

2K-H 行星传动的极限传动比

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摘要 在行星轮系机构综合中, 研究行星轮数目与极限传动比的关系有着极其重要的意义。本文根据 2K-H 行星轮系机构的同心条件、安装条件和邻接条件, 采用统一的符号, 对满足上述条件的所有(六种) 2K-H 行星轮系机构, 导出了行星轮个数与极限传动比的统一关系式, 得到了所有 2K-H 行星轮系机构的极限传动比计算公式, 为 2K-H 行星轮系机构的综合提供了理论根据。

关键词 行星轮系; 极限传动比; 同心条件; 安装条件; 邻接条件

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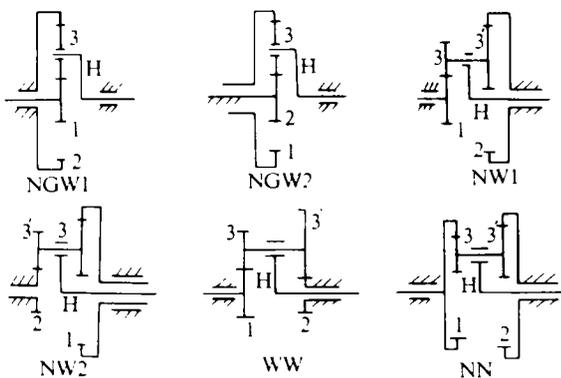
行星轮系传动具有体积小、重量轻、传动比范围大、效率高、能适应各种不同工作条件等优点, 因而在工业上得到了广泛的应用。2K-H 行星轮系机构是最简单、应用也最广泛的一类行星轮系机构, 但在理论研究方面, 尚待完善。本文通过引入一些记号, 对所有 2K-H 行星轮系机构进行统一处理, 建立了行星轮系机构的极限传动比与行星轮数目之间的关系, 从而较完整地解决了 2K-H 行星轮系机构的这一综合问题。

1 2K-H 行星轮系机构的类型、记号及其运动条件

1.1 类型与记号

2K-H 行星轮系机构是指由两个太阳轮(一个固定, 一个活动)和一个系杆所组成的单自由度行星轮机构, 它有六种基本类型, 如右图所示。

用 Z_1 、 Z_2 表示活动太阳轮与固定太阳轮的齿数, Z_3 、 Z_3' 表示与活动太阳轮及固定太阳轮相啮合的行星轮齿数, H 表示系杆。设 $k=Z_3/Z_3'$, 显然 NGW1、NGW2 两种类型分别为 NW1 和 NW2 在 $k=1$ 时的特例。由此 NW1、NW2、



WW、NN 四种类型即可代表全部 2K-H 行星机构。

引入记号 δ_1, δ_2 分别表示太阳轮 1 与行星轮 3 及太阳轮 2 与行星轮 3' 的啮合类型, 记

$$\delta_1 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{轮 1 与轮 3 外啮合} \\ -1 & \text{轮 1 与轮 3 内啮合} \end{cases}; \quad \delta_2 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{轮 2 与轮 3' 外啮合} \\ -1 & \text{轮 2 与轮 3' 内啮合} \end{cases}$$

因此对应上述四种基本类型有

$$\text{NW}_1: (\delta_1, \delta_2) = (1, -1), \quad \text{NW}_2: (\delta_1, \delta_2) = (-1, 1);$$

$$\text{WW}: (\delta_1, \delta_2) = (1, 1), \quad \text{NN}: (\delta_1, \delta_2) = (-1, -1)$$

由此, 六种类型的 2K-H 行星轮系机构的传动比可统一写成

$$i_{12}^H = \frac{n_1 - n_H}{O - n_H} = \left(-\delta_1 \frac{Z_3}{Z_1} \right) \left(-\delta_2 \frac{Z_2}{Z_3} \right) = \delta_1 \delta_2 k Z_2 / Z_1$$

