

ОБЩЕСТВО НА ТРИБОЛОЗИТЕ В БЪЛГАРИЯ  
*SOCIETY OF BULGARIAN TRIBOLOGISTS*

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THE SOCIETY OF BULGARIAN TRIBOLOGISTS

with the assistance of the  
FACULTY OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY at the TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY  
OF SOFIA

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*TU - Sofia, 25 - 27 October 2018*

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**ОБЩЕСТВО НА ТРИБОЛОЗИТЕ В  
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THE SOCIETY OF BULGARIAN TRIBOLOGISTS**



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The Faculty of Industrial Technology at the Technical University of Sofia,  
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*The Faculty of Industrial Technology (FIT)* prepares specialists in the field of engineering and technology. Ever since the first academic year in 1945/1946 the Faculty has trained thousands of engineers and has always been a leading national center in the field of scientific research and applied activities. One of the Laboratories in FIT is the **Scientific & Production Laboratory “Tribology”**.

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### **Scientific and Production Laboratory “Tribology” – 44 years National Tribology Centre**

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The scientific and production **Laboratory “Tribology”** is headed by Prof. Dr Mara Kandeveva. The **Laboratory “Tribology”** was founded at the **Technical University Sofia** in 1974 by **Prof. DSc Nyagol Manolov**, and acts as National Tribology Centre in Bulgaria. It is the starting place for feeding the National WEB in the tribospace, which is a contact network of researchers/educators, customers and producers, and their achievements in the field of tribology and tribotechnologies. In sight are problems related to the management of friction, wear, lubrication, hermeticity, serviceability and reliability of tribotechnical elements and systems in their operation and maintenance. Lubricants, additives and surface coatings are the thoroughly developed topics of the latest years.

The latest tribotechnologies developed in the Laboratory “Tribology” at the Technical University – Sofia are **tribotechnologies for application of wear-resistant gas-flame and ultrasonic powder coatings** in collaboration with the Belgian company “GMA-Technologies. Another tribotechnology actual for Bulgaria and the region is a **tribotechnology for qualification and regeneration of air filters in motorcar and truck transportation**. The method and technology are patent of the Laboratory “Tribology”, Sofia.

*The Laboratory for Tribology, with the support of the Society of Bulgarian Tribologists, organizes the International Conferences on Tribology BULTRIB.*

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## EQUIVALENT VISCOUS DAMPING FOR FRICTION IN GEAR TRAIN

Stefan GARABITOV

**Abstract:** An energy method was proposed to calculate the mesh damping using friction. The calculation result showed how to model vibrations of gears. The mesh damping was presented as a function. As a pattern to which the results were derived, the mathematical model of the gear toothing was used, in which the characteristics of the gearing were modeled with a non-continuous function describing friction zone. The numerical results revealed that the gear system primarily performs a non-harmonic-single-periodic motion.

**Keywords:** gear mesh; gear toothing; mesh damping; friction; nonlinear dynamics

### 1. INTRODUCTION

For a better understanding of dynamic gear behavior and gear damage analysis, dynamic modeling of the vibration of the gear is widely used. The main source of vibration in a geared transmission system is usually the meshing action of the gears. The vibration models of the gear-pair in the mesh have been developed taking into account the most important dynamic factors such as the effects of the friction forces at the meshing interface, gear-backlash, the time-varying mesh stiffness, and the excitation from gear transmission errors [2]. Mostly used a dynamic model of a pair of gears is shown (see Fig. 1) [3]. The gear mesh is modeled as a pair of rigid disks connected by a spring-damper set along the line of contact.

