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Dynamic Model of Pressure Regulating Valve

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Abstract

Pressure regulating valve is a mechanical device consist of spool and spring, manage the valve outlet pressure is the main function of pressure regulating valve. In this paper dynamic model is created, SIMULINK-Matlab is used to simulate the valve; the results show the spool position, valve inlet pressure, and valve outlet pressure responses.

Keywords: Preesure regulator, dynamic, mechanical model, response.

Introduction

Pressure regulating valve or pressure reducing is a mechanical device used to fix fluid pressure, the valve consists of moving plunger attached to spring, the valve internal components are modelled as spring mass damper system.

Pressure regulator is studied based on the variation of fluid temperature and the variations in its physical properties [1]. The modelling of control valves is created based on valves operations and non-linearity of the valves internal components [2], the work is divided to three parts, the first part for studying the control valve basic components, the second part for control valve mathematical modelling, and the third part for simulation results and analysis. [3] The MATLAB/SIMULINK software is used to simulate pressure relief valve, the study showed the effect of oil compressibility on the valve operation, the software results are the relief valve piston displacement and the valve outlet flow rate. [4] A normal valve is modelled in his study, the valve is used to control the operation of drill, and the study showed the mathematical model of the valve internal parameters and the valve exit pressure. A mathematical dynamic model of a hydraulic pressure relief valve [5] is created; the mathematical model is created to show the effect of fluid incompressibility and valve internal parameters on the valve operation. The transient response of pressure relief valve is shown [3], [7]; the results are produced using MATLAB software, graphical results showed the transient and full response of the valve internal mass-spring-damper unit. [6] A mathematical model is deduced for the hydraulic braking valve, the simulation program is developed using the MATLAB-SIMULINK where the mathematical model is implemented in the program. The program is used to study the dynamic valve response due to different input displacement values and effect of varying different design parameters on the overall performance of valve. The results showed the valve response.

Valve Modeling

Pressure regulating valve has two ports, one for high pressure side and the second one for low pressure side, figure (1) shows real pressure regulating valve.

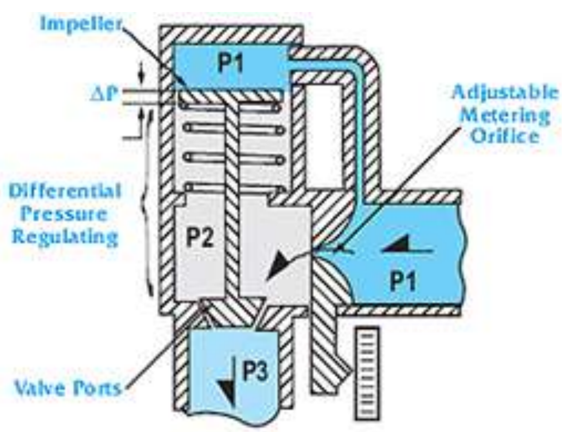

Figure 1. Pressure regulating valve ports.

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The high pressure side is connected to the pump and the low pressure side is connected to tank, as pressure increased in the circuit above the desired value the valve piston moves upward so the low pressure side is connected to high pressure side and the pressure inside the circuit remains constant, the pump flow rate is Q_p, load flow rate is Q_L, Q_C is the control flow rate, Q_v is the valve flow rate, P_1 is the supply pressure, and P_2 is the load pressure, figure (2) shows the flow the pressure regulating valve circuit.

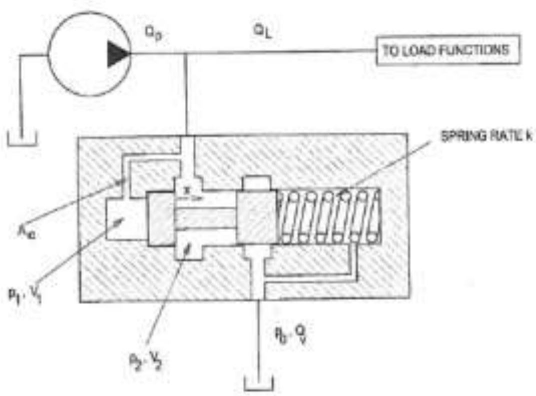

Figure 2. Pressure regulating valve circuit.