记

$$i = k Z_2 / Z_1$$

故

$$i_{1H} = n_1 / n_H = 1 - \delta_1 \delta_2 i \quad (1-1)$$

1.2 运动条件

设 λ 为行星轮的个数, 各齿轮均为标准渐开线直齿轮, 且模数相等。为保证正常运动, 各齿轮齿数的选配必须满足下述条件:

$$\text{i 同心条件: } Z_1 + \delta_1 Z_3 = Z_2 + \delta_2 Z_3 \quad (1-2)$$

$$\text{ii 安装条件: } \frac{Z_2 Z_3 + \delta_3 Z_1 Z_3'}{\lambda Z_3} = r \quad (1-3)$$

$\delta_3 = \pm 1$ 表示两种安装条件^[2], r 为整数。

$$\text{iii 邻接条件: } \begin{cases} (Z_1 + \delta_1 Z_3) \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \geq Z_3 + 2, & (k \geq 1) \\ (Z_1 + \delta_1 Z_3) \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \geq Z_3' + 2, & (k < 1) \end{cases} \quad (1-4)$$

联立(1-1)~(1-3)式得

$$\begin{cases} Z_1 = \lambda r k / (i + \delta_3) \\ Z_2 = i \lambda r / (i + \delta_3) \\ Z_3 = \lambda r k (i - k) / [(i + \delta_3)(\delta_1 k - \delta_2)] \\ Z_3' = \lambda r (i - k) / [(i + \delta_3)(\delta_1 k - \delta_2)] \end{cases} \quad (1-5)$$

将式(1-5)代入(1-4), 即可得满足传动和同心、安装及邻接诸条件的 2K-H 行星轮系机构的约束方程 (注意到 $r / (i + \delta_3) > 0$)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\delta_1 i - \delta_2}{\delta_1 k - \delta_2} \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \geq \frac{i - k}{\delta_1 k - \delta_2} + 2 \frac{(i + \delta_3)}{\lambda r k}, & (k \geq 1) \\ \frac{\delta_1 i - \delta_2}{\delta_1 k - \delta_2} \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \geq \frac{i - k}{k(\delta_1 k - \delta_2)} + 2 \frac{(i + \delta_3)}{\lambda r k}, & (k < 1) \end{cases} \quad (1-6)$$

2 极限传动比的导出

2.1 $k \geq 1$

由式(1-6)经整理有

$$\frac{i}{\delta_1 k - \delta_2} \left[1 - \delta_1 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} + \frac{2(\delta_1 k - \delta_2)}{\lambda r k} \right] \leq \frac{k - \delta_2 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}}{\delta_1 k - \delta_2} - \frac{2\delta_3}{\lambda r k}$$

显然 $1 - \delta_1 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} + \frac{2(\delta_1 k - \delta_2)}{\lambda r k} > 0$, 故

$$\frac{i}{\delta_1 k - \delta_2} \leq \frac{\left(k - \delta_2 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}\right) / (\delta_1 k - \delta_2) - 2\delta_3 / \lambda r k}{1 - \delta_1 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} + 2(\delta_1 k - \delta_2) / \lambda r k} \quad (2-1)$$

因 $\frac{i}{\delta_1 k - \delta_2} = \frac{-\delta_1 \delta_2 i}{-\delta_1 \delta_2 (\delta_1 k - \delta_2)} = \frac{i_{1H} - 1}{\delta_1 - \delta_2 k} = \frac{i_{1H}}{\delta_1 - \delta_2 k} - \frac{1}{\delta_1 - \delta_2 k}$

令 $i_{1H} = i_{1H} / (\delta_1 - \delta_2 k)$, 代入式(2-1)整理得

$$i_{1H} \leq \frac{1 - \delta_1 \delta_2 k + 2(\delta_1 k - \delta_2)(1 + \delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_3) / \lambda r k}{\left[1 - \delta_1 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} + 2(\delta_1 k - \delta_2) / \lambda r k\right] (\delta_1 - \delta_2 k)} \quad (2-2)$$

令上式右端为 $f(r)$, 故有 $i_{1H} \leq f(r)$ (2-3)

$$\frac{df}{dr} = \frac{2 \left[k + \delta_3 - (\delta_2 + \delta_1 \delta_3) \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \right]}{\lambda k r^2 \left[1 - \delta_1 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} + 2(\delta_1 k - \delta_2) / \lambda r k \right]^2}$$

