

齿轮泵侧隙卸荷的界定标准与验证

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摘要: 为解决当前泵用齿轮副侧隙大、小界定含糊的问题, 基于侧隙传动与困油的性能要求, 从双齿啮合区内的 2 困油容积连通和单齿啮合区卸荷的性能完善方面, 通过困油循环及困油过程的分析, 建立起 2 类区域内的困油流量及峰值, 推导出卸荷用侧隙、连通用侧隙及其均值和峰值; 并进行实例运算和验证分析。结果表明: 卸荷区与连通区的困油流量峰值比为 3, 前者的卸荷负担最大; 连通区的真正连通, 所需侧隙高达 2.41 mm, 实际上并不存在; 卸荷侧隙大于连通侧隙, 以连通侧隙作为侧隙大与小的分界点, 卸荷侧隙作为上限值的界定可行; 计算与试验的侧隙误差为 7.5%, 比较吻合, 且上限值有 20% 的安全裕度, 比较可靠等。泵用侧隙的界定为大、小侧隙的正确区分提供了参考, 也可为后续的相关研究提供参考。

关键词: 泵; 振动; 齿轮泵; 连通侧隙; 卸荷侧隙; 大小界定; 困油流量

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0 引言

外啮合齿轮泵(简称齿轮泵)是一种用于泵送工作油液的动力泵,有着极其广泛的应用^[1]。结构上,一对外啮合齿轮副为其核心部件。该齿轮副在常规的动力传递中,为利于啮合齿廓之间形成润滑油膜、避免因轮齿摩擦发热膨胀而卡死,非工作齿廓之间常留有一定的齿侧间隙,简称侧隙;但侧隙同时也会产生齿间冲击,影响齿轮传动的平稳性。故在满足传动性能要求的基础上,一般采用 $0.005 m \sim 0.01 m$ (m 为模数, mm) 的小侧隙^[2],但设计上仍按无侧隙对待。不过作为常规齿轮传动在泵中的特殊应用,虽然大侧隙能有效改善困油性能,却同时也造成了容积效率下降、振动加剧、噪声增加^[3-5];反之,容积效率提高和振动减缓、噪声下降^[6-8],同时也降低了困油性能^[9-12],所以泵用侧隙同样会受到一定的限制,一般采用 $0.01 m \sim 0.08 m$ 的有侧隙^[13],或参照推荐值选择^[14]。

目前,在关于容积效率和困油性能等的文献研究中,一般都需要计算通过侧隙处的介质交换流量,但针对某一具体的侧隙值,文献[13]虽然给出了有侧隙或者无侧隙的界定标准,但侧隙究竟属于小侧隙还是大侧隙,一直很模糊。更多的是以小侧隙的名义默认双齿啮合区内 2 困油容积的非连通问题^[15-17];或以大侧隙的名义默认双

齿啮合区内 2 困油容积的连通、单齿啮合区域的无困油问题等^[5,13,18]。而偏偏大、小侧隙的界定又直接涉及到后续不同的计算方法^[13,19-20],例如,卸荷槽形位计算的不同方法^[13,21-24]等,这些恰恰被大多数的研究所忽略。即针对泵用的这对齿轮副,何为侧隙的大、小,截至目前为止,学术界并没有给出具体的划分界定标准。为此,论文拟从双齿啮合内 2 个困油容积的连通和单齿啮合区内困油性能的完善角度,对此进行深入的研究,并给出相应的界定标准。

