

Electromagnetic Design and Performance Evaluation of an MR valve

Ki-Han Kim, Yun-Joo Nam and Myeong-Kwan Park

Key Words : Electromagnetic Design(), Magneto-Rheological Fluid(), MR Valve(MR)

Abstract

This paper presents an electromagnetic design for the magneto-rheological fluid valve. The MR valve can control high-level fluid power without moving parts, due to the apparent viscosity controllability of the MR fluid in magnetic fields. In order to improve the static characteristic of the MR valve, the length of the flux path is decreased by removing the unnecessary bulk of the yoke. Then, in order to improve the dynamic and hysteretic characteristics, the magnetic reluctance of the ferromagnetic material is increased by minimizing the cross sectional area through which the flux passes. Two MR valves, one is a conventional type valve and the other is the proposed one, were fabricated and performance evaluation is experimentally achieved through the comparison study using by-pass damper system.

1. MR (Magneto-Rheological Fluid) , YOSHIDA MR (2-4)
 MR By-pass MR 2port, 3port
 (5) Hitchcock FEM
 ~ MR Newtonian (6) Li Ampere's Law & Gauss's Law
 isotropic 가 FEM
 가 Bingham simulation (2) Yoo
 anisotropic MR simulation (3,4)
 가

†

E-mail : kihan@pusan.ac.kr
 TEL : (051)514-3054 FAX : (051)514-0685

*

가

**

MR

MR 가
 MR msec
 , MR
 MR
 (magnetization) MR
 , MR

Bingham MR

$$\Delta P = \Delta P_{\mu} + \Delta P_{MR} \quad (1)$$

가 (1)
 MR
 , MR
 MR
 by-pass MR

$$\Delta P_{\mu} = \frac{12\mu LQ}{bh^3} \quad (2)$$

μ , L , Q
 b , h Casing Yoke
 , MR
 1mm

2. MR

MR Inlet
 Bobbin Casing
 Outlet 가 Shaft Bobbin
 , Bush Yoke
 MR
 Fig. 1 MR
 Coil Yoke Casing
 가 가
 (magneto- motive force)

$$\Delta P_{MR} = 2 \frac{L}{h} \tau_y(H) \quad (3)$$

$\tau_y(H)$ H MR
 $\Delta P_{MR,max}$ MR
 $\tau_{y,max}$ L

MR
 가
 MR

3. MR

MR
 MR
 MR

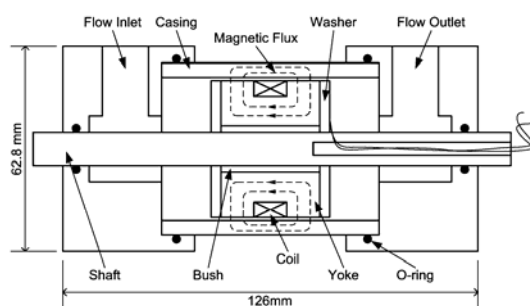


Fig. 1 Schematic of the MR valve

MR
 가 가
 가 MR 가
 Ampere

$$NI = \oint_C H \cdot dl = H_f l_f + H_{s1} l_{s1} + H_{s2} l_{s2} \quad (4)$$

$$R_s = \frac{l_s}{\mu_s S_s} \quad (6)$$

N (magnetic flux), I (current), H (magnetic field strength), l_f (magnetic path length of the core), l_{s1} , l_{s2} (magnetic path length of the yoke and casing), H_{s1} , H_{s2} (magnetic field strength of the yoke and casing), R_s (magnetic reluctance), l_{s1} , l_{s2} (magnetic path length of the yoke and casing).

μ_s (magnetic permeability), S_s (cross-sectional area of the yoke and casing), l_s (magnetic path length of the yoke and casing), R_s (magnetic reluctance), $Yoke$ (magnetic path length of the yoke), $Casing$ (magnetic path length of the casing), MR (magnetic reluctance), $가$ (unit), MR (magnetic reluctance), $Yoke$ (magnetic path length of the yoke), $Casing$ (magnetic path length of the casing), $가$ (unit), MR (magnetic reluctance), MR (magnetic reluctance).