令 $a = k + \delta_3 - (\delta_2 + \delta_1 \delta_3) \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$

i $\delta_3 = 1$

此时对 (δ_1, δ_2) 的任意组合, 均有 $a \geq 0$, $f(r)$ 递增, $r \in [1, \infty]$, $f_{\max} = f_{(\infty)}$;

ii $\delta_3 = -1$

对 NW1: (1, -1), NN: (-1, -1), WW: (1, 1) 均有 $a \geq 0$, $f(r)$ 递增, 由同心条件式(1-2)不难看出, 上述三种类型的 $i \geq 1$, $r \in [0, \infty)$, 故 $f_{\max} = f_{(\infty)}$;

对 NW2: (-1, 1), 如果 $k \geq 1 + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$, $a \geq 0$, $f(r)$ 递增, 此时可证明 (附录 A) $i > 1$, $r \in [1, \infty)$, $f_{\max} = f_{(\infty)}$;

如果 $k < 1 + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$, $a < 0$, $f(r)$ 递减, 同上可证明: $1 + 2Z_3 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} / (Z_3 + 2) \leq k < 1 + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$ 时, $i > 1$, $r \in [1, \infty)$, $f_{\max} = f_{(1)}$; $1 \leq k < 1 + 2Z_3 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} / (Z_3 + 2)$ 时, $i \leq 1$, $r \in [-\infty, 0)$, $f_{\max} = f_{(-\infty)} = f_{(\infty)}$.

综上所述: $k \geq 1$ 时, $i_{1H} \leq f_{\max}$

$$\begin{cases} f_{\max} = f_{(\infty)} = \frac{1 - \delta_1 \delta_2 k}{\left(1 - \delta_1 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}\right) (\delta_1 - \delta_2 k)} \\ \text{或 } f_{\max} = f_{(1)} = \frac{-(k+1) + 4(k+1) / \lambda k}{\left[1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} - 2(k+1) / \lambda k\right] (k+1)} \end{cases} \quad (2-4)$$

$$\text{(NW2, } \delta_2 = -1 \text{ 且 } 1 + \frac{2Z_3 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}}{Z_3 + 2} \leq k < 1 + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \text{ 时)}$$

2.2 $k < 1$

同上, 由式(1-6)得

$$i'_{1H} \leq \frac{1/k - \delta_1\delta_2 + 2(\delta_1k - \delta_2)(1 + \delta_1\delta_2\delta_3)/\lambda rk}{\left[1/k - \delta_1\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda} + 2(\delta_1k - \delta_2)/\lambda rk\right](\delta_1 - \delta_2k)} \quad (2-5)$$

令上式右端为 $f_{(r)}$, 有 $i'_{1H} \leq f_{(r)}$

$$\frac{df}{dr} = \frac{2\left[1 + \delta_3/k - (\delta_2 + \delta_1\delta_3)\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda}\right]}{\lambda k r^2 \left[1/k - \delta_1\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda} + 2(\delta_1k - \delta_2)/\lambda rk\right]^2}$$

令
$$a = 1 + \delta_3/k - (\delta_2 + \delta_1\delta_3)\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda}$$

(i) $\delta_3=1$

对 (δ_1, δ_2) 的任意组合, 均有 $a > 0$, $r \in [1, \infty)$, $f_{(r)}$ 递增, $f_{\max} = f_{(\infty)}$;

(ii) $\delta_3=-1$

对 NW2: $(-1, 1)$, WW: $(1, 1)$, NN: $(-1, -1)$, 均有 $a < 0$, $f_{(r)}$ 递减, 由同心条件式(1-2)不难看出, 上述三种类型 $i < 1$, $r \in (-\infty, -1]$, $f_{\max} = f_{(-\infty)} = f_{(\infty)}$;

对 NW1: $(1, -1)$, 如果 $k \leq 1/\left(1 + 2\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda}\right)$, $a < 0$, $f_{(r)}$ 递减, 此时可证明 (附录 A), $i < 1$, $r \in (-\infty, -1]$, $f_{\max} = f_{(-\infty)} = f_{(\infty)}$; 若 $1/\left(1 + 2\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda}\right) < k < 1$, $a > 0$, $f_{(r)}$ 递增, 同上可证明:

