW = 1.5kW
 HM = 2.5
 S = 0.075m
 C = 60/hr



公式及計算結果：

$$E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{400 \cdot 1.0^2}{2} = 200 \text{Nm}$$

$$E_D = F \cdot S = \frac{\text{kW} \cdot \text{HM}}{v} \cdot S = \frac{1500 \cdot 2.5}{1.0} \cdot 0.075 = 281 \text{Nm}$$

$$E_T = E_k + E_D = 200 + 281 = 481 \text{Nm}$$

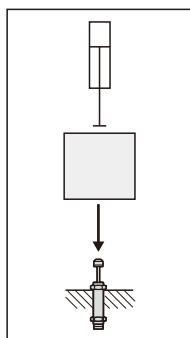
$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 481 \cdot 60 = 25860 \text{Nm/hr}$$

$$M_e = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 481}{1.0^2} = 962 \text{kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：MAD4275 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 = 40kg
 h = 0.3m
 S = 0.025m
 P = 5bar
 d = 50mm
 C = 200/hr
 v = 1.0m/sec



公式及計算結果：

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

$$E_D = F \cdot S = (mg + 0.0785Pd^2) \cdot S = (40 \cdot 9.81 + 0.0785 \cdot 5 \cdot 50^2) \cdot 0.025 = 33.5 \text{Nm}$$

$$E_T = E_k + E_D = 20 + 33.5 = 55.5 \text{Nm}$$

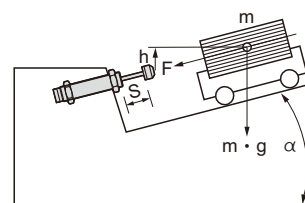
$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 55.5 \cdot 200 = 11100 \text{Nm/hr}$$

$$M_e = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 55.5}{1.0^2} = 111 \text{kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：MAD2525 油壓緩衝器一支

計算例6：傾斜撞擊

使用條件：
 m = 150kg
 h = 0.3m
 S = 0.075m
 $\alpha = 30^\circ$
 C = 200/hr



公式及計算結果：

$$v = \sqrt{2g \cdot h} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 0.3} = 2.43 \text{m/sec}$$

$$E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{150 \cdot 2.43^2}{2} = 443 \text{Nm}$$

$$E_D = F \cdot S = m \cdot g \cdot S \cdot \sin \alpha = 150 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 0.075 \cdot \sin 30^\circ = 55.2 \text{Nm}$$

$$E_T = E_k + E_D = 433 + 55.2 = 498.2 \text{Nm/hr}$$

$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 498.2 \cdot 200 = 99640 \text{Nm/hr}$$

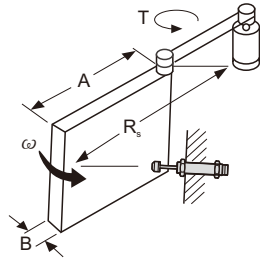
$$M_e = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 498.2}{2.43^2} = 168.7 \text{kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：MAD4275 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：

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

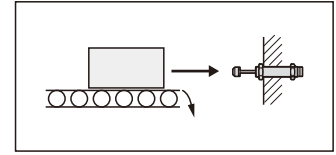
$$M_o = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 14.34}{1.6^2} = 11.20\text{kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：MAD2016 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：

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

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

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

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

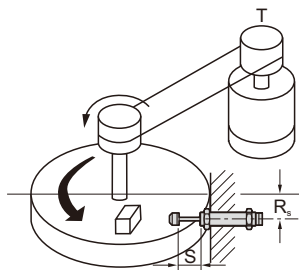
$$M_o = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 26.1}{0.5^2} = 208.8\text{kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：MAC2020-3 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：

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

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

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

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

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

$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 22.5 \cdot 100 = 1125\text{Nm/hr}$$

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

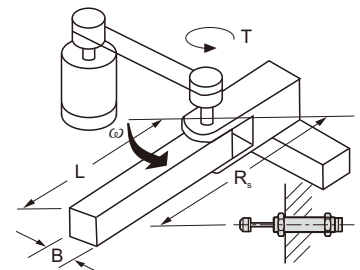
$$M_o = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 22.5}{0.4^2} = 281\text{kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：MAD2540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：

$$I = \frac{m(4A^2+B^2)}{12} = \frac{40(4 \cdot 0.5^2+0.05^2)}{12} = 3.36\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{I\omega^2}{2} = \frac{3.36 \cdot 2.0^2}{2} = 6.8\text{Nm}$$

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

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

$$E_T = E_k + E_b = 6.8 + 1.25 = 8.05\text{Nm}$$

$$E_{TC} = E_T \cdot C = 8.05 \cdot 50 = 402.5\text{Nm/hr}$$

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

$$M_o = \frac{2E_T}{V^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 8.05}{0.8^2} = 25.15\text{kg}$$

由有效重量－速度曲線圖建議使用：MAD1416-2 油壓緩衝器一支