1 有无侧隙的现有界定

何谓有、无侧隙,文献[13]给出了如式(1)的界定式。设 c 为公法线方向上的侧隙值, mm; c_0 为有、无侧隙的分界值, mm。当 $c < c_0$ 时,由于工作介质通过侧隙的阻力相当大,介质的通过流量被认为是微乎其微接近于零,泵几何尺寸上的计算,可按无侧隙关系式来确定;否则,按有侧隙关系式来确定。而有侧隙又可分为大侧隙和小侧隙,但目前对此却没有明显的界定,大小之分比较含糊与笼统。

$$c_0 = 0.078m^2 \mu v / (p_o - p_i) \quad (1)$$

式中 μ 为介质动力黏度, (N·s)/m²; v 为节圆圆周速度, m/s; p_o 与 p_i 为泵的高、低压腔的介质压力, Pa; m 为模数, mm。

2 困油循环及困油过程

图 1 描述了齿轮泵的困油循环及困油过程。轮心分别记为 o_1 、 o_2 , 偏向 o_1 、 o_2 侧的 2 个困油容积、困油压

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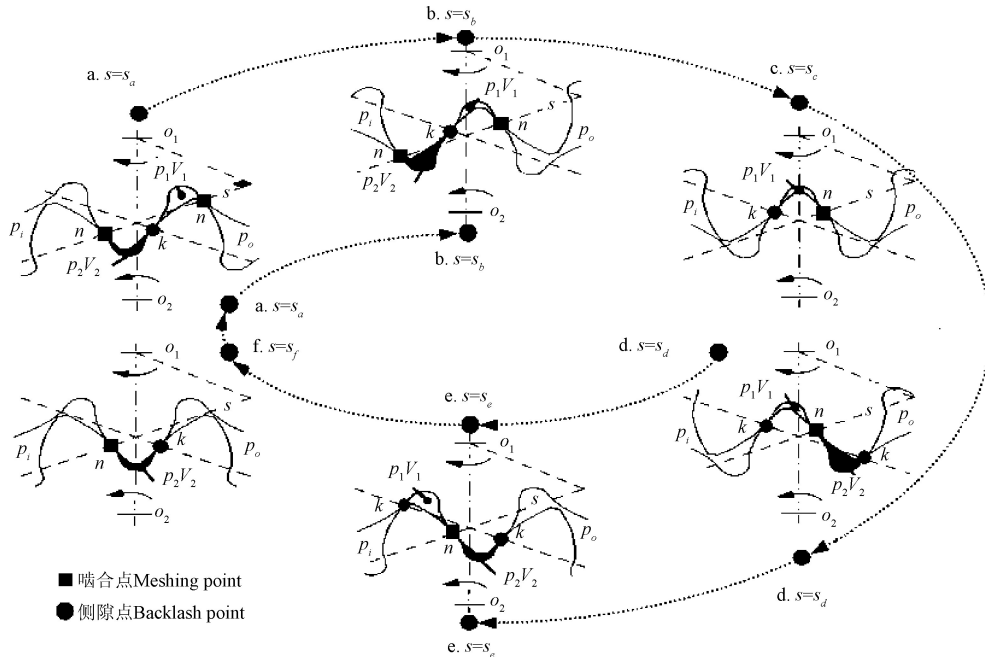
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力, 分别记为 V_1 、 V_2 , mm^3 和 p_1 、 p_2 , Pa。其中, 图 1 中 $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow e$ 和 $d \rightarrow e \rightarrow f \rightarrow a \rightarrow b$ 分别为 V_1 、 V_2 的困油循环; $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow f \rightarrow a$ 为一个完整的困油过程。其中, a 为 V_1 刚刚形成; b 为 V_2 刚刚脱开; c 为 V_1 在最小困油容积时的位置; d 为 V_2 刚刚形成; e 为 V_1 刚刚脱开; f 为 V_2 在最小困油容积时的位置。 $a \rightarrow b$ 为单侧隙双齿啮合区间, 简称为侧隙连通区; $b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d$ 和 $e \rightarrow f \rightarrow a$ 为单侧隙单齿啮合区间, 简称为侧隙卸荷区。设刚形成 V_1 的啮合点在 o_1 工作齿面上对应的曲率半径为 s , 并以此作为困油过程的位置变量, 记对应于图 1 中 $a \sim f$ 的 6 个位置的 s 分别用 $s_a \sim s_f$ 表示^[1], mm。其中

