

机械设计

Mechanical Design

HW04

第04章 轴承及轴设计

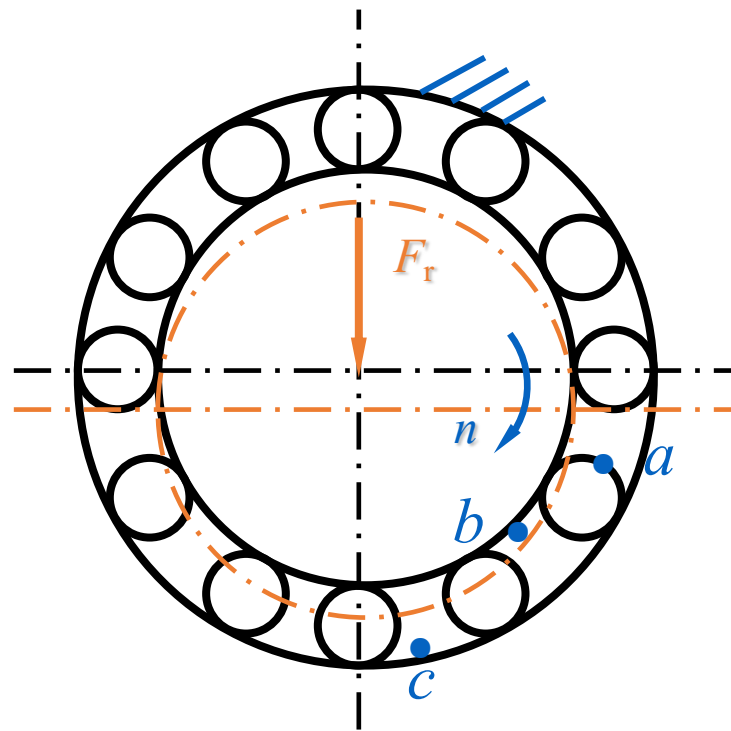
参考答案

所有作业要求手写

Autumn 2024

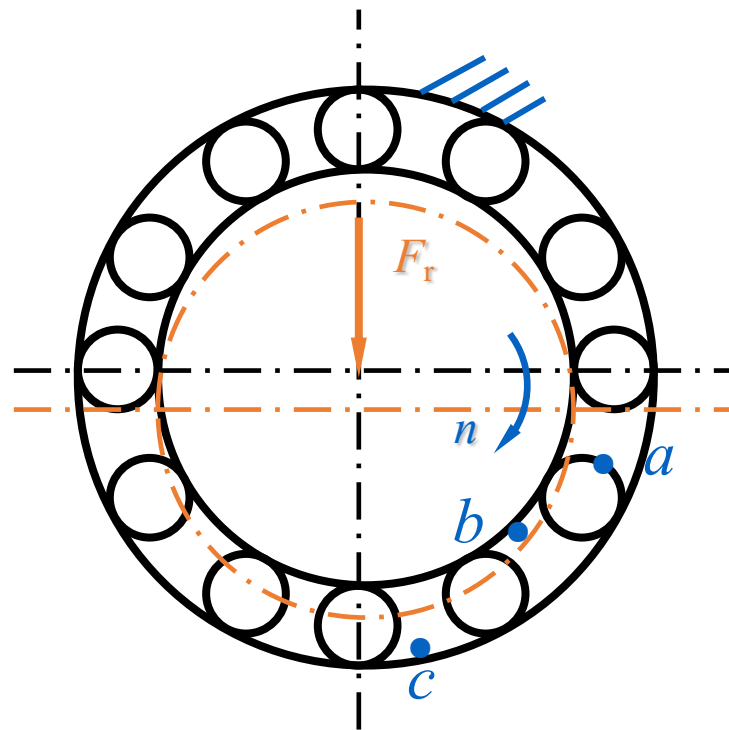
HW 04.1

- 如右图所示，当轴承仅受到纯径向力作用时，对于滚动体上一点 a 、内圈滚道接触点 b ，以及外圈滚道接触点 c ，请分别分析 a 、 b 、 c 三点的受力情况，并画出接触应力变化简图。