The symbols of the mathematical model of the pressure regulating valve are listed in table (1).

Table 1. Pressure regulating Valve model symbols.

d_v	Valve diameter (m).
d_o	Orifice diameter (m).
A_v	Valve flow area (m^2).
β_e	Oil Bulk modulus (Pa).
F	Spring preload (N).
C_d	Orifice discharge coefficient.
k	Spring stiffness (N/m).
C	Valve damping coefficient (N.s/m).
m	Valve spool mass (kg).
P_o	Atmospheric pressure (Pa).
P_1	Supply pressure (Pa).
P_2	Load pressure (Pa).
Q_c	Control flow (m^3/sec).
Q_L	Load flow (m^3/sec).
Q_v	Valve flow (m^3/sec).
V_1	Valve inlet volume (m^3).
V_2	Valve load volume (m^3).
x	Valve motion (m).
$\dot{x}$	Valve velocity (m/sec).
$\ddot{x}$	Valve acceleration (m/sec^2).
$\dot{p}_1$	Inlet pressure rise rate (Pa/sec).
$\dot{p}_2$	Load pressure rise rate (Pa/sec).

The free body diagram of the plunger is shown in figure (3), the figure shows the forces on the valve plunger in x direction, the supply pressure force in the direction of motion, spring force, damper force, and load pressure force are on the opposite direction of motion.

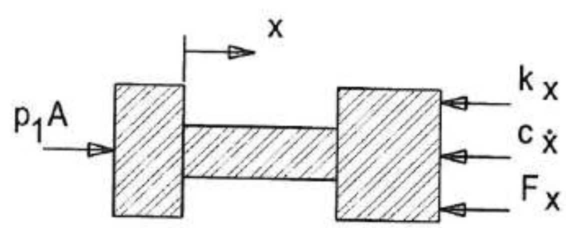

Figure 3. Pressure regulating valve plunger free body diagram.

The newton second law shows the summation of forces in the direction of motion:

$$\sum F_x = m\ddot{x} \quad (1)$$

$$P_1A - F_x - kx - cx = m\ddot{x} \quad (2)$$

From equation (2) the supply pressure can be written as:

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$$P_1 = \frac{F_x + kx}{A} \qquad (3)$$

The control valve flow rate Q_c is found from equation (4) based on flow area, plunger velocity, fluid bulk modulus, and supply pressure variations:

$$Q_c = A\dot{x} + \frac{V_1}{\beta}\frac{dP_1}{dt} \qquad (4)$$

The variation in supply pressure with respect to time is found from equation (5):

$$\frac{dP_1}{dt} = \frac{\beta}{V_1}(Q_c - A\dot{x}) \qquad (5)$$

The control valve flow rate is found also from equation (6) based on the orifice discharge coefficient C_d, supply pressure P_1, and load pressure P_2:

$$Q_c = C_d A_c \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho}}\sqrt{P_2 - P_1} \qquad (6)$$

The valve flow rate Q_v depends on load pressure P_2 and valve flow cross sectional area A_v as shown in equation (7):

$$Q_v = C_d A_v \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho}}\sqrt{P_2 - P_o} \qquad (7)$$

The total flow rate or the pump flow rate is the summation of control, load, and valve flko0w rates pulse the effect of load pressure variations:

$$Q_p = Q_c + Q_l + Q_v + \frac{V_2}{\beta}\frac{dP_2}{dt} \qquad (8)$$

Simulation using Matlab

The pressure regulating value is simulated using SIMULINK software, figure (4) shows the system diagram in SIMULINK software, and also the physical parameters are listed in table (2).