当 $1/\left(1 + 2\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda}\right) < k \leq 1/\left[1 + 2Z_3\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda}/(Z_3 + 2)\right]$ 时, $i < 1$, $r \in (-\infty, -1]$, $f_{\max} = f_{(-1)}$; 当 $1/\left[1 + 2Z_3\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda}/(Z_3 + 2)\right] < k < 1$ 时, $i \geq 1$, $r \in [0, \infty)$, $f_{\max} = f_{(\infty)}$.

综上所述: 当 $k \leq 1$ 时, $i'_{1H} \leq f_{\max}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_{\max} = \frac{1/k - \delta_1\delta_2}{\left[1/k - \delta_1\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda}\right](\delta_1 - \delta_2k)}, \text{ 或} \\ f_{\max} = \frac{[1/k + 1 - 4(k+1)/\lambda k]}{\left[1/k - \sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda} - 2(k+1)/\lambda k\right](k+1)} \end{array} \right. \quad (2-6)$$

(NW1, $\delta_3 = -1$ 且 $1/\left(1 + 2\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda}\right) < k \leq 1/\left[1 + 2Z_3\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda}/(Z_3 + 2)\right]$ 时)

3 极限传动比 $i_{1H\lim}$ 及变量 r 的范围

由上节可知, $i_{1H\lim} = (\delta_1 - \delta_2k)f_{\max}$. 若 $\delta_1 - \delta_2k > 0$, 有极大值 $i_{1H\max}$, 若 $\delta_1 - \delta_2k < 0$, 有极小值 $i_{1H\min}$.

3.1 $k \geq 1$

此时, $i_{1H\lim} = \frac{1 - \delta_1\delta_2k}{1 - \delta_1\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda}}$; 或 $i_{1H\min} = \frac{k + 1 - 4(k+1)/\lambda k}{1 + \sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda} - 2(k+1)/\lambda k}$

(NW2, $\delta_3 = -1$ 且 $k_1 \leq k \leq k_0$ 时, $k_1 = 1 + 2Z_3\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda}/(Z_3 + 2)$; $k_0 = 1 + 2\sin\frac{\pi}{\lambda}$, 下同)

对于给定 λ 、 k 及类型 (δ_1, δ_2) 的行星轮系机构, 要获得 i_{1H} 的传动比, 由式(2-2)可知, r 的选择范围是

$$\begin{cases} r \geq \frac{2i_{1H\min}(\delta_2 + \delta_1\delta_3 - \delta_2i_{1H})}{\lambda k(i_{1H\min} - i_{1H})} > 0, (r > 0) \\ r \leq \frac{2i_{1H\min}(\delta_2 + \delta_1\delta_3 - \delta_2i_{1H})}{\lambda k(i_{1H\min} - i_{1H})} < 0, (r < 0) \end{cases} \quad (3-1)$$

对 NW1, $\delta_3 = -1$ 且 $k_1 \leq k \leq k_0$ 时,

$$r \geq \frac{i_{1H\min}(i_{1H} - 2)}{i_{1H}(i_{1H\min} - 2) + \frac{\lambda k}{2}(i_{1H} - i_{1H\min})}$$

3.2 $k < 1$

此时

$$i_{1H\min} = \frac{1 - k\delta_1\delta_2}{1 - \delta_1 k \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}}$$

或

$$i_{1H\max} = \frac{1/k + 1 - 4(k+1)/\lambda k}{1/k - \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} - \frac{2(k+1)}{\lambda k}}$$

(NW1, $\delta_3 = -1$, 且 $k_0 < k \leq k_1$, $k_0 = \frac{1}{1 + 2\sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}}$; $k_1 = \frac{1}{1 + 2Z_3 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} / (Z_3 + 2)}$ 时)

