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# Vibratory gear adaptive transmission

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**Abstract:** Drives of machines which are used now do not possess ability to be adapted for extreme working conditions. Such conditions are connected with possible difficulties of motion because of deviations from operation norms (for example, because of long inactivity, deterioration of conditions of lubricant, minor damages, a temperature difference, etc.). In the conditions of impossibility of elimination of minor failures on the move (for example in aeronautical engineering) insignificant discrepancy of operation of service mechanism can serve as a cause of accident. Recently the technological direction of use of adaptive drive of machines is advanced. The adaptive drive mechanism contains the engine and the self-regulated transmission mechanism. The adaptive gear transmission mechanism with two degrees of freedom has ability to actuate an executive end-effector with a speed inversely to external load at constant engine power. It means that even in presence of handicap in motion of end-effector the drive mechanism breakage will not occur. The adaptive vibratory mechanism in the form of the closed gear differential with unbalanced masses can procure effective vibratory action on the end-effector. Such vibratory mechanism will procure the reliable overcoming of operational overloads. In offered work the describing of the vibratory mechanism with unbalanced masses is considered. Work is executed on the basis of mechanics laws.

**Keywords:** Gear Adaptive, Vibratory Acting, Differential Mechanism, Force Adaptation

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## 1. Introduction

Vibratory gear adaptive transmission procures vibratory acting on output end-effector and adaptation of motion to variable force loading. Vibratory acting in a combination with force adaptation procures the possibility of reliable overcoming of starting resistance in the beginning of motion and overloads in an operational mode of motion of the machine.

In work of Ivanov [1, 2 and 3] the theoretical laws of creation of vibratory acting in an operational mode of motion when the kinematic chain is in a condition with two degrees of freedom are brought. As it is known the kinematic chain with two degrees of freedom having only one input is not definable [4]. However the presented laws of vibratory acting are based on the new theorem about the closed contour. This theorem contains the proof that the closed contour imposes constraint on relative motion of links and procures definability of motion of a kinematic chain. Thus the kinematic chain gets property of adaptation to variable technological loading.

The considered kinematic chain at start-up has a condition with one degree of freedom because the output link (the output carrier) is motionless during this moment. At start-up from a place the considered kinematic chain also will have uncertainty of motion because there is no resistance to motion on a link which precedes the motionless output carrier (that is on the satellite) on existing representations of the theory of mechanisms and machines in this chain.

Independent transition of a kinematic chain from a condition with one degree of freedom in a condition with two degrees of freedom becomes problematic without compulsory force acting on the satellite or without use of forces of a friction or inertial resistance.

Ivanov's last researches have shown that the closed four link contour imposes some constraint also on motion of a kinematic chain with one degree of freedom. It leads to definability of the kinematic chain motion.

In present article the proof of definability of motion



Component of inertia force  $T = mr\omega_2^2 \sin \alpha$  is transferred in points  $C$  and  $D$  to wheels 3 and 1 in the form of variable disturbing forces  $T/2$ .

Constant motive forces  $F_{H1}/2$  are transferred through blocks of wheels 1-4 and 3-6 on the output satellite 5 and further on the output carrier  $H_2$ . These forces are overcoming the resistance force  $R_{H2}$  in point  $K$ . Variable disturbing forces  $T/2$  are overcoming elastic resistance forces in blocks of wheels 1-4 and 3-6 (as the wheels in each block are connected by elastic shaft). Disturbing forces create oscillations on wheels 4 and 6 which are transferred to the output satellite 5 and further on the output carrier  $H_2$  in the form of vibrations. These forces are creating the vibratory action in point  $K$  which helps to overcome resistance force  $R_{H2}$  at overloads.

At the greatest possible loading the output carrier will stop and the mechanism will continue movement with one degree of freedom. If thus on one of wheels of the closed contour to place a flywheel with mobile masses fixed by means of springs [5]. This flywheel will create a stock of potential energy of springs. Preservation of a stock of potential energy of a flywheel provides the constant input driving moment on input carrier. On the output satellite 5 the moment of resistance corresponding to the driving moment will take place. Dynamic impulses from wheels 1-4 and 3-6 will be transferred to the output satellite 5 and further on the motionless output carrier  $H_2$ . It will lead to resistance overcoming on motionless carrier both at emergency jamming and at start-up.