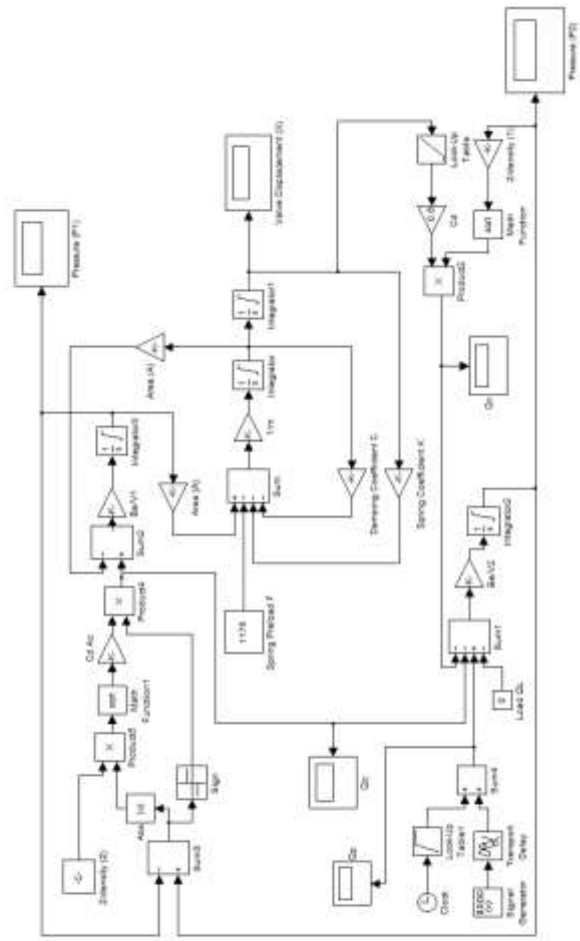

Figure 4. SIMULINK diagram for pressure regulating valve simulation.

Valve position or displacement verses time (x) is the major result from the simulation, valve displacement is shown in figure (5), the variations of inlet flow rate with time is shown in figure (6), and figure (7) shows load pressure with time. The simulation results show the valve physical parameters response with time, in figure (5) the plunger displacement is big at the binging of valve operation but when the system pressure matches the desired pressure displacement is reduced to minimum, the time or response period depends on the valve design, material, and friction. The inlet flow rate through the valve is plotted with time in figure (6), the figure shows that the flow rate is linear until it reaches the desired amount. Load pressure means the pressure required at the system outlet, the load pressure is shown in figure (7), the figure shows that the load pressure increasing from zero to the required value, the load pressure response depends on the valve design and material.

Table 2. Pressure regulating valve physical parameters.

Valve diameter d_v	0.018 m.
Orifice diameter d_o	0.001 m.
Oil Bulk modulus β_e	$1x10^9$ Pa.
Spring preload F	5000 N.
Orifice discharge coefficient C_d	0.6
Spring stiffness k	210000 N/m.
Valve damping coefficient C	N.s/m.
Valve spool mass m	0.05 kg.
Atmospheric pressure P_o	101300 Pa.
Valve inlet volume V_1	$0.000005\ m^3$.
Valve load volume V_2	$0.0001\ m^3$.

Conclusions

In this paper a dynamic model of pressure regulating valve is presented, the vibration model shows the internal valve components, the valve is modelled as mass, spring,, and damper system, the supply pressure and load pressure are the external forces effect on the system, the variations in load and supply pressures reflects on the plunger displacement. The study shows valve displacement with time for certain load and supply conditions, also load pressure and inlet flow rate are plotted with time for certain running conditions. The mathematical model and SIMULINK analysis show the pressure regulating valve physical parameters response with time for the set load and flow rate.