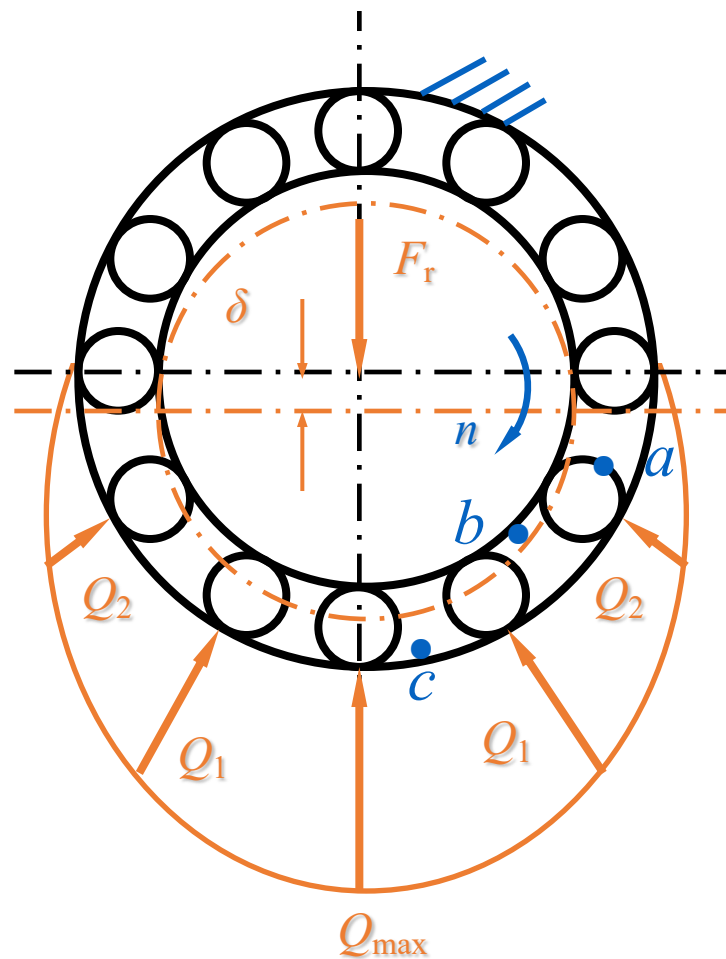
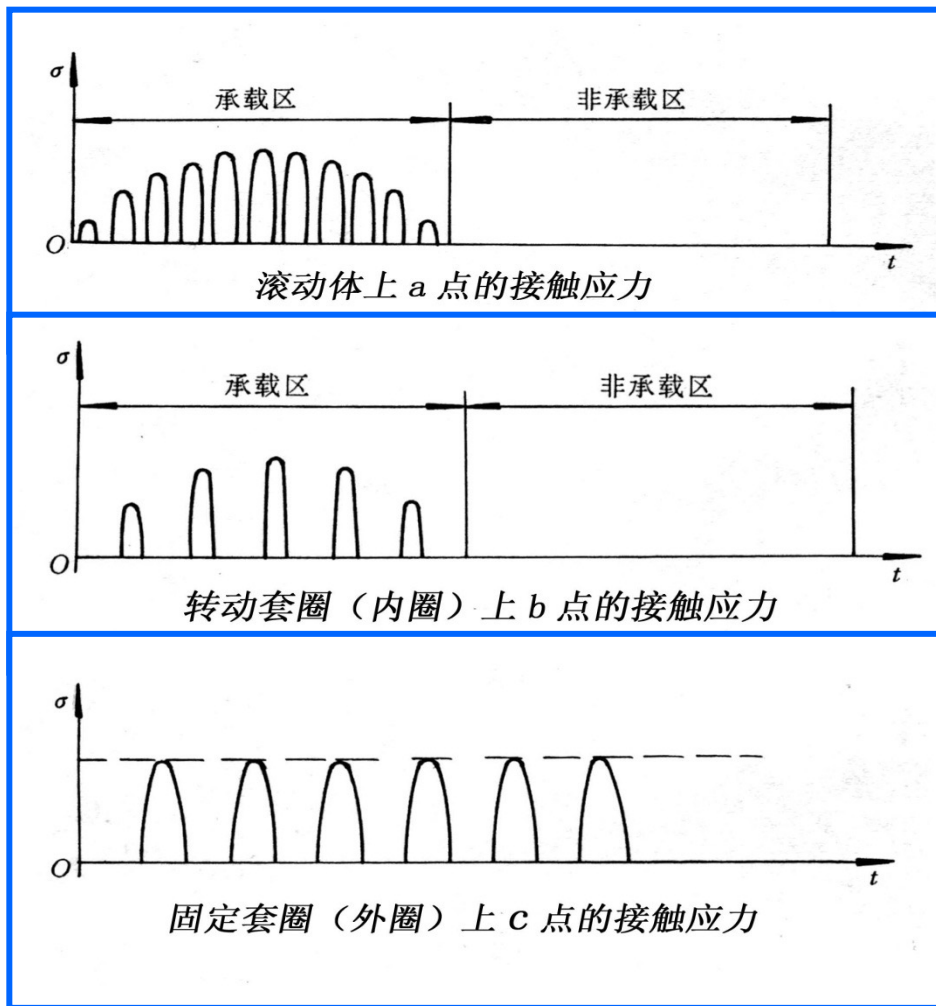
HW 04.1