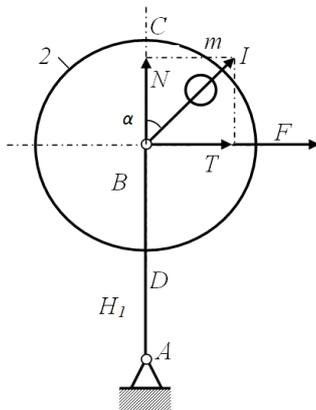


Figure 2. Input carrier with unbalanced satellite

Let's consider the possibility to receive of definability of system with two degrees of freedom when elastic shafts connect wheels 1 and 4 and wheels 3 and 6.

Reactions  $R_{23} = F_{H1}/2, R_{21} = F_{H1}/2$  are transferred on intermediate links 3 and 1 from entrance satellite 2. Reactions  $R_{54} = R_{H2}/2, R_{56} = R_{H2}/2$  are transferred on intermediate links 4 and 6 from output satellite 5.

Here  $F_{H1} = \frac{M_{H1}}{r_{H1}}, R_{H2} = \frac{M_{H2}}{r_{H2}}, M_{H1}, M_{H2}$  - moments on input and output carriers,  $r_{H1}, r_{H2}$  - radiuses of input and output carriers,  $r_i (i = 1, 2 \dots 6)$  - radiuses of wheels.

Moments are transferred to wheels 4 and 6:

$$M_4 = 0.5M_{H2} \frac{r_4}{r_{H2}} \tag{4}$$

$$M_6 = 0.5M_{H2} \frac{r_6}{r_{H2}} \tag{5}$$

When elastic constraint between wheels 1-4 and 3-6 differential equations of motion of wheels 4 and 6 look like

$$J_4 \ddot{\varphi}_4 = M_4 - c_4(\varphi_4 - \varphi_1), \tag{6}$$

$$J_6 \ddot{\varphi}_6 = M_6 - c_6(\varphi_6 - \varphi_3). \tag{7}$$

Here  $J_4, J_6$  - moments of inertia of wheels 4 and 6,  $c_4, c_6$  - torsion rigidity of the shafts connecting wheels 1-4 and 3-6.

According to [4] on a method torsion rigidities at enough high power of the engine it is possible to consider angular speed  $\omega_1$  as a constant, then  $\varphi_1 = \omega_1 t$ . The angle  $\varphi_4$  differs from  $\varphi_1$  a little. Therefore it is convenient to take for generalized co-ordinate a difference  $\varphi = \varphi_4 - \varphi_1$  instead  $\varphi_4$ . Then the differential equation (5) becomes:

$$J_4 \ddot{\varphi} + c_4 \varphi = M_4. \tag{8}$$

The solution of (7) at zero entry conditions looks like:

$$\varphi = \frac{M_4}{c_4} [1 - \cos(k_4 t)]. \tag{9}$$

Here  $k_4 = \sqrt{\frac{c_4}{J_4}}$  - oscillation frequency of wheel 4 concerning wheel 1 owing to elastics of the shaft connecting wheels 1-4.

Motion of a wheel 4 can be considered as the motion consisting of the basic motion with constant angular speed  $\omega_1$  and additional motion with speed  $\dot{\varphi}$  having oscillatory character:

$$\dot{\varphi} = A_{\omega 4} \sin(k_4 t). \tag{10}$$

Here amplitude of angular speed  $A_{\omega 4} = \frac{M_4}{c_4} k_4 = \frac{M_4}{\sqrt{c_4 J_4}}$ .

Thus angular speed of wheel 4 in the presence of elastic constraint is

$$\omega_4 = \omega_1 + \frac{M_4}{\sqrt{c_4 J_4}} \sin(k_4 t). \tag{11}$$

Angular speed of a wheel 6 is defined analogously:

$$\omega_6 = \omega_3 + \frac{M_6}{\sqrt{c_6 J_6}} \sin(k_6 t). \tag{12}$$

Here  $k_6 = \sqrt{\frac{c_6}{J_6}}$  - oscillation frequency of wheel 6 concerning wheel 3 owing to elastics of the shaft connecting wheels 3 and 6.

