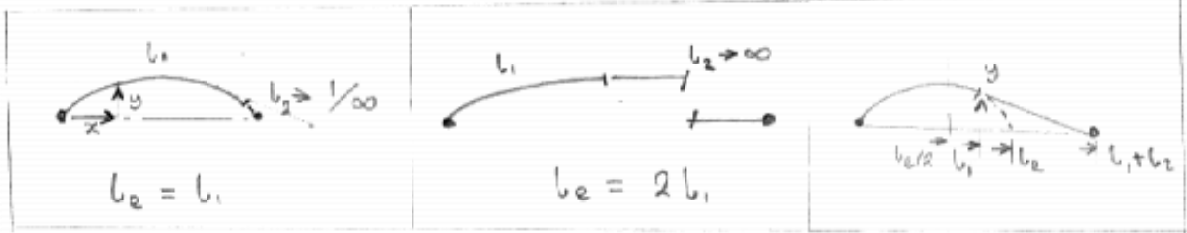


Buckling Effective Length of Hydraulic Ram

BAS003

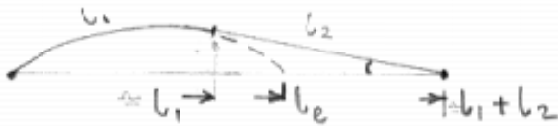


$l_e = l_1$

$l_e = 2 l_1$

$y = a \cdot \sin(\pi x / l_e)$, $dy/dx = (a\pi/l_e) \cos(\pi x / l_e)$

$l_e = l_1 (2 - l_1 / (l_1 + l_2))$ without account for sin function. ✓



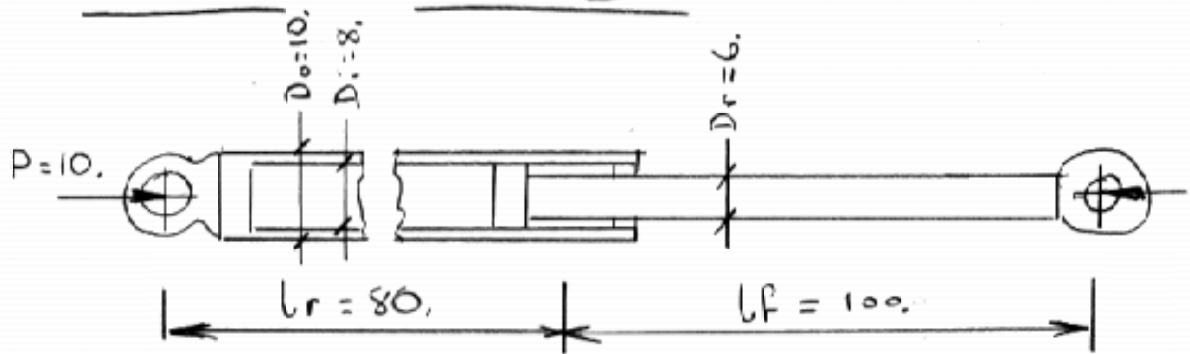
Match gradients,

$(a\pi/l_e) \cos(\pi l_1 / l_e) = -a \cdot \sin(\pi l_1 / l_e) / l_2$

$\tan(\pi l_1 / l_e) = - l_2 \pi / l_e$

$\tan(\pi l_1 / l_e) + l_2 \pi / l_e = 0$

● Solve for l_e when l_1 & l_2 are prescribed.



D_o D_i D_r
10. 8. 6.

Case	P	l_f	l_r
1	10	100.	80.

Case	P	P_h	f_{dl}	f_{dr}	U_e	U_e
1	.455	2.072	.354	.354	.115.	.115.

$$f_{dr} = 10 \left(4 / (\pi 6^2) \right) = .354$$

$$f_{pl} = 10 \left(4 / (\pi (8^2 - 6^2)) \right) = .455$$

$$f_{dl} = 10 \left(4 / (\pi (10^2 - 8^2)) \right) = .354$$

$$P_h = .455 (10^2 + 8^2) / (10^2 - 8^2)^2 = 2.073$$