- As shown in the figure on the right, when the bearing is only subjected to a pure radial force, analyze the force conditions at points a , b , and c on the rolling element, the inner ring raceway contact point, and the outer ring raceway contact point, respectively. Draw a simplified diagram of the contact stress variations



HW 04.1

接触应力变化情况：



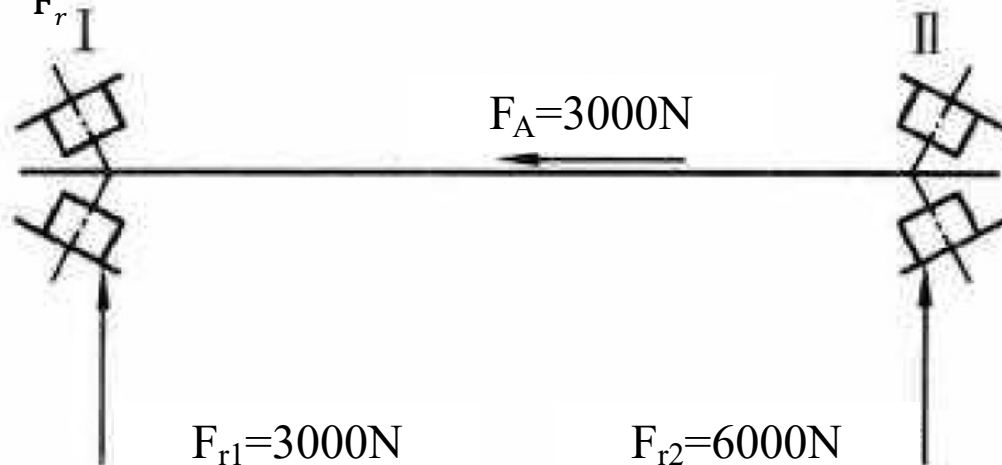
HW 04.2

- 某设备中的一转轴，两端用 30207E 型轴承（如图所示）。轴工作转速 $n=1450 \text{ r/min}$ ，在常温下工作 $f_1=1$ ，轴所受轴向载荷 $F_A=3000\text{N}$ ，轴承所受的径向负荷 $F_{r1}=3000\text{N}$ ， $F_{r2}=3000\text{N}$ ，设计寿命 $L_h=1500\text{h}$ ，负荷系数 $f_p=1.5$ 。