Thus for transfer of oscillations on the satellite 5 and the target carrier  $H_2$  without distortions (with frequency and

amplitude of oscillation conservation) it is necessary to satisfy condition  $k_4 = k_6$ . From this condition which is condition for the selection of rigid and inertia parameters follows:

$$\frac{c_6}{c_4} = \frac{J_6}{J_4} \quad (13)$$

The calculations have shown that at performance of equation (13) the equality of amplitudes of oscillation of wheels 4 and 6 takes place also.

Amplitudes and periods of oscillations are selected by the set of shafts torsion rigidities and moments of inertia.

On the found angular speeds of wheels 4 and 6 the angular speed of target carrier  $H_2$  is defined:

$$\omega_{H2} = \frac{\omega_4 - u_{46}^{H2} \omega_6}{1 - u_{46}^{H2}} \quad (14)$$

As is shown on Fig. 3 the angular speed  $\omega_{H2}$  of the target carrier  $H_2$  varies under the harmonious law about a mean  $\omega_{H20}$  defined by the Eq. 1.

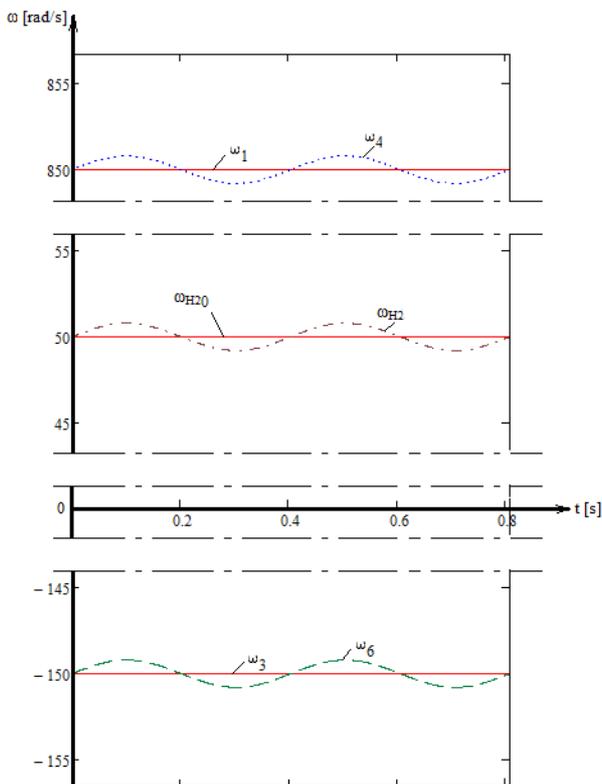


Figure 3. Diagram of change of angular speeds

## 4. Synthesis of Vibratory Adaptive Transfer

Synthesis consists in definition of parameters of the mechanism providing demanded vibratory acting, on following conditions:

1) Overcoming of starting extreme resistance on the

motionless output carrier, exceeding normal resistance in set number of times (10 times) in a starting mode of motion,

2) Overcoming of extreme resistance on the moving output carrier exceeding normal resistance in set number of times (10 times) in an operational mode of motion.

The decision of a problem of synthesis of vibratory adaptive transfer is reduced to definition of parameters of a flywheel with mobile masses fixed by means of springs on a condition of overcoming of extreme resistance on the basis of equality potential and kinetic energy a flywheel with mobile masses fixed by means of springs.

## 5. Conclusion

The oscillation frequency in an elastic contour is high and has vibratory character. Vibratory affecting in combination with effect of force adaptation predetermines high reliability start and overcoming of emergency overloading.

The executed scientific researches allow creating simple and reliable adaptive vibratory drive of the service mechanism for the techniques working in extreme conditions (in aircraft, in space, etc).

The decision of a problem of synthesis of vibratory adaptive transfer is reduced to definition of parameters of a flywheel with mobile masses fixed by means of springs on a condition of overcoming of extreme resistance on the basis of equality potential and kinetic energy a flywheel with mobile masses fixed by means of springs.

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