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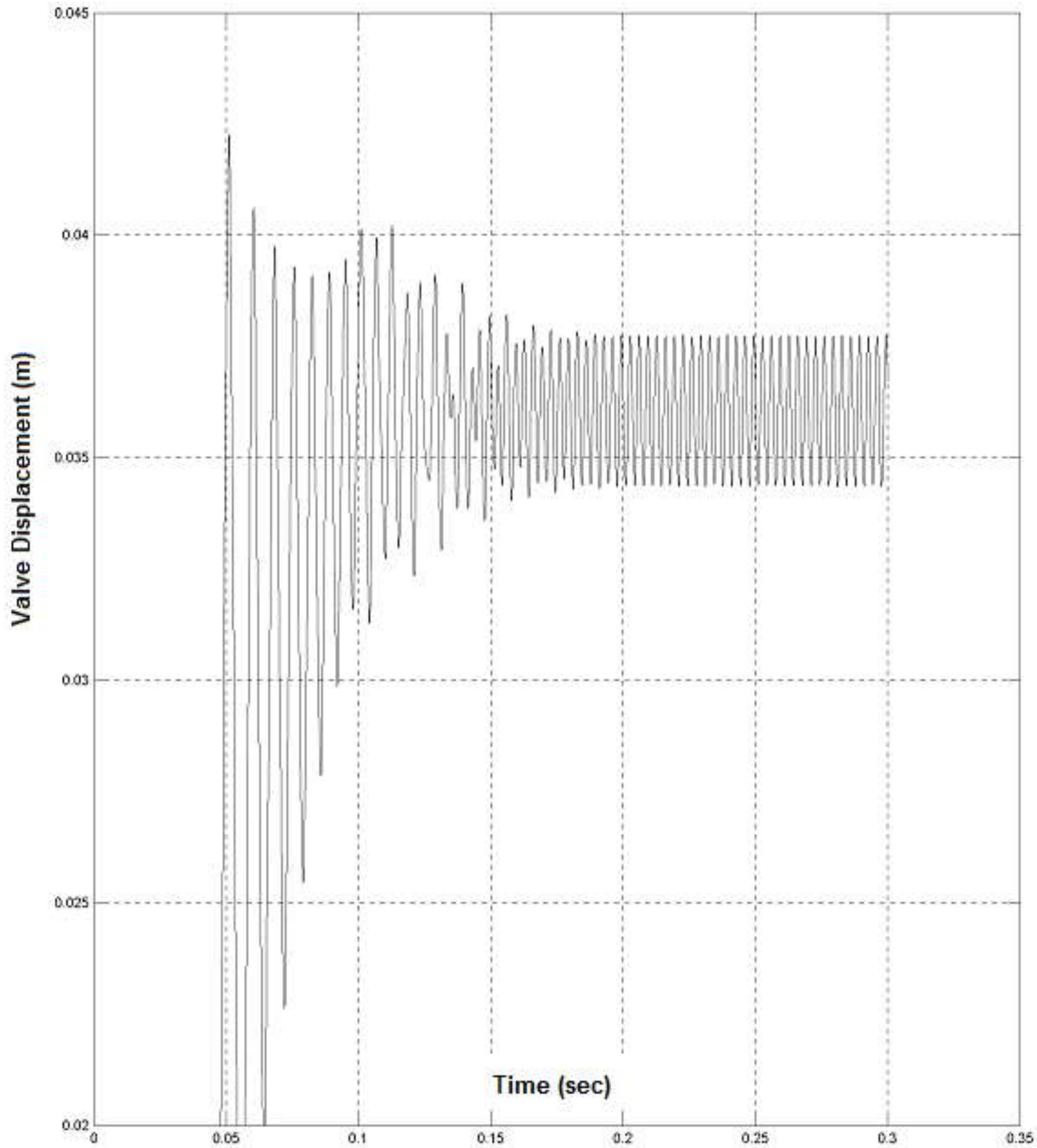

Figure 5. Valve displacement vs. time.