对于给定 λ 、 k 及类型 (δ_1, δ_2) 的行星轮系机构, 要获得 i_{1H} 的传动比, 由式 2-5) 可得, r 的选择范围是

$$\begin{cases} r \geq \frac{2i_{1H\min}(\delta_2 + \delta_1\delta_3 - \delta_2i_{1H})}{\lambda(i_{1H\min} - i_{1H})} > 0, (r > 0) \\ \text{或 } r \leq \frac{2i_{1H\min}(\delta_2 + \delta_1\delta_3 - \delta_2i_{1H})}{\lambda(i_{1H\min} - i_{1H})} < 0, (r < 0) \end{cases} \quad (3-2)$$

对 NW1, 当 $\delta_3 = -1$ 且 $k_0 < k \leq k_1$ 时

$$r \leq \frac{i_{1H\max}(i_{1H} - 2)}{-i_{1H}(i_{1H\max} - 2) + \frac{\lambda}{2}(i_{1H\max} - i_{1H})}$$

附录 B 给出了各种类型的行星轮系机构的极限传动比公式及 r 的选择范围。

4 结 论

本文通过引入适当的记号, 对各种类型的 2K-H 行星轮系机构进行统一处理, 简化了推导过程, 得出了极限传动比计算公式。文中的结论和公式对行星轮系机构的设计与综合有重要的参考价值。此外, 对于非正常齿或模数不等的行星轮系机构, 本文的方法亦可推广使用, 限于篇幅, 不再赘述。

附录 A

1 对 NW2: $(\delta_1, \delta_2) = (-1, 1)$. $i = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1}k$, 因 $Z_2 < Z_1$, 故 $i < k$.

若 $k \geq 1$, 由邻接条件 $(Z_1 - Z_3)\sin(\pi/\lambda) \geq Z_3 + 2$, 有

$$Z_1 \geq \frac{Z_3 + 2}{\sin(\pi/\lambda)} + Z_3$$

令 $Z_{10} = \frac{Z_3 + 2}{\sin(\pi/\lambda)} + Z_3$, 则

$$Z_1 = Z_{10} + C \quad (C \geq 0 \text{ 的整数})$$

由同心条件, 有 $Z_2 = Z_1 - Z_3 - \frac{Z_3}{K} = \frac{Z_3 + 2}{\sin(\pi/\lambda)} - \frac{Z_3}{K} + C$. 令 $Z_{20} = \frac{Z_3 + 2}{\sin(\pi/\lambda)} - \frac{Z_3}{K}$, 显然 $Z_{20} < Z_{10}$,

故
$$Z_2 = Z_{20} + C$$

则 $i = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1} k = \frac{Z_{20} + C}{Z_{10} + C} k \geq \frac{Z_{20}}{Z_{10}} k$ (当且仅当 $C = 0$ 时等号成立)。

故当 $\frac{Z_{20}}{Z_{10}} k \geq 1$ 时, 必有 $i \geq 1$ 成立。

由 $\frac{Z_{20}}{Z_{10}} k \geq 1$ 得:
$$\frac{Z_3 + 2}{\sin(\pi/\lambda)} k - Z_3 \geq \frac{Z_3 + 2}{\sin(\pi/\lambda)} + Z_3,$$

则
$$Z_3 [2 + [1 - k] / \sin(\pi/\lambda)] \leq \frac{2(k-1)}{\sin(\pi/\lambda)},$$

由于 $k \geq 1$, 故当 $2 + (1 - k) / \sin(\pi/\lambda) \leq 0$ 时, 上式必成立, 即当 $k \geq 1 + 2 \sin(\pi/\lambda)$ 时, 必有 $i \geq 1$ (等号当且仅当 $C = 0$ 且 $\frac{Z_{20}}{Z_{10}} k = 1$ 时成立)。

若 $2 + (1 - k) / \sin(\pi/\lambda) > 0$, 即 $k < 1 + 2 \sin(\pi/\lambda)$ 时, 则必须 $Z_3 \leq \frac{2(k-1)}{1 + 2 \sin(\pi/\lambda) - k}$, 即当 $k \geq 1 + \frac{Z_3 \sin(\pi/\lambda)}{Z_3 + 2}$ 时, 有 $i \geq 1$ (当且仅当 $C = 0$, 且 $\frac{Z_{20}}{Z_{10}} k = 1$ 时等号成立), 故一般来说, $K \geq 1 + 2 \sin(\pi/\lambda)$ 或 $1 + \frac{2Z_3 \sin(\pi/\lambda)}{Z_3 + 2} \leq k < 1 + 2 \sin(\pi/\lambda)$ 时, $i > 1$ 成立。

2 对 NW1: $(\delta_1, \delta_2) = (1, -1)$, $i = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1} k$, 显然 $Z_2 > Z_1$, $i > k$.