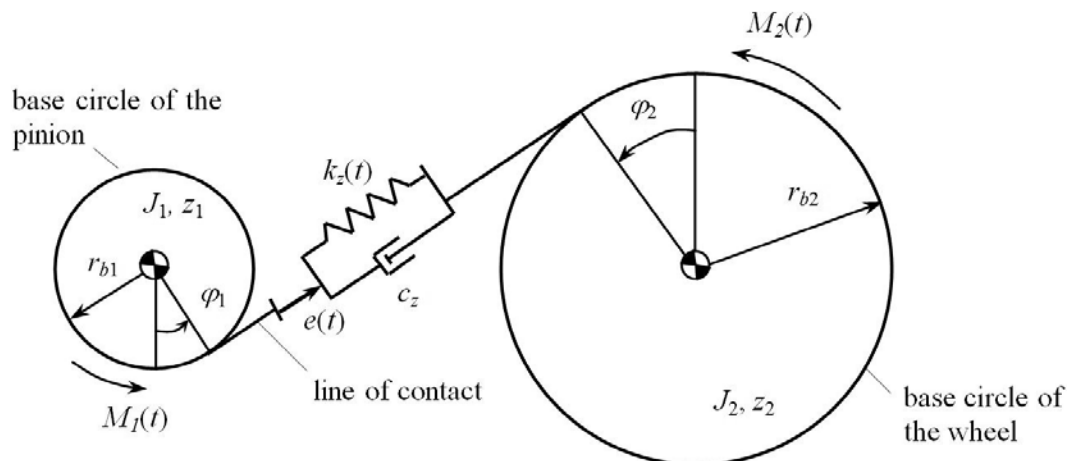
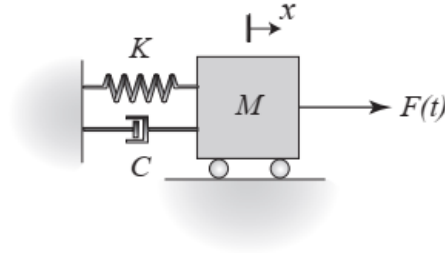


Fig. 1. Dynamic model of a pair of gears

Determination of the coefficient  $k_z$  is easy using methods of finite elements. More difficulty offers calculation damper coefficient  $c_z$ . Damping in the gear system usually is an unknown quantity, but it has an important effect in resonance vibration. In the gear train, the main energy losses are friction in the teeth meshing. damping dissipates energy constantly because of sliding friction. The magnitude of sliding friction is a constant value, independent of surface areas, displacement or position, and velocity. The system undergoing damping is periodic or oscillating and restrained by the sliding friction

## 2. BASICS OF THE EQUIVALENT VISCOUS DAMPING



**Fig. 2. Forced mass-spring-damper system (3)**

The energy lost per cycle in a damper in a harmonically forced system may be expressed as:

$$W_d = \int F_d dx, \quad (1)$$

where  $F_d$  . represents the damping force. The simplest case mathematically is that of viscous damping where  $F_d = c\dot{x}$  . Letting the steady-state solution be expressed as

$$x = X \sin(\omega t) \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{x} = \omega X \cos(\omega t) \quad (3)$$

$$W_d = \int c\dot{x} dx = \int c\dot{x}^2 dt \quad (4)$$

$$W_d = C\omega^2 (kX)^2 \int_0^{2\pi/\omega} \cos^2(\omega t) dt = \pi C\omega (kX)^2 \quad (5)$$

## 3. PROBLEM

The problem is that the friction is not in the direction of movement. The friction occurs on the teeth surfaces in the area of engagement and is in the direction of the common tangent which is different from the teeth engagement. The relationship between the two displacements must be determined to determine the equivalent friction power loss in the model. Defining the ratio occurs in contact of working surfaces of the gears.

$$h = \frac{v_{slid}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{y}{x} \quad (6)$$

$$y = hX \sin(\omega t) \quad (7)$$

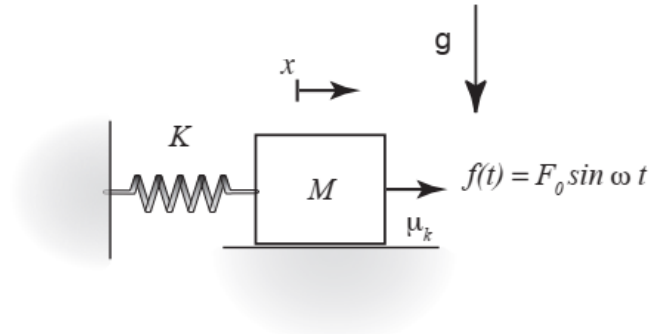
$$\dot{y} = h\omega X \cos(\omega t) \quad (8)$$

$$W_d = \int C\dot{y}dx = \int C(h\dot{x})^2 dt \quad (9)$$

$$W_d = C\omega^2 (hX)^2 \int_0^{2\pi/\omega} \cos^2(\omega t) dt = \pi C\omega (hX)^2 \quad (10)$$