MR

MR

Faraday

$$\varepsilon_{inv} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -L_s \frac{dI_{eddy}}{dt} = R_s I_{eddy} \quad (5)$$

l_s / S_s (unit), $가$ (unit), $가$ (unit), $Yoke$ (magnetic path length of the yoke), $Casing$ (magnetic path length of the casing).

$$I_{eddy}(t) = I_{eddy,o} \exp(-R_s t / L_s)$$

가

$$\phi(t) = \phi_o \exp(-R_s t / L_s)$$

$Yoke$ (magnetic path length of the yoke), $Casing$ (magnetic path length of the casing), (magnetic saturation)

ε_{inv} (counter electromotive force),

Gauss

ϕ

I_{eddy}

(eddy current), L_s , R_s

$$\phi = \int B \cdot ndS = B_f S_f = B_{s1} S_{s1} = B_{s2} S_{s2} \quad (7)$$

(magnetic reluctance)

B , S

(magnetic reluctance)

MR

가

$B_{f \max}$

ϕ 가

MR

$\tau_{y \max}$

, $Yoke$ $Casing$

B_{Ssat}

(joule)

, MR

$$L_s / R_s \propto 1 / R_s^2$$

$$S_f = \pi(2r_p + \frac{h}{2})(\frac{L}{2}) \quad (8)$$

가

(magnetic reluctance)

S_s

MR

가

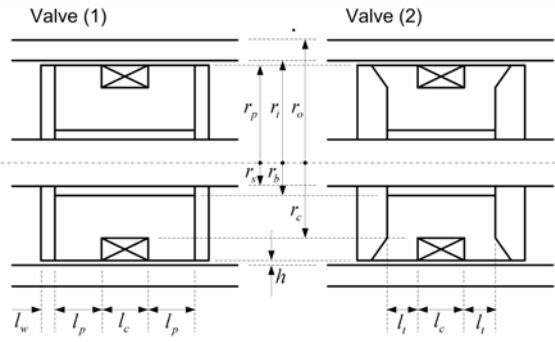


Fig. 2 Design parameters of the MR valve

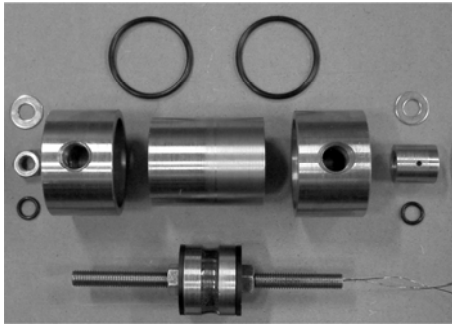


Fig. 3 Photograph of the MR valve parts

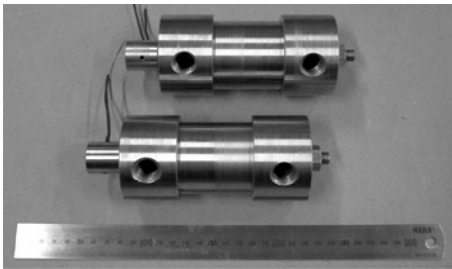


Fig. 4 External appearance of MR valve

Table 1 Magnetic properties for design MR valve

Property	Value	Material
$\tau_{v, \max}$	38.25 [kPa]	MRF - 132DG for MR fluid
$B_{f, \max}$	0.676 [T]	
$H_{f, \max}$	150 [A/mm]	
η_f	4.51×10^{-6} [H/m]	SS41 steel for Yoke and Casing
$B_{s, \text{sat}}$	1.326 [T]	
$H_{s, \text{sat}}$	1.989 [A/mm]	
η_c	6.667×10^{-4} [H/m]	

Table 2 Design parameters of the MR valve

Parameters	Symbol	Value
Desired Pressure Drop	P_{des}	1500 [kPa]
Gap between the Piston and the Casing	h	1.0 [mm]
Shaft Radius	r_s	5.0 [mm]
Bush Radius	r_b	2.0 [mm]
Piston Head Radius	r_p	21.0 [mm]
Inner Radius of the Casing	r_i	22.0 [mm]
Outer Radius of the Casing	r_o	26.4 [mm]
Core Radius	r_c	32.4 [mm]
Magnetic Pole Length	l_n	10.0 [mm]
Throat Length	l_t	6.6 [mm]
Core Length	l_c	10.0 [mm]
Washer Thickness	l_w	3.0 [mm]
Coil Diameter	d_{coil}	0.5 [mm]
Available Coil Current	I_{\max}	5 [A]
Number of Coil Turn	N	80 [turn]