若 $k < 1$, 由邻接条件, 有
$$Z_2 \geq \frac{Z_3 + 2}{\sin(\pi/\lambda)} + Z_3.$$

令 $Z_{20} = \frac{Z_3 + 2}{\sin(\pi/\lambda)} + Z_3$, 则 $Z_2 = Z_{20} + C$ ($C \geq 0$ 的整数);

由同心条件, 有
$$Z_1 = Z_2 - Z_3 - Z_3' = \frac{Z_3 + 2}{\sin(\pi/\lambda)} - k Z_3' + C,$$

令 $Z_{10} = \frac{Z_3 + 2}{\sin(\pi/\lambda)} - k Z_3'$, 显然有

$$Z_{20} > Z_{10}, Z_1 = Z_{10} + C.$$

故 $i = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1} k = \frac{Z_{20} + C}{Z_{10} + C} k \leq \frac{Z_{20}}{Z_{10}} k$ (当且仅当 $C = 0$ 时等号成立)。

显然, 当 $\frac{Z_{20}}{Z_{10}} k \leq 1$ 时, 必有 $i \leq 1$ (当且仅当 $C = 0$, 且 $\frac{Z_{20}}{Z_{10}} k = 1$ 时, 等号成立)。

由 $\frac{Z_{20}}{Z_{10}} k \leq 1$, 有
$$\left[\frac{Z_3 + 2}{\sin(\pi/\lambda)} + Z_3 \right] k \leq \frac{Z_3 + 2}{\sin(\pi/\lambda)} - k Z_3'.$$

即
$$Z_3' [k(1 + 2 \sin(\pi/\lambda)) - 1] \leq 2 - 2k.$$

当 $k(1 + 2 \sin(\pi/\lambda)) - 1 \leq 0$ 时, 上式必成立, 也即 $k \leq \frac{1}{1 + 2 \sin(\pi/\lambda)}$ 时, 必有 $i \leq 1$

(当且仅当 $C=0$, $\frac{Z_{20}}{Z_{10}}k=1$ 时等号成立)。

若 $k(1+2\sin(\pi/\lambda))-1 > 0$, 即 $k > \frac{1}{1+2\sin(\pi/\lambda)}$ 时, 则必须: $Z_3 \leq \frac{2(1-k)}{k(1+2\sin(\pi/\lambda))-1}$, 也即 $K \leq 1 / [1+2Z_3 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} / (Z_3+2)]$ 时, 才有 $i \leq 1$ (等号当且仅当 $C=0$ 且 $\frac{Z_{20}}{Z_{10}}k=1$ 时成立) 成立。

故一般而言, 当 $k \leq \frac{1}{1+2\sin(\pi/\lambda)}$ 或 $\frac{1}{1+2\sin(\pi/\lambda)} < k < 1 / [1+2Z_3 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} / (Z_3+2)]$ 时, 有 $i < 1$ 。

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Survey on the Limiting Transmission Ratio of 2K-H Planetary Gear Trains

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Abstract

On the synthesis of planetary gear trains, it is very important to know the relation between the number of planets and the limiting ratio considering the three geometric constraints; the same central, assembly and adjacent conditions, this paper has derived the expression of the number of planets and the limiting ratio via uniform symbols which is suitable for all the six type of planetary gear trains, and obtained the formula to evaluate the limiting ratio.