(1) 求轴承派生轴向力 S_1 、 S_2 的大小和方向

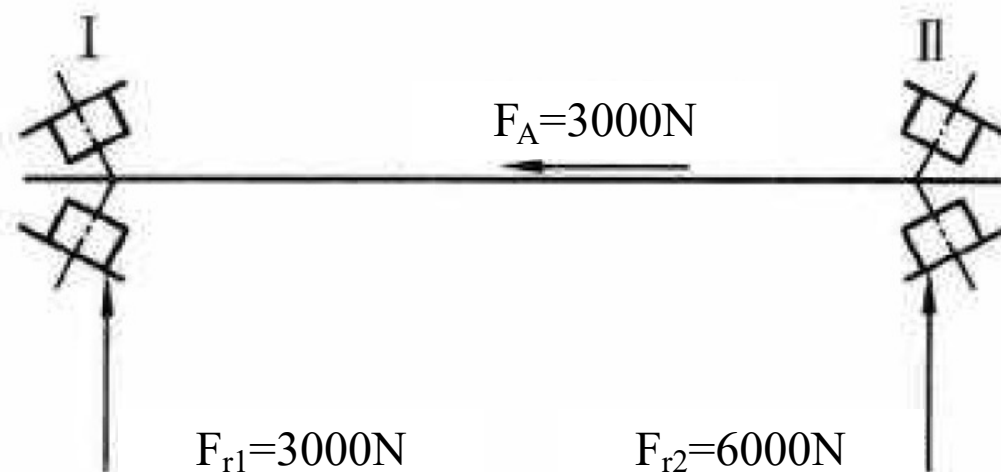
(2) 试校核该轴承是否满足寿命要求？

附：30207E 型轴承有关参数如下： $C_r=51500\text{N}$ ， $e=0.37$ ， $S=\frac{F_r}{2Y}$ ，当 $\frac{F_a}{F_r} \leq e$ 时， $X=1$ ， $Y=0$ ；当 $\frac{F_a}{F_r} > e$ 时， $X=0.4$ ， $Y=1.6$ 。寿命计算式： $L_h = \frac{10^6}{60n} \left(\frac{C_r}{P_r}\right)^\varepsilon (\varepsilon=10/3)$



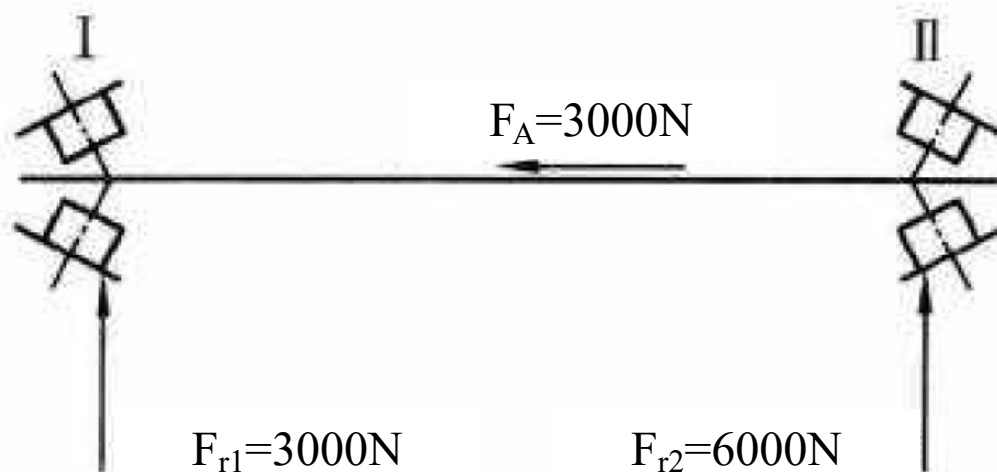
HW 04.2

- A certain shaft in a piece of equipment is supported at both ends by 30207E-type bearings (as shown in the figure). The shaft operates at a speed of $n=1450$ r/min, works at normal temperature with $f_1=1$, and is subjected to an axial load of $F_A=3000$ N. The radial loads on the bearings are $F_{r1}=3000$ N and $F_{r2}=3000$ N. The designed service life is $L_h=1500$ hours, and the load factor is $f_p=1.5$.



HW 04.2

- (1) Determine the magnitude and direction of the axial forces S_1 and S_2 derived from the bearing.
- (2) Please check whether the bearing meets the service life requirements.
 - Appendix: The relevant parameters for the 30207E type bearing are as follows:
 - $C_r=51500\text{N}$, $e=0.37$, $S=\frac{F_r}{2Y}$. When $\frac{F_a}{F_r} \leq e$, $X=1$, $Y=0$; When $\frac{F_a}{F_r} > e$, $X=0.4$, $Y=1.6$.
 - Service life calculation formula: $L_h = \frac{10^6}{60n} \left(\frac{C_r}{P_r}\right)^\varepsilon$ ($\varepsilon=10/3$)