가

$$S_s \geq S_{s, \min} \equiv \frac{B_{f, \max} S_f}{B_{s, \text{sat}}} \quad (9)$$

4. MR

Fig. 2

MR Valve(1) MR Valve(2)

bobbin

가 , 가

, l_s MR

가 MR

MR MRF-132DG Yoke Acetal
 Lord Corporation Yoke Brush
 Casing Washer

85%

MR

, Table 1

Core , Casing

, Flange

$$S_c \leq \pi r_c^2 \Rightarrow r_c \geq \sqrt{\frac{S_c}{\pi}} \quad (10)$$

$$S_c \leq \pi(r_o^2 - r_i^2) \Rightarrow r_o \geq \sqrt{\frac{S_c + r_i^2}{\pi} + \frac{r_i^2}{4}} \quad (11)$$

$$S_c \leq \pi r_c L_p \Rightarrow L_p \geq \left(\frac{S_c}{\pi r_c}\right) \quad (12)$$

Table 2, MR, MR, Fig. 3, Fig. 4

5. MR 가

MR 가 Fig. 5

가 . MR

By-pass

MR 가

. MR by-pass

MR

, MR

MR Inlet, Outlet Pressure Transducer, MR cylinder Linear

Potentiometer 가

Fig. 6

MR

. Valve(2)

가 Valve(1)

가

MR 가

가

1500kPa

800kPa

Coil

N=160, I=2.5[A]가

N=80, I=5[A]

가

MR 가

Yoke Washer

Fig. 7

MR

$7.4525 \text{ cm}^3 / \text{s}$

1

4

0.632

Valve(1)

210

, Valve(2)

120

가

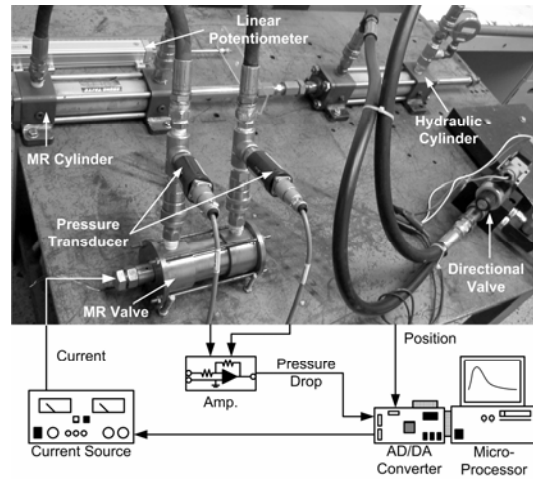
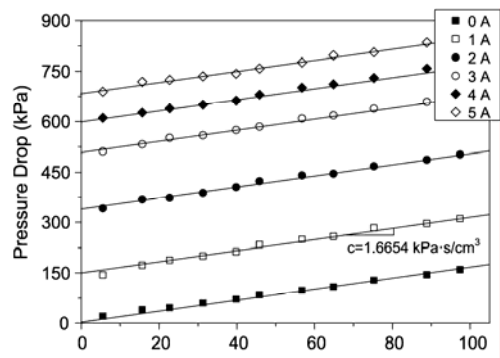
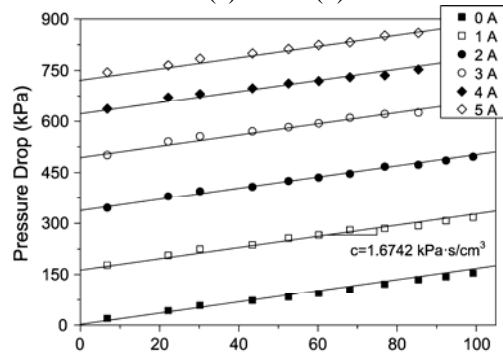


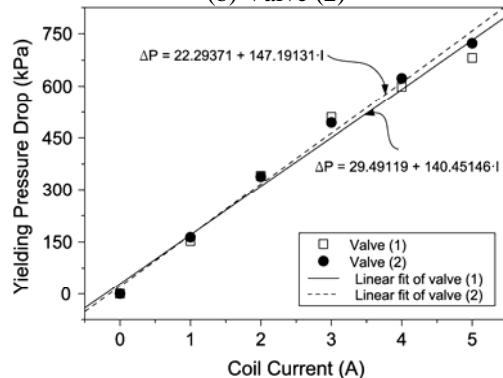
Fig. 5 Experimental setup for performance tests