$$C = \frac{W_d}{\pi\omega (hX)^2} \quad (11)$$

#### 4. EQUIVALENT VISCOUS DAMPING FOR FRICTION

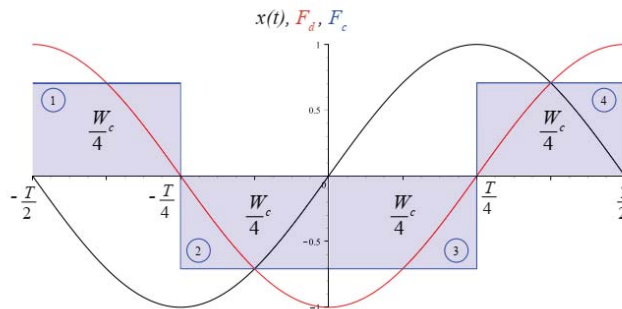


**Fig. 3. Simple friction model**

The resistance force,  $F_c$ , in the case of friction dissipates  $W_c=4F_cX$  in energy over each quarter cycle as shown in Figure 4, hence, equating the total dissipative work per cycle to that done by a viscous damper, we have

$$W_c = 4F_c hX = \pi c \omega (hX)^2 \quad (12)$$

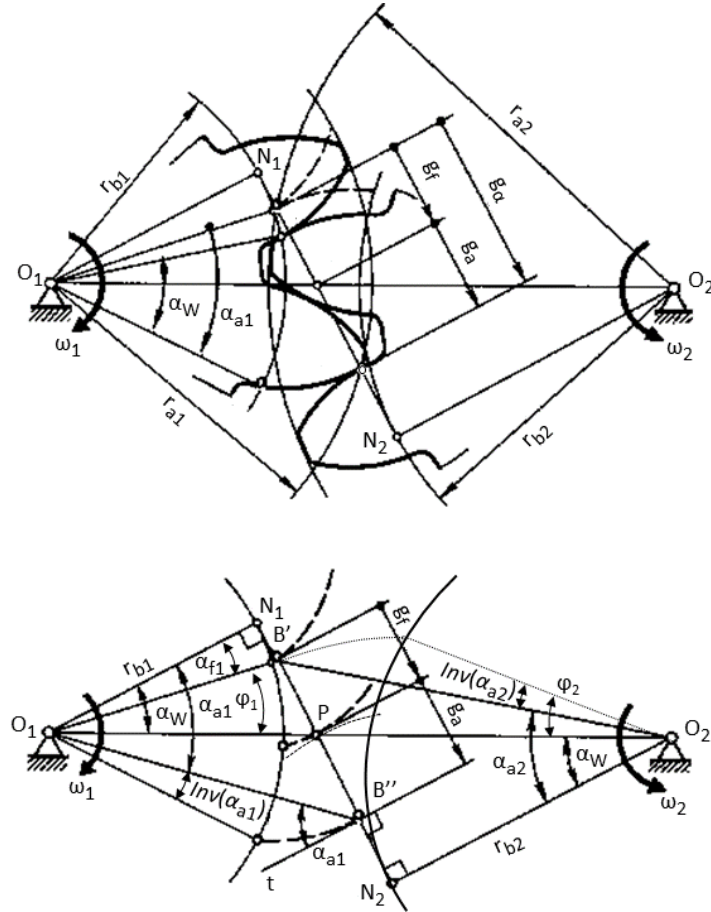
$$c = \frac{4F_c}{\pi \omega hX} \quad (13)$$



**Fig. 4. Normalized viscous and friction resistance force, and displacement over one period. (3)**

#### 5. DEFINING THE RATIO

$$h = \frac{|v_{sl}|}{|\dot{x}|} = \frac{|\dot{y}|}{|\dot{x}|} = \frac{y}{x} \quad (14)$$



**Fig. 5. Geometry of gearing**

All characters in the formulas 14 to 20 for the theory of gear tooting correspond to [1]:

$$\varphi_1 = \alpha_w - \alpha_{f_1} - v_{\alpha_{f_1}} \quad (15)$$

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_w - \varphi_1 - v_{\alpha_{f_1}} - \omega_1 t \quad (16)$$

$$\varphi_1 \in \left[ \alpha_w - \alpha_{f_1} - \text{inv}(\alpha_{f_1}); -(\alpha_{a_1} - \alpha_w + \text{inv}(\alpha_{a_1})) \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$t \in \left[ 0, \frac{(-\alpha_{a_1} - \text{inv}(\alpha_{a_1}) + \alpha_{f_1} + \text{inv}(\alpha_{f_1}))}{\omega_1} \right] \quad (17)$$