Key words planetary gear trains; limiting transmission ratio; the same central condition; the assembly condition; the adjacent condition

附 录 B

类 型	δ_3	Z_1	Z_2	Z_3	Z_3'	lim	k	k_0, k_1
NGW1 $(\delta_1, \delta_2) = (1, -1)$	1	$\frac{\lambda r}{i+1}$	$\frac{i\lambda r}{i+1}$	$\frac{\lambda r(i-1)}{2(i+1)}$		max	1	
	-1	$\frac{\lambda r}{i-1}$	$\frac{i\lambda r}{i-1}$	$\frac{\lambda r}{2}$				
NGW2 $(\delta_1, \delta_2) = (-1, 1)$	1	$\frac{\lambda r}{i+1}$	$\frac{i\lambda r}{i+1}$	$-\frac{\lambda r(i-1)}{2(i+1)}$		min	1	
	-1	$\frac{\lambda r}{i-1}$	$\frac{i\lambda r}{i-1}$	$-\frac{\lambda r}{2}$				
NW1 $(\delta_1, \delta_2) = (1, -1)$	1	$\frac{\lambda k r}{i+1}$	$\frac{i\lambda r}{i+1}$	$\frac{\lambda r k(i-k)}{(i+1)(k+1)}$	$\frac{\lambda r(i-k)}{(i+1)(k+1)}$	max	≥ 1	$k_0 = \frac{1}{1 + 2\sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}}$
							< 1	$k_1 = 1 \left/ \left(1 + \frac{2Z_3 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}}{Z_3 + 2} \right) \right.$
	-1	$\frac{\lambda k r}{i-1}$	$\frac{i\lambda r}{i-1}$	$\frac{\lambda r k(i-k)}{(i-1)(k+1)}$	$\frac{\lambda r(i-k)}{(i-1)(k+1)}$		≥ 1	$k \leq k_0$ 或 $k > k_1$
							< 1	$k_0 < k \leq k_1$
NW2 $(\delta_1, \delta_2) = (-1, 1)$	1	$\frac{\lambda k r}{i+1}$	$\frac{i\lambda r}{i+1}$	$\frac{\lambda r k(k-i)}{(i+1)(k+1)}$	$\frac{\lambda r(k-i)}{(i+1)(k+1)}$	min	≥ 1	$k_0 = 1 + 2\sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$
							< 1	$k_1 = 1 + \frac{2Z_3 \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}}{Z_3 + 2}$
	-1	$\frac{\lambda k r}{i-1}$	$\frac{i\lambda r}{i-1}$	$\frac{\lambda r k(k-i)}{(i-1)(k+1)}$	$\frac{\lambda r(k-i)}{(i-1)(k+1)}$		≥ 1	$k \geq k_0$ 或 $k < k_1$
							< 1	$k_1 \leq k < k_0$
WW $(\delta_1, \delta_2) = (1, 1)$	1	$\frac{\lambda k r}{i+1}$	$\frac{i\lambda r}{i+1}$	$\frac{\lambda r k(i-k)}{(i+1)(k-1)}$	$\frac{\lambda r(i-k)}{(i+1)(k-1)}$	min	≥ 1	
						max	< 1	
	-1	$\frac{\lambda k r}{i-1}$	$\frac{i\lambda r}{i-1}$	$\frac{\lambda r k(i-k)}{(i-1)(k-1)}$	$\frac{\lambda r(i-k)}{(i-1)(k-1)}$	min	≥ 1	
						max	< 1	
NN $(\delta_1, \delta_2) = (-1, -1)$	1	$\frac{\lambda k r}{i+1}$	$\frac{i\lambda r}{i+1}$	$\frac{\lambda r k(i-k)}{(i+1)(1-k)}$	$\frac{\lambda r(i-k)}{(i+1)(1-k)}$	max	≥ 1	
						min	< 1	
	-1	$\frac{\lambda k r}{i-1}$	$\frac{i\lambda r}{i-1}$	$\frac{\lambda r k(i-k)}{(i-1)(1-k)}$	$\frac{\lambda r(i-k)}{(i-1)(1-k)}$	max	≥ 1	
						min	< 1	