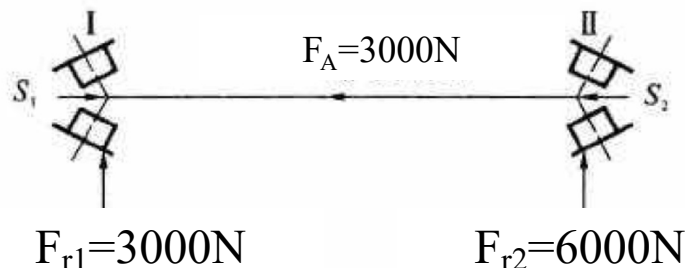
HW 04.2

(1) 求派生轴向力 S_1 、 S_2 的大小

$$S_1 = \frac{F_{r1}}{2Y} = \frac{3000}{2 \times 1.6} N = 938 N$$

$$S_2 = \frac{F_{r2}}{2Y} = \frac{6000}{2 \times 1.6} N = 1875 N$$

S_1 、 S_2 的方向如图所示：



$S_2 + F_A > S_1$ ，所以1轴承被“放松”，2轴承被“压紧”。

(2) 求轴承所受的轴向力

$$\begin{cases} F_{a1} = S_1 = 938 N \\ F_{a1} = S_2 + F_A = (1875 + 3000) N = 4875 N \end{cases} \quad \therefore F_{a1} = 4875 N$$

$$\begin{cases} F_{a2} = S_2 = 1875 N \\ F_{a2} = S_1 - F_A = (938 - 3000) N = -2062 N \end{cases} \quad \therefore F_{a2} = 1875 N$$

HW 04.2

(3) 求轴承的当量动载荷 P_r

$$\frac{F_{a1}}{F_{r1}} = \frac{4875}{3000} = 1.625 > e = 0.37$$

$$P_1 = f_p(XF_{r1} + YF_{a1}) = 1.5(0.4 \times 3000 + 1.6 \times 4875)N = 13500N$$

$$\frac{F_{a2}}{F_{r2}} = \frac{1875}{6000} = 0.3125 < e = 0.37$$

$$P_{r2} = f_p F_{r2} = 1.5 \times 6000N = 9000N$$

(4) 求轴承实际寿命 L_h

$$L_{h1} = \frac{10^6}{60n} \left(\frac{C_f}{P_{r1}} \right)^\varepsilon = \frac{10^6}{60 \times 1450} \times \left(\frac{51500 \times 1}{13500} \right)^{\frac{10}{3}} h = 997h$$

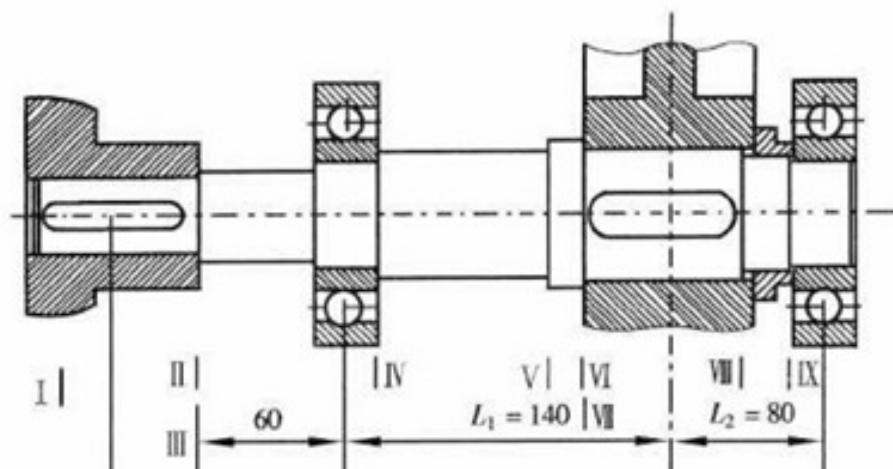
因为设计寿命要求1500h，所以不符合要求

$$L_{h2} = \frac{10^6}{60n} \left(\frac{C_f}{P_{r2}} \right)^\varepsilon = \frac{10^6}{60 \times 1450} \times \left(\frac{51500 \times 1}{9000} \right)^{\frac{10}{3}} h = 3852h$$