$$\varphi_2 = -\alpha_w + \alpha_{a_2} + v_{\alpha_{a_2}} \quad (18)$$

$$\alpha_2 = \alpha_w + \varphi_2 - v_{\alpha_{a_2}} - \omega_2 t \quad (19)$$

$$t \in \left[ 0, \frac{(-\alpha_{a_1} - \text{inv}(\alpha_{a_1}) + \alpha_{f_1} + \text{inv}(\alpha_{f_1}))}{\omega_1} \right] \quad (20)$$

$$\cos(\alpha_y) = \frac{r_b}{r_y} \Rightarrow \alpha_y = \text{Arccos}\left(\frac{r_b}{r_y}\right) \quad (21)$$

The radii of curvature and the slip velocity are respectively (1):

$$\rho_1 = r_{b_1} \operatorname{tg}(\alpha_1) \quad (22)$$

$$\rho_2 = r_{b_2} \operatorname{tg}(\alpha_2) \quad (23)$$

Relative sliding speed is:

$$\vec{v}_{sl} = \rho_1 \vec{\omega}_1 - \rho_2 \vec{\omega}_2 = \rho_1 \vec{\omega}_1 - \rho_2 i_{21} \vec{\omega}_1 \quad (24)$$

$$k = \frac{|v_{sl}|}{|\dot{x}|} \quad (25)$$

$$\dot{x} = r_{b_1} \omega_1 \quad (26)$$

$$\vec{F}_n = \frac{\vec{T}_1}{r_{b_1}} \quad (27)$$

Friction force is:

$$F_c = \mu F_n \quad (28)$$

$$F_c = \mu \vec{F}_n \vec{v}_{sl} = \mu \vec{F}_n (\rho_1 \vec{\omega}_1 - \rho_2 i_{21} \vec{\omega}_1) \quad (29)$$

The total dissipative work per cycle to that done by a damper is:

$$W_c = \oint F_c dx \quad (30)$$

Vibrating of the model mass is:

$$M\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + Kx = F_0 \sin(\omega t) \quad (31)$$

The steady-state magnitude may be written:

$$|X| = \frac{F_0}{\sqrt{(K - M\omega^2)^2 + c^2\omega^2}} \quad (32)$$

$$|X| = \frac{\sqrt{F_o^2 \pi^2 h^2 - 16F_c^2}}{\pi h \sqrt{(K^2 - M\omega^2)^2}} \quad (33)$$

$$|X| = \frac{F_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{16F_c^2}{F_o^2 \pi^2 h^2}}}{K \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\left(\frac{K}{M}\right)}\right)} = \frac{F_0 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4F_c}{F_o \pi h}\right)^2}}{K \left(1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_r}\right)^2\right)} \quad (34)$$

Friction resistance force:

$$F_c \leq \pi h F_0 \quad (35)$$

Coefficient of friction is:

$$\mu \leq \frac{\pi h F_0}{F_n} \quad (36)$$

Note that the amplitude grows unbounded as  $\omega \rightarrow \omega_n$ . In addition, for real (physically meaningful) solutions:

$$\frac{4F_c}{F_o \pi h} \leq 1 \quad (37)$$

## 6. NUMERIC SAMPLE

Using

**Table 1. Example**

Number of teeth Pinion / Gear	z	17	44	
Normal module	$m_n$	10	10	(mm)
Center distance (working)	$a_w$	305	305	(mm)
Pressure angle	$\alpha$	0.348	0.348	(rad)
Tip diameter	$d_a$	190	460	(mm)
Reference diameter	d	170	440	(mm)
Base diameter	$d_b$	159,74	413,46	(mm)
Root diameter	$d_f$	145	415	(mm)
Operating pitch diameter	$d_w$	170	440	(mm)
Addendum	$h_a$	10	10	(mm)
Dedendum	$h_f$	12,5	12,5	(mm)
Tip profile angle	$\alpha_a$	0,572079	0,453689	(rad)
Start profile angle	$\alpha_f$	0	0,086041	(rad)

$$\varphi_1 = \alpha_w - \alpha_{f_1} - v_{\alpha_{f_1}} = 0.3490 \quad (38)$$

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_w - \varphi_1 - v_{\alpha_{f_1}} - \omega_1 t = t \quad (39)$$