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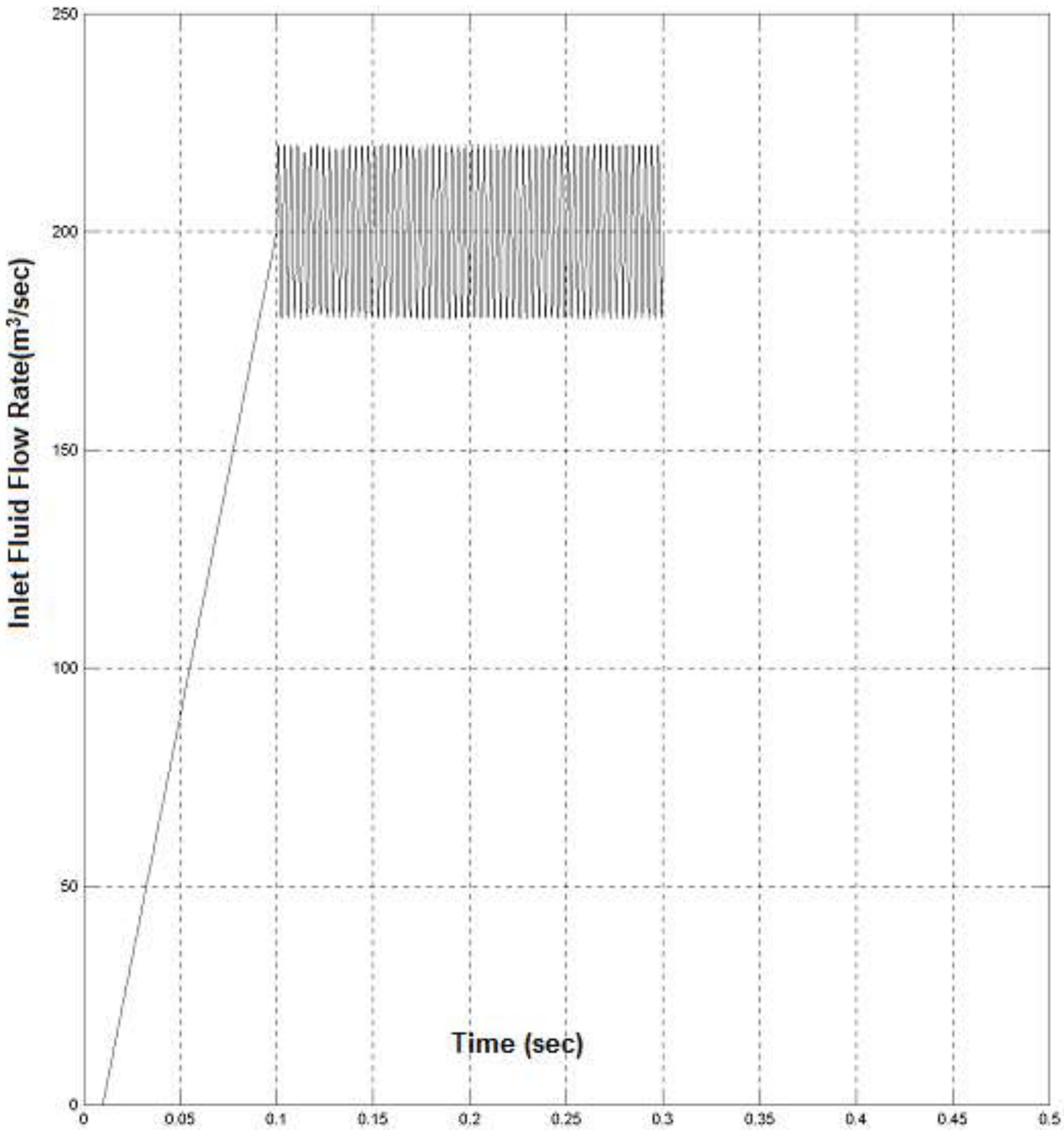

Figure 6. Inlet flow arte vs. time.