$$\begin{cases} s_a = 0.5(L - p_b \varepsilon_w) \\ s_b = s_a + p_b (\varepsilon_w - 1); \\ s_c = 0.5L - 0.25p_b \\ s_d = 2s_c - s_b \\ s_e = 2s_c - s_a \\ s_f = s_c + 0.5p_b \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中 L 为理论啮合线的长度, mm; p_b 为基节, mm; ε_w 为根切重合度^[25]。由于泵用齿轮副允许存在一定的根切现象, o_2 上的齿顶点能否参与啮合, 取决于根切程度^[26]; 它们均为齿形参数的函数。



注: o_1 、 o_2 表示主、从齿轮的轮心; n 表示啮合位置; k 表示侧隙位置; p_i 表示进口压力, Pa; p_o 表示出口压力, Pa; V_1 、 V_2 表示偏向 o_1 、 o_2 侧的困油容积, mm^3 ; p_1 、 p_2 表示 V_1 、 V_2 的困油压力, Pa; s 为由主动轮上啮合点处的曲率半径所定义的位置变量, mm; s_a 表示 V_1 刚刚形成位置, mm; s_b 表示 V_2 刚刚脱开位置, mm; s_c 表示 V_1 的最小容积位置, mm; s_d 表示 V_2 刚刚形成位置, mm; s_e 表示 V_1 刚刚脱开位置, mm; s_f 表示 V_2 的最小容积位置, mm; 下同。
Note: o_1 and o_2 indicate two center points of driving gear and driven gear; n indicates meshing point; k indicates backlash point; p_i indicates inlet pressure, Pa; p_o indicates outlet pressure, Pa; V_1 and V_2 indicate the two different trapped-oil volumes on o_1 side and o_2 side, mm^3 ; p_1 and p_2 indicate trapped-oil pressure of V_1 and V_2 , Pa; s indicates the location variables defined as the curvature radius of meshing point of driving gear, mm; s_a indicates the location of V_1 just formed, mm; s_b indicates the location of V_2 just disappeared, mm; s_c indicates the location of V_1 with minimum volume, mm; s_d indicates the location of V_2 just formed, mm; s_e indicates the location of V_1 just disappeared, mm; s_f indicates the location of V_2 with minimum volume, mm; similarly hereinafter.

图 1 困油循环及困油过程

Fig.1 Trapped oil circulation and trapped oil process

3 困油流量及峰值

3.1 侧隙卸荷区

在侧隙卸荷区内, 始终只存在由一个啮合点 n 和一个侧隙点 k 所围成的单一困油容积 V_1 或 V_2 。每单一的困油容积及其变化率为

$$\begin{cases} V_1 = V_0 + \pi b(s - s_c)^2 / z & s \in [s_a, s_e] \\ V_2 = \begin{cases} V_0 + \pi b(s + p_b - s_f)^2 / z & s \in [s_f - p_b, s_a] \\ V_0 + \pi b(s - s_f)^2 / z & s \in [s_d, s_f] \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} DV_1 = dV_1/dt = \omega b p_b (s - s_c) & s \in [s_a, s_e] \\ DV_2 = dV_2/dt = \begin{cases} \omega b p_b (s + p_b - s_f) & s \in [s_f - p_b, s_a] \\ \omega b p_b (s - s_f) & s \in [s_d, s_f] \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

式中 V_0 为最小的困油容积, mm^3 ; z 为齿数, 称 DV_1 、

DV_2 为 V_1 、 V_2 对时间 t 的变化率, 称为困油流量, mm^3/s , 它们的峰值均为

$$Q_{is} = \omega b p_b (s_c - s_a) = 0.5 \omega b p_b^2 (\varepsilon_w - 0.5) \quad (5)$$