$$\varphi_2 = -\alpha_w + \alpha_{a_2} + v_{\alpha_{a_2}} = 0.1212 \quad (40)$$

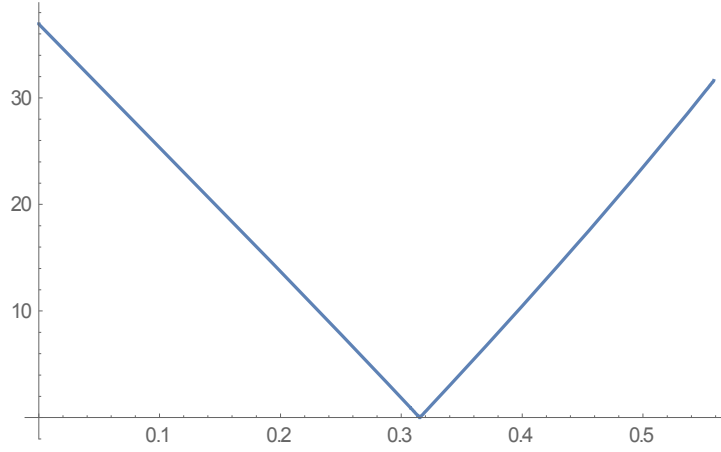
$$\alpha_2 = \alpha_w + \varphi_2 - v_{\alpha_{a_2}} - \omega_2 t = 0.4363 - \frac{17}{44} t \quad (41)$$

$$t_{\max} = \frac{(-\alpha_{a_1} - \text{inv}(\alpha_{a_1}) + \alpha_{f_1} + \text{inv}(\alpha_{f_1}))}{\omega_1} = \frac{8\pi}{45} = 0.5585 \quad (42)$$

$$\rho_1 = r_{b_1} \operatorname{tg}(\alpha_1) = \frac{159}{2} \operatorname{tg}(t) \quad (43)$$

$$\rho_2 = r_{b_2} \operatorname{tg}(\alpha_2) = \frac{413}{2} \operatorname{tg}\left(0.4363 - \frac{17}{44}t\right) \quad (44)$$

$$|\vec{v}_{sl}| = |\rho_1 \vec{\omega}_1 - \rho_2 \vec{\omega}_2| = \left| \rho_1 - \rho_2 \frac{17}{44} \right| = \left| -\frac{3485}{44} \operatorname{tg}\left(0.4363 - \frac{17}{44}t\right) + 79 \operatorname{tg}(t) \right| \quad (45)$$



**Fig. 4. Glide speed during engagement**

$$\int_0^{t_{\max}} v_{sl} dt = 9.6 \quad (46)$$

$$\bar{v}_{sl} = \frac{\int_0^{t_{\max}} v_{sl} dt}{t_{\max}} = 17.1985 \text{ mm/sek} \quad (47)$$

$$h = \frac{\bar{v}_{sl}}{r_{b_1} \omega_1} = 0.22 \quad (48)$$

$$T_1 = 25882 \text{ Nmm} \Rightarrow F_n = 323 \text{ N} \quad (49)$$

$$\mu = 0.1 \quad (50)$$

$$F_c = 1.625 \mu F_n = 52.49 \text{ N} \text{ overlap factor } 1.2$$

The final form of the formula for determining dissipation is obtained from formulas (1) to (50) and has the following form:

$$c = \frac{4F_c}{\pi \omega h X} \quad (51)$$



## 7. CONCLUSION

Formula (51) enables the calculation of dissipation with acceptable accuracy with further use to calculate the amplitudes of the natural and forced frequencies

As a pattern to which the results were derived, the mathematical model of the gear tooting was used, in which the characteristics of the gearing were modeled with a non-continuous function describing friction zone.

The analysis was carried out for the zero initial conditions (correction of teeth is zero) which allowed more easy calculations for all considered values of the system parameters.

The source of the excited mechanical vibrations of meshing gear teeth is the so-called performance and location errors. They are mainly caused by radial beating and geometric deviations of the tooth profile. This parameter depends on the accuracy of the production and assembly of the cooperating wheels. The entire mentioned factors mean that the phenomenon of energy dissipation in cooperating toothed wheels is a complex issue. However, due to the complexity of the energy dissipation phenomenon in meshing, the energy losses are usually modeled with a viscous damper. Taking into account these factors leads to a nonlinear mathematical model of a gear transmission in which chaotic phenomena may occur.

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