因为设计寿命要求1500h，所以符合要求。

HW 04.3

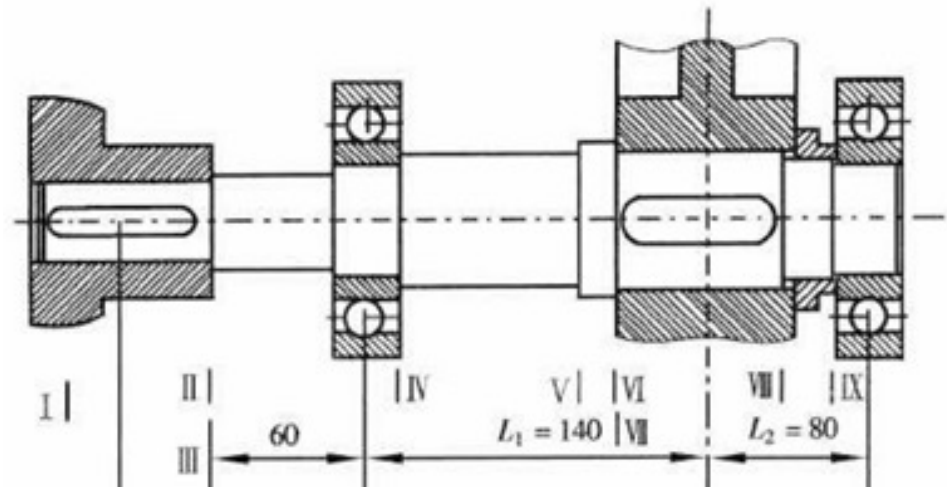
两级标准圆柱齿轮减速器输出轴的结构如图所示。已知齿轮分度圆直径 $d = 332 \text{ mm}$ ，作用在齿轮上的圆周力 $F_t = 7780 \text{ N}$ ，径向力 $F_r = 2860 \text{ N}$ ，轴向力 $F_n = 1100 \text{ N}$ ，单向工作。支点与齿轮中点的距离 $L_1 = 140 \text{ mm}$ ， $L_2 = 80 \text{ mm}$ 。



- 画出轴的受力简图；
- 计算支承反力；
- 画出轴的弯矩图、合成弯矩图及转矩图；
- 指出危险剖面的位置。

HW 04.3

The structure of the output shaft of a two-stage standard cylindrical gear reducer is shown in the Figure. It is known that the diameter of the gear indexing circle $d = 332$ mm, the circumferential force $F_t = 7780$ N, the radial force $F_r = 2860$ N, and the axial force $F_a = 1100$ N, which is working in one direction. The distance between the pivot point and the midpoint of the gear $L_1 = 140$ mm, $L_2 = 80$ mm.



- Draw a force sketch of the shaft;
- Calculate the support reaction force;
- Draw the bending moment diagram, synthetic bending moment diagram and torque diagram of the shaft;
- Indicate the location of the hazardous profile.

HW 04.3

(1) 轴的受力简图如例 7-1 图(b)所示。

(2) 求支承反力。

①求垂直面支承反力。

由 $\sum M_B = 0$, 得

$$-R_{AY}(L_1 + L_2) + F_1 L_2 = 0$$

$$R_{AY} = \frac{F_1 L_2}{L_1 + L_2} = \frac{7780 \times 80}{140 + 80} \text{ N} = 2830 \text{ N}$$