式中 Q_{is} 为侧隙卸荷区内的困油流量峰值, mm^3/s ; b 为齿宽, mm; ω 为角速度, rad/s 。

3.2 侧隙连通区

小侧隙时, 在图 1 中 $[s_a, s_b]$ 区间内的 V_1 、 V_2 不能连成一体, 并形成了 2 个单一的困油容积。此时, 每个单一 V_1 或 V_2 均由一个啮合点 n 和一个侧隙点 k 所围成。其间的困油流量与式 (4) 相同, 峰值与式 (5) 相同。

大侧隙时, V_1 、 V_2 连成一体, 该连体困油的体积、压力设为 V 和 p , 且该连体与高、低压油腔之间, 分别被 2 个啮合点 n 所隔开。由于该 2 个啮合点处的啮合间隙极小, 此时虽为大侧隙, 但困油现象仍始终存在。此时

$$\begin{cases} V = V_1 + V_2 = 2V_0 + \pi b[(s - s_c)^2 + (s + p_b - s_f)^2] / z \\ DV = DV_1 + DV_2 = \omega b p_b [(s - s_c) + (s + p_b - s_f)] \\ Q_{td} = \omega b p_b [2s_a - s_c + p_b - s_f] = \omega b p_b^2 (\varepsilon_w - 1) \\ K_Q = Q_{sd} / Q_{td} = (\varepsilon_w - 0.5) / (2\varepsilon_w - 2) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

式中 V 为 V_1 、 V_2 的连体体积, mm^3 ; DV 为对应于 V 的困油流量, mm^3/s ; Q_{td} 为侧隙连通的困油流量峰值, mm^3/s ; Q_{sd} 为侧隙卸荷的困油流量峰值, mm^3/s ; K_Q 为卸荷区和连通区困油流量的峰值比。

例取 $\varepsilon_w=1.1$, 则 $K_Q=3$, 说明侧隙卸荷区比连通区内的困油压力卸荷的负担大很多。

4 侧隙界定的理论计算

如果设困油流量以困油容积的膨胀为正, 压缩为负; 困油压力的变化率以压力增大为正, 降低为负; 且仅考虑困油流量是产生困油压力的唯一主因。那么, 困油的体积弹性模量 K 可定义为^[1]

$$K = -V(dp/dt) / (DV - Q_{in} + Q_{out}) \quad (7)$$

式中 K 为体积弹性模量, Pa , Q_{in} 、 Q_{out} 为外界流进、流出困油容积的交换流量, mm^3/s ; 且记以流入为正。则

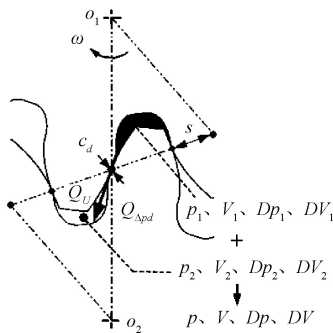
$$Dp = dp/dt = K(-DV + Q_{in} - Q_{out}) / V \quad (8)$$

式中 Dp 为 p 对时间 t 的变化率, Pa/s 。

在侧隙连通区内, 对于 2 个单一的 V_1 、 V_2 , 各自与外界交换的总流量, 包括通过侧隙的流量 (简称为侧隙流量)、轴向 (间隙) 流量、啮合 (间隙) 流量、卸荷槽的卸荷流量等, 如将除侧隙流量外的其他流量均以侧隙流量的形式体现, 则所折算出的连通侧隙, 如图 2 所示, 故该区间内的困油为一封闭容积。由 $p_2 > p_1$, 得

$$\begin{cases} Dp_1 = K[-DV_1 - (Q_U + Q_{\Delta pd})] / V_1 \\ Dp_2 = K[-DV_2 + (Q_U + Q_{\Delta pd})] / V_2 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

式中 Dp_1 、 Dp_2 为 p_1 、 p_2 对时间 t 的变化率, Pa/s ; Q_U 、 $Q_{\Delta pd}$ 为侧隙处的剪切流量和压差流量, mm^3/s 。



