

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

MECH 325 - MECHANICAL DESIGN I

ASSIGNMENT 1

Gear Train Design

GROUP C2

Team Member:

Kota Chang

Chuan Du

Donney Fan

Dvir Hilu

Michael Ko

Priyansh Malik

Darren Tong

Student Number:

12345678

12345678

12345678

12345678

12345678

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12345678

September 30, 2018

Velocity = 12345 mm/sec

Cost = \$1245

Performance Metric = 12345 mm/\$s

1 Summary

2 Appendix

2.1 Power Screw Analysis

The objective of this section is to verify the power screw is self-locking and find the minimum required torque and rotational speed needed to lift the 2500 kg load at 4 mm/sec. Self-locking is ensured when the coefficient of thread friction is greater than a threshold defined as follows:

$$f > \tan(\lambda) \quad (1)$$

$$\tan \lambda = \frac{l}{\pi d_m} = 0.0335$$

Since $f = 0.08 > \tan \lambda = 0.03$, the current design is self-locking.

The torque required to lift a load with gravitational force F is:

$$\tau = \frac{F d_m}{2} \left(\frac{l + \pi f d_m}{\pi d_m - f l} \right) \quad (2)$$

Parameters			
Symbol	Value	Units	Description
F	2500×9.81	N	Axial compressive force
d	60	mm	Major diameter
d_m	57	mm	Mean diameter, $d - \frac{l}{2}$
l	6	mm	Pitch
f	0.08	N/A	Friction Coefficient

A torque of 79.5 Nm is required to lift the load where efficiency losses in the power screw is accounted for by the friction coefficient, f .

2.2 Worm Gear Analysis

Worm gears are used in high torque applications but they are subject to efficiency losses during operation. Calculating this value allows us to find the gear train required to raise the load.

$$\eta = \frac{\cos \phi_n - f \tan \lambda}{\cos \phi_n + f \cot \lambda} \quad (3)$$

The helix angle component is as follows:

$$\tan \lambda = \frac{p_x}{\pi d_p} = 0.4074366 \quad (4)$$

We find the worm gear is therefore 80.34% efficient.

Parameters			
Symbol	Value	Units	Description
N_G	18	N/A	Number of teeth on worm drive gear
N_w	2	N/A	2-thread worm
ϕ_n	14.5	degrees	Pressure angle
l	16	mm	pitch
p_x	32	mm	Axial pitch
d_p	25	mm	Worm pitch diameter
d_s	20	mm	Worm shaft diameter

The 2-threaded worm gear engages with an 18 teeth worm drive nut. For each 9 revolution of the worm gear, the nut completes 1 revolution, resulting in a 9 fold torque increase.

$$\frac{\tau}{9\eta_{worm}} = \frac{79.5}{9(0.8034)} = 11.0Nm$$

Therefore, the system requires 11.0 Nm to reach the worm gear.

2.3 Motor Torque and Gear Reduction

The motor provided has the following torque-speed curve. The maximum power output occurs when the motor operates at 2500 rpm with 2.5 Nm of torque.

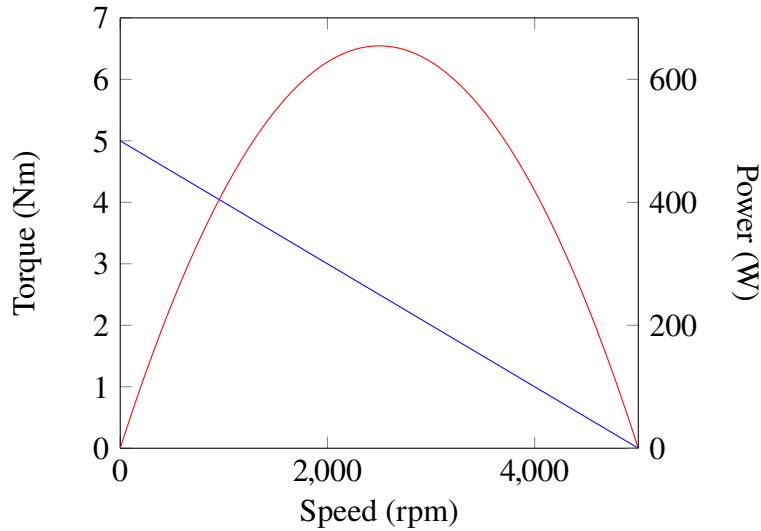


Figure 1: Torque and power curve for chosen motor. Blue shows the torque and red shows the power output. Power is maximized at 2500 rpm.

The relationship to determine train value given torque specifications, e is:

$$e = \frac{T_{out}}{T_{in}f_g} = \frac{11}{2.5}f_g = 4.4f_g \quad (5)$$

where T_{out} = torque output, T_{in} = torque input, and f_g = gear efficiency.

Spur gears are selected for their efficiency, between 94 - 98 %, and simplicity. We assume the lower bound of efficiency.

$$\text{(simple two-gear system)} \quad e = \frac{4.4}{0.94} = 4.68 \quad (6)$$

$$\text{(compound four-gear system)} \quad e = \frac{4.4}{(0.94)(0.94)} = 5.0 \quad (7)$$

If only two gears are used, select gear ratio to be at least 4.68. If a compound four gear system is appropriate, select gear ratio to be at least 5.0.