由 $\sum Y = 0$, 得

$$R_{BY} = F_1 - R_{AY} = (7780 - 2830) \text{ N} = 4950 \text{ N}$$

②求水平面支承反力。

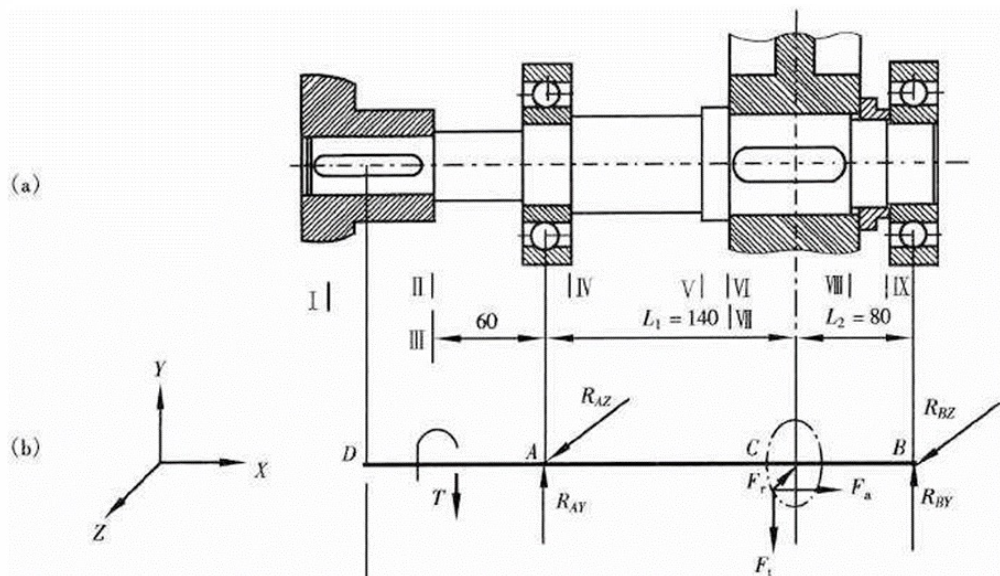
由 $\sum M_B = 0$, 得

$$-R_{AZ}(L_1 + L_2) - F_a \frac{d}{2} + F_r L_2 = 0$$

$$R_{AZ} = \frac{F_r L_2 - F_a d/2}{L_1 + L_2} = \frac{2860 \times 80 - 1100 \times (332/2)}{140 + 80} \text{ N} = 210 \text{ N}$$

由 $\sum Z = 0$, 得

$$R_{BZ} = F_r - R_{AZ} = (2860 - 210) \text{ N} = 2650 \text{ N}$$



HW 04.3

(3) 画出轴的弯矩图、合成弯矩图及转矩图。

① 垂直面弯矩 M_Y 图如例 7-1 图(c)所示。

C 点:

$$M_{CY} = R_{AY}L_1 = 2830 \times 140 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm} = 3.96 \times 10^5 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

② 水平面弯矩 M_Z 图如例 7-1 图(d)所示。

C 点左边:

$$M_{CZ} = R_{AZ}L_1 = 210 \times 140 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm} = 2.94 \times 10^4 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

C 点右边:

$$M'_{CZ} = R_{BZ}L_2 = 2650 \times 80 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm} = 2.12 \times 10^5 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

③ 合成弯矩 M 图如例 7-1 图(e)所示。

C 点左边:

$$M_C = \sqrt{M_{CY}^2 + M_{CZ}^2} = \sqrt{(3.96 \times 10^5)^2 + (2.94 \times 10^4)^2} \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm} \\ = 3.97 \times 10^5 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

C 点右边:

$$M'_C = \sqrt{M'_{CY}^2 + M'_{CZ}^2} = \sqrt{(3.96 \times 10^5)^2 + (2.12 \times 10^5)^2} \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm} \\ = 4.5 \times 10^5 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

④ 作转矩图如例 7-1 图(f)所示。

$$T = F_t \frac{d}{2} = 7780 \times \frac{332}{2} \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm} = 1.29 \times 10^6 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

⑤ 作计算弯矩图如例 7-1 图(g)所示。

该轴单向工作, 转矩产生的剪切应力按脉动循环应力考虑, 取 $\alpha = 0.6$ 。

C 点左边:

