```
clc; clear;
rd = 180/pi; %弧度与角度转换
dr = pi/180;
r0 = 22; %基圆半径, 初始值
rr = 18; %滚子半径
h = 35; %行程
e = 14; %偏距
deltar0 = 0.5; %基圆半径增加值
alpha1allow = 35*dr;
alpha2allow = 65*dr;
rhominallow = 0.35*rr;
delta1 = 30*dr; %转换成弧度
delta2 = 180*dr;
delta3 = 70*dr;
delta4 = 80*dr;
%delta12 两部分累加的角度
delta12 = delta1 + delta2;
delta13 = delta1 + delta2 + delta3;
delta14 = delta1 + delta2 + delta3 + delta4;
%假定凸轮按照间隔角度转动
deltaDeg = 5; %间隔5度
omega1 = 1; %凸轮转速
deg = 0:deltaDeg:360; %凸轮转动度数
N = length(deg); %转动1周, 计算的点数
%%程序中变量的说明
% rhomin = 1000; deltarhomin = 0; %理论轮廓最小曲率半径及对用的凸轮转角
% alpha1max = 0; deltaalpha1max = 0; % 推程最最大压力角及对用的凸轮转角弧度
% alpha2max = 0; deltaa2pha1max = 0; % 回程最最大压力角及对用的凸轮转角弧度
% %x y xr xr 分别为理论和实际轮廓数据点
%从动件运动规律
while 1
s0 = sqrt(r0*r0 - e*e);
rhomin = 1000;deltarhomin = 0;
alpha1max = 0; deltaalpha1max = 0;
alpha2max = 0; deltaa2pha1max = 0;
for n = 1:N
rdeg = deg(n)*dr; %转动角度转化为弧度
%近休止阶段
if rdeg <= delta1</pre>
s(n) = 0; v(n) = 0;
ds = v(n);
%推程阶段
elseif rdeg > delta1 && rdeg <= delta12</pre>
t=(rdeg-delta1)/(delta2);
s(n) = h*(10*t*t*t-15*t*t*t+6*t*t*t*t);
v(n) = 30*h*t*t*(1-2*t+t*t)/delta2;
ds=v(n);
%计算推程压力角
alpha1 = atan((abs(ds) - e)/(s(n) + s0));
%选出推程最大的压力角
if alpha1 > alpha1max
alpha1max = alpha1;
deltaalphalmax = rdeg;
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end
%远休止阶段
elseif rdeg > delta12 && rdeg <= delta13</pre>
s(n) = h; v(n) = 0;
ds = v(n);
%回程阶段
elseif rdeg > delta13 && rdeg <= delta14</pre>
degback = rdeg - delta13;
s(n) = 0.5*h*(1 + cos(pi*degback/delta4));
v(n) = -0.5*pi*h*sin(pi*degback/delta4)/(delta4);
ds = v(n);
%计算回程压力角
alpha2 = atan((abs(ds) + e)/(s(n) + s0));
if alpha2 > alpha2max
alpha2max = alpha2;
deltaalpha2max = rdeg;
end
end
rho = 0; %公式
if rho < rhomin</pre>
rhomin = rho;
deltarhomin = rdeg;
end
%计算理论轮廓曲线
x(n) = (s0 + s(n))*sin(rdeg) + e*cos(rdeg);
y(n) = (s0 + s(n))*cos(rdeg) - e*sin(rdeg);
%对delta的导数
dx(n) = (ds - e)*sin(rdeg) + (s0 + s(n))*cos(rdeg);
dv(n) = (ds - e)*cos(rdeg) - (s0 + s(n))*sin(rdeg);
%计算实际轮廓曲线
stheta = dx(n)/(sqrt(dx(n)*dx(n) + dy(n)*dy(n)));
ctheta = -dy(n) / (sqrt(dx(n)*dx(n) + dy(n)*dy(n)));
%内包络轮廓,用"-"号
xr(n) = x(n) - rr*ctheta;
yr(n) = y(n) - rr*stheta;
end %for
%如果不满足设计参数,可以调整基圆半径的大小
if alphalmax > alphalallow || alpha2max > alpha2allow %|| rhomin-rr<rhominallow</pre>
r0 = r0 + deltar0;
continue;
else
break;
end
end
%打印相关参数参数,并画出凸轮轮廓图
fprintf('基圆半径\n');
fprintf('%6.4f\n', r0);
fprintf('推程最大压力角,相应凸轮转角\n');
fprintf('%6.4f %6.4f\n',alpha1max*rd,deltaalpha1max*rd);
fprintf('回程最大压力角,相应凸轮转角\n');
fprintf('%6.4f %6.4f\n',alpha2max*rd,deltaalpha2max*rd);
fprintf('凸轮实际轮廓曲线的最小曲率半径,相应凸轮转角\n');
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fprintf('%6.4f %6.4f\n', rr, 0);
%-----输出理论轮廓数据-----
fprintf('Results: nominal profile points \n');
fprintf('n x y \n');
for i = 1:N
fprintf('%d\t %6.4f\t %6.4f \n', i,x(i),y(i));
%-----输出理论轮廓数据-----
fprintf('Results: actual profile points \n');
fprintf('n x y \n');
for i = 1:N
fprintf('%d\t %6.4f\t %6.4f \n', i,xr(i),yr(i));
figure(1)
hold on; grid on; axis equal;
title('偏置直动滚子推杆盘形凸轮设计')
xlabel('x/mm');
ylabel('y/mm');
plot(x,y, 'r-');
ct = linspace(0, 2*pi);
plot(r0*cos(ct), r0*sin(ct), 'g-'); %基圆
plot(e*cos(ct), e*sin(ct), 'c-'); %偏置圆
plot(xr,yr, 'b-');
figure(2)
plot(deg,s,'r-')
```