

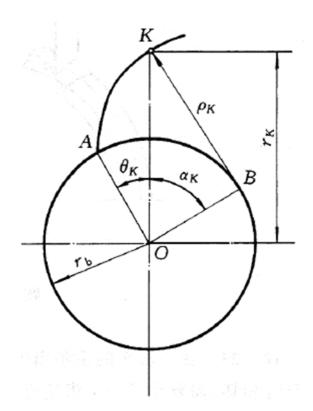
Mechanical Design

HW03 第03章 齿轮传动设计 作业

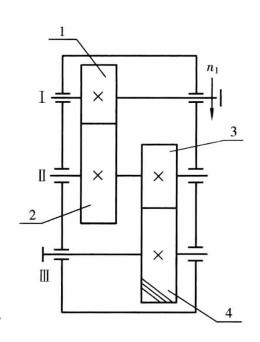
所有作业要求手写

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- 如图所示,已知基圆半径 $r_b = 50$ mm, $r_k = 65$ mm。
 - (1) 描述渐开线齿廓形成的过程, 并画出K点的压力角
 - (2) 求渐开线角 θ_k , 渐开线压力角 α_k , 曲率 半径 ρ_k .
- As shown in the figure, it is known that basic circle radius $r_b = 50$ mm, $r_k = 65$ mm.
 - (1) Describe the process of tooth profile formation of involute and draw the pressure angle of point *K*
 - (2) Try to find Involute angle θ_k , Pressure angle of involute α_k , and Curvature radius ρ_k .



- •图示齿轮减速机构,其中齿轮1、2为直齿轮,齿轮3、4为斜齿轮,试求:
 - (1) 轴 II、III 的转向;
 - (2) 在图中标出齿轮1、2和齿轮3、4的受力方向。
- The figure shows a gear reduction mechanism, in which gears 1 and 2 are spur gears and gears 3 and 4 are helical gears. Please determine:
 - (1) the direction of rotation of shafts II and III;
 - (2) mark the force directions of gears 1 and 2 and gears 3 and 4 in the figure.



- 一对直齿圆柱齿轮传动装置的参数如下:
 - 小齿轮齿数 $Z_s = 20$,大齿轮齿数 $Z_d = 40$
 - 齿轮传动的中心距 $a = 200 \, mm$
 - 小齿轮的转速 $n_s = 1500 \, rpm$
 - 齿轮模数 *m* = 5 *mm*
 - 接触疲劳极限 $\sigma_H = 1000 MPa$
 - 轮齿重合度 $\varepsilon = 1.8$
 - 载荷分布系数 $K_m = 1.2$, 动力系数 $K_v = 1.1$
 - 齿轮宽度 *b* = 20 *mm*
 - 额定载荷下,小齿轮的圆周力 $F_t = 5000 N$

• 试求:

- 1. 计算大齿轮的转速 n_d 和传动比 i。
- 2. 计算齿轮的圆周速度 v。
- 3. 根据给定的接触疲劳极限, 计算齿轮的接触应力 σ_H , 并判断是否满足接触疲劳强度要求。

- The parameters of a pair of spur gear transmission are as follows:
 - Number of teeth of small gear $Z_s = 20$, number of teeth of large gear $Z_d = 40$
 - Center distance of gear transmission a = 200 mm
 - Speed of small gear $n_s = 1500 \, rpm$
 - Gear module m = 5 mm
 - Contact fatigue limit $\sigma_H = 1000 MPa$
 - Gear tooth overlap $\varepsilon = 1.8$
 - Load distribution coefficient $K_m = 1.2$, dynamic coefficient $K_v = 1.1$
 - Gear width b = 20 mm
 - Under rated load, the circumferential force of small gear $F_t = 5000 N$
- Try to find:
 - 1. Calculate the rotational speed n_d and transmission ratio i of the large gear.
 - 2. Calculate the circumferential speed v of the gear.
 - 3. According to the given contact fatigue limit, calculate the contact stress σ_H of the gear and determine whether it meets the contact fatigue strength requirements.

- 一对标准圆柱齿轮传动,传动比为2,试问:
- 1. 哪一个齿轮的齿根应力大? 为什么?
- 2. 若大、小齿轮的材料、热处理硬度均相同,小齿轮的应力循环次数 $N_1 = 10^6 < N_0$,则它们的许用弯曲应力是否相等,为什么?

A pair of standard cylindrical gears, with a transmission ratio of 2, ask:

- 1. Which gear has a larger root stress? Why?
- 2. If the material and heat treatment hardness of the large and small gears are the same, and the number of stress cycles of the small gear is $N_1 = 10^6 < N_0$, are their allowable bending stresses equal? Why?



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Thank you~

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附加题 03.1

- 生活中处处是连杆。
- 1.请扫描绿色二维码,或观察学校校园巴士后门的对开车门连杆系统,画出机构运动简图,并在机构简图中大致画出车门处危险区。
- 2.如橙色和蓝色二维码,是深圳公交E11的公交车门开关门动作。请你画出这类四连杆车门的机构运动简图。(不需要画齿轮机构)
- 3.接上题,在蓝色二维码对应视频中,可以观察到该车门关门结束时候有一个抬升动作,请你分析这一动作对应的功能,是否有其他办法实现这一功能?





关于附加题的批改与答疑,请联系:

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附加题 03.1

- Life is full of linkages.
- 1. Please scan the green QR code, or observe the opposing door linkage system at the rear door of the campus bus of the school, draw a sketch of the movement of the mechanism, and roughly draw the danger zone at the door in the sketch of the mechanism.
- 2. As shown in the orange and blue QR codes, it is the opening and closing door movement of the bus door of Shenzhen Bus E11. Please draw this type of four-link door of the mechanism motion sketch. (It is not necessary to draw the gear mechanism)
- 3. Following the previous question, in the video corresponding to the blue QR code, it can be observed that there is a lifting action at the end of the door closing, please analyze the function corresponding to this action, is there any other way to realize this function?



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附加题 03.2

- 人字齿轮具有斜齿轮的优势,同时又可以防止齿轮之间 发生轴向位移,但为什么行星轮减速箱里面不用人字齿 轮呢?
- Herringbone gear has the advantage of helical gear, and can prevent the axial displacement between the gears, but Why do we use ordinary helical gears instead of herringbone gears in the planetary gear reducer?

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