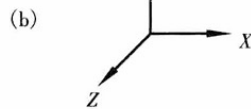
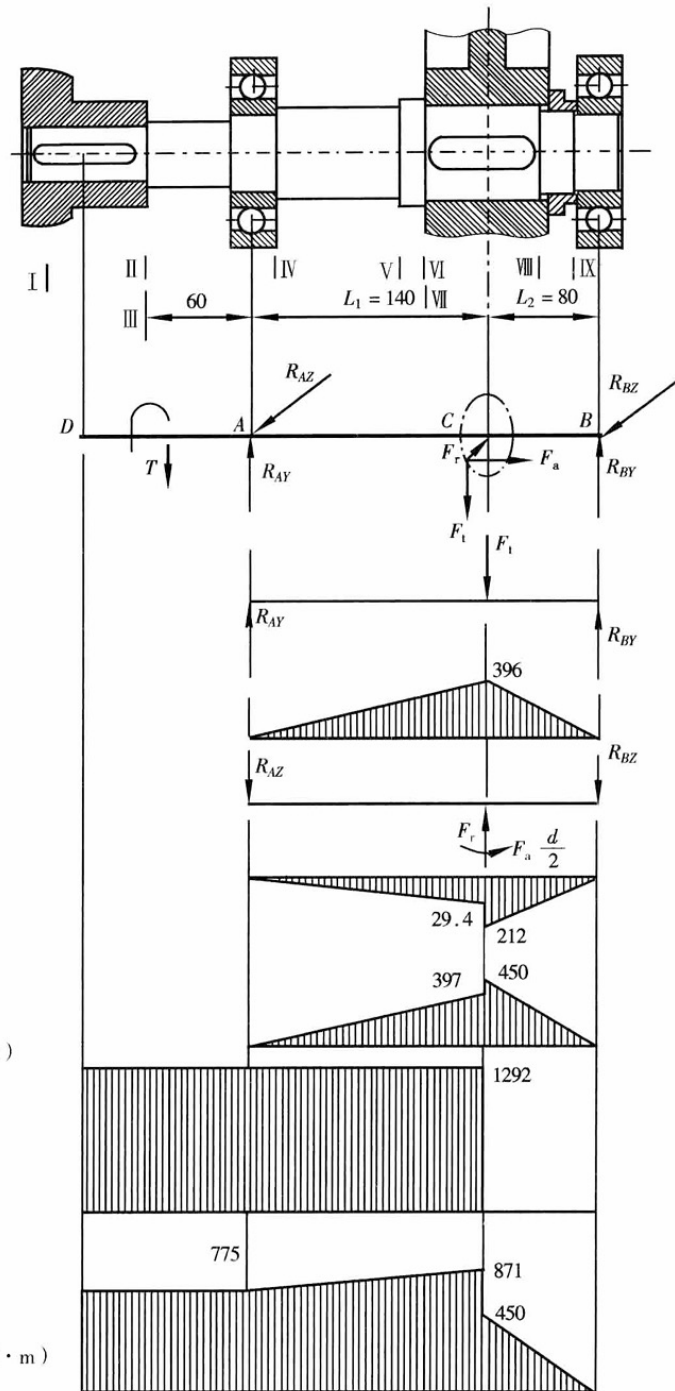
$$M_{caC} = \sqrt{M_C^2 + (\alpha T_C)^2} = \sqrt{(3.97 \times 10^5)^2 + (0.6 \times 1.29 \times 10^6)^2} \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm} \\ = 8.71 \times 10^5 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

C 点右边:

$$M'_{caC} = \sqrt{M'_C{}^2 + (\alpha T'_C)^2} = \sqrt{(4.5 \times 10^5)^2 + (0.6 \times 0)^2} \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm} \\ = 4.5 \times 10^5 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

D 点:

$$M_{caD} = \sqrt{M_D^2 + (\alpha T_D)^2} = \alpha T = 0.6 \times 1.29 \times 10^6 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm} = 7.75 \times 10^5 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$



(c) M_Y (N·m)

(d) M_Z (N·m)

(e) $M = \sqrt{M_Y^2 + M_Z^2}$ (N·m)

(f) T (N·m)

(g) $M_{ca} = \sqrt{M^2 + (\alpha T)^2}$ (N·m)

HW 04.3

(4) 指出危险剖面的位置。

例 7-1 图(a)中, I ~ IX 均为有应力集中的剖面, 均有可能是危险剖面。其中 I ~ IV 剖面的计算弯矩相同。II 剖面与 III 剖面相比较, 只是应力集中影响不同, 可以取应力集中系数较大者进行验算即可。同理, VI、VII 剖面承载情况也比较接近, 可取应力集中系数较大者进行验算。



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Thank you~

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