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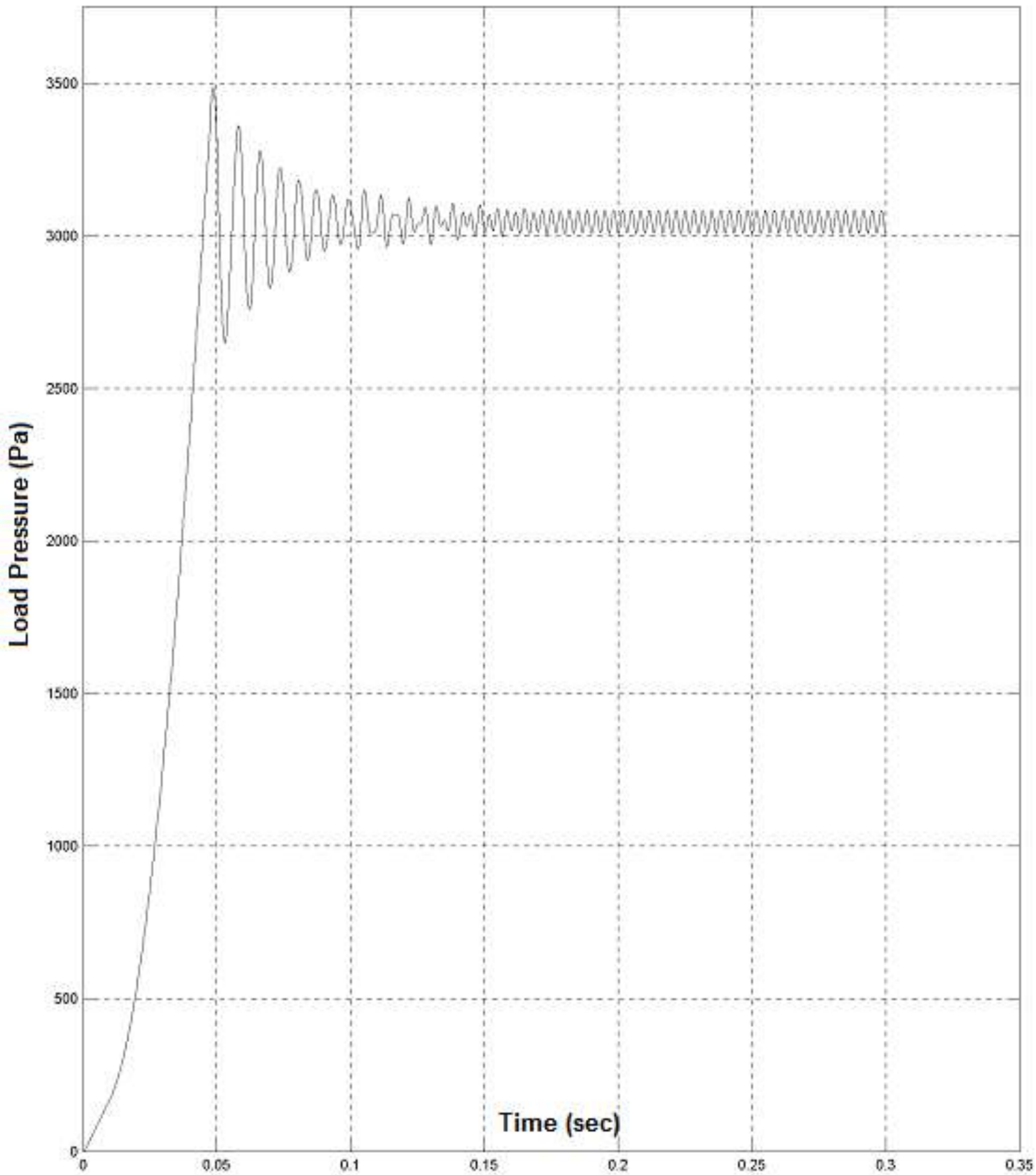

Figure 7. Load pressure vs. time.