$t_{1H\text{lim}}$	r
$\frac{2}{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}}$	$r \geq 2i_{1H\text{max}}t_{1H}/\lambda(i_{1H\text{max}} - t_{1H})$
	$r \geq 2t_{1H\text{max}}(t_{1H} - 2)/\lambda(t_{1H\text{max}} - i_{1H})$
$\frac{2}{1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}}$	$r \geq 2t_{1H\text{min}}t_{1H}/\lambda(i_{1H} - t_{1H\text{min}})$
	$r \leq 2t_{1H\text{min}}(2 - i_{1H})/\lambda(i_{1H\text{min}} - t_{1H})$
$(1+k)/(1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \geq 2i_{1H\text{max}}t_{1H}/\lambda k(i_{1H\text{max}} - t_{1H})$
$(1+k)/(1 - k \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \geq 2i_{1H\text{max}}t_{1H}/\lambda(t_{1H\text{max}} - i_{1H})$
$(1+k)/(1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \geq 2t_{1H\text{max}}(t_{1H} - 2)/\lambda k(i_{1H\text{max}} - t_{1H})$
$(1+k)/(1 - k \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \leq 2i_{1H\text{max}}(i_{1H} - 2)/\lambda(i_{1H\text{max}} - t_{1H}) < 0$ $r \geq 2t_{1H\text{max}}(i_{1H} - 2)/\lambda(t_{1H\text{max}} - i_{1H}) > 0$
$(\frac{\lambda}{2} - 2) / \left[-1 + \frac{\lambda(1 - k \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})}{2(k+1)} \right]$	$r \leq t_{1H\text{max}}(t_{1H} - 2) / \left[-i_{1H}(t_{1H\text{max}} - 2) + \frac{\lambda}{2}(i_{1H\text{max}} - i_{1H}) \right]$
$(1+k)/(1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \geq 2t_{1H\text{max}}t_{1H}/\lambda k(i_{1H} - i_{1H\text{min}})$
$(1+k)/(1 + k \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \geq 2t_{1H\text{min}}t_{1H}/\lambda(i_{1H} - i_{1H\text{min}})$
$(1+k)/(1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \geq 2t_{1H\text{min}}(2 - i_{1H})/\lambda k(i_{1H\text{min}} - t_{1H}) > 0$ $r \leq 2t_{1H\text{min}}(2 - i_{1H})/\lambda k(t_{1H\text{min}} - t_{1H}) < 0$
$(\frac{\lambda k}{2} - 2) / \left[\frac{\lambda k(1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})}{2(k+1)} - 1 \right]$	$r \geq t_{1H\text{min}}(t_{1H} - 2) / \left[t_{1H}(t_{1H\text{min}} - 2) + \frac{\lambda k}{2}(t_{1H} - i_{1H\text{min}}) \right]$
$(1+k)/(1 + k \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \leq 2t_{1H\text{min}}(2 - i_{1H})/\lambda(t_{1H\text{min}} - t_{1H})$
$(1-k)/(1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \geq 2t_{1H\text{min}}(2 - i_{1H})/\lambda k(t_{1H\text{min}} - i_{1H})$
$(1-k)/(1 - k \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \geq 2t_{1H\text{max}}(2 - i_{1H})/\lambda(t_{1H\text{max}} - t_{1H})$
$(1-k)/(1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \geq 2t_{1H\text{min}}t_{1H}/\lambda k(i_{1H} - t_{1H\text{min}})$
$(1-k)/(1 - k \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \leq 2i_{1H\text{max}}t_{1H}/\lambda(t_{1H} - t_{1H\text{max}})$
$(1-k)/(1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \geq 2t_{1H\text{max}}(i_{1H} - 2)/\lambda k(t_{1H\text{max}} - i_{1H})$
$(1-k)/(1 + k \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \geq 2t_{1H\text{min}}(i_{1H} - 2)/\lambda(i_{1H\text{min}} - t_{1H})$
$(1-k)/(1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \geq 2i_{1H\text{max}}t_{1H}/\lambda k(i_{1H\text{max}} - t_{1H})$
$(1-k)/(1 + k \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda})$	$r \leq 2t_{1H\text{min}}t_{1H}/\lambda(i_{1H\text{min}} - t_{1H})$