(a) Valve (1)

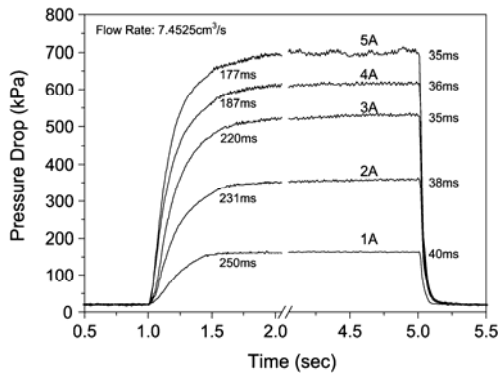


(b) Valve (2)

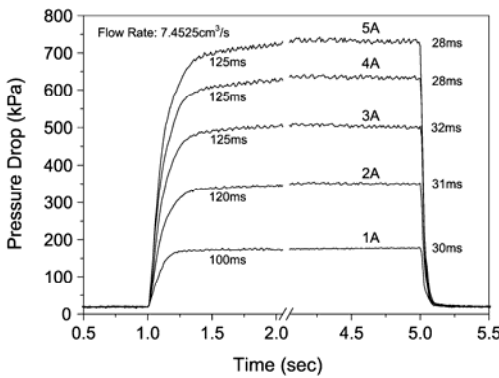


(c) Comparison result

Fig. 6 Static characteristic



(a) Valve (1)



(b) Valve (2)

Fig. 7 Step response characteristic

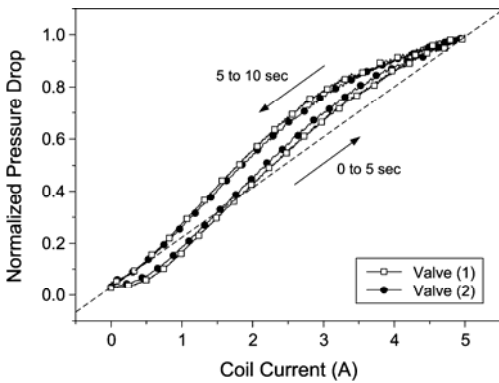


Fig. 8 Hysteresis characteristic

Fig. 8

MR

, Valve(2)가 Valve(1)
Yoke

MR

6.

MR

MR

가 MR

by-pass

가

MR

MR

MR

- (1) Yun-Joo Nam, Young-Jin Moon, Myeong-Kwan Park and Yuk-Hyung Lee 2006 "Electromagnetic Design Methodology for MR Fluid Actuator" *Transactions of the Korean Society of Mechanical Engineering*, Vol. 30-10 October 2006
- (2) W.H.Li, H. Du and N.Q.Guo 2003 "Finite Element Analysis and Simulation Evaluation of a Magnetorheological Valve" *Int J Adv Manuf Technol* (2003) 21:438-445
- (3) Jin-Hyeong Yoo and Norman M. Wereley 2002 "Design of a High-Efficiency Magnetorheological Valve" *Journal of Intelligent Material Systems and Structures*, Vol. 13-October 2002
- (4) Jin-Hyeong Yoo and Norman M. Wereley 2004 "Performance of a Magnetorheological Hydraulic Power Actuation System" *Journal of Intelligent Material Systems and Structures*, Vol. 15-November 2004
- (5) Kazuhiro YOSHIDA, Hiroyuki TAKAHASHI, Shinichi YOKOTA, Masashi KAWACHI and Kazuya EDAMURA "A BELLOWS-DRIVEN MOTION CONTROL SYSTEM USING A MAGNETO-RHEOLOGICAL FLUID" *Proc. 5th JFPS Int. Symp. on Fluid Power*, Nara 2002 ; 2; 403-408
- (6) Gregory H. Hitchcock, Faramarz Gordaninejad, Xiaojie Wang 2002 "A New By-Pass Fail-Safe, Magneto-Rheological Fluid Damper" *Proceedings of SPIE Conference on Smart Materials and Structures*, San Diego, March 2002