注: Q_U 、 $Q_{\Delta pd}$ 表示侧隙处的剪切流量和压差流量, mm^3/s ; c_d 表示连通侧隙, mm ; Dp_1 、 Dp_2 和 Dp 表示压力变化率, $\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$; DV_1 、 DV_2 、 DV 表示容积变化率, $\text{mm}^3\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$; 下同。

Note: Q_U and $Q_{\Delta pd}$ indicate shear flow and differential pressure flow through backlash gap, $\text{mm}^3\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$; c_d indicates backlash for connection of two trapped-oil volumes, mm ; Dp_1 , Dp_2 and Dp indicate trapped-oil pressure rate of change over time, $\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$; DV_1 and DV_2 , DV indicate trapped-oil volume rate of change over time, $\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$; similarly here in after.

图 2 连通侧隙的计算

Fig.2 Gap calculation of backlash for connection

在侧隙连通区内的任何位置, 由于困油流量与流进、流出困油容积的各流量, 始终处于平衡状态, 即 $\Delta p_d = p_1 - p_2 \approx p_1 - p_i$ 始终为一确定值。则 $Dp_2 = Dp_1 = 0$ 。

$$\begin{cases} Q_U = bc_d U \\ Q_{\Delta pd} = Cbc_d \sqrt{2\Delta p_d / \rho} \\ U = r_b \tan \alpha' \omega \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

式中 Δp_d 为许可压差, Pa , α' 为节圆压力角, rad , c_d 为满足 Δp_d 的侧隙值, mm ; C 为流量系数; U 为等效卷吸速度, mm/s ; ρ 为介质密度, kg/m^3 。得

$$\begin{cases} c_d = \frac{V_1 DV_2 - V_2 DV_1}{b(V_1 + V_2)(10^3 C \sqrt{2\Delta p_d / \rho} + U)} \\ c_{d,A} = \frac{\int_{s_a}^{s_b} (V_1 DV_2 - V_2 DV_1) ds}{p_b b (\varepsilon_w - 1) (V_1 + V_2) (10^3 C \sqrt{2\Delta p_d / \rho} + U)} \\ c_{d,M} = \frac{0.25 \omega p_b^2}{10^3 C \sqrt{2\Delta p_d / \rho} + U} \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

式中 $c_{d,A}$ 和 $c_{d,M}$ 为 c_d 均值和最大值, mm 。其中, 最大值的位置为 $s=0.5(s_a+s_b)$ 。

图 2 中 2 个单一的 V_1 、 V_2 如能实现真正的连通, 即需满足 $\Delta p_d = 0$, 则真正连通下的侧隙为

$$c_{d*} = 0.25 \omega p_b^2 / U \approx 4.93 m \cos \alpha / (z \tan \alpha') \quad (12)$$

式中 c_{d*} 为实现零压差所需要的最小侧隙, mm , α 为分度圆压力角, rad 。

例取 $m=3 \text{ mm}$, $z=10$, $\alpha=20^\circ$, $\alpha'=30^\circ$, 则 $c_{d*}=2.41 \text{ mm}$, 该值很大, 小齿数的泵用齿轮副是无法实现的, 即 2 个单一的 V_1 、 V_2 的真正连通是不存在的, 只能是一定允许压差下的近似连通。

在侧隙卸荷区内, 对于单一的 V_1 或 V_2 , 各自与外界交换的总流量, 同样也包括通过侧隙的侧隙卸荷流量、轴向流量、啮合流量、卸荷槽的卸荷流量等, 如将除侧隙卸荷流量外的其他流量均以侧隙卸荷流量的形式体现, 则可折算出相应的卸荷侧隙。对于 V_1 , 由^[27]

$$\begin{cases} Dp_1 = K(-DV_1 - Q_U - Q_{\Delta ps1}) / V_1 = 0 \\ Q_U = bc_{s1} U \\ Q_{\Delta ps1} = \pm 10^3 Cbc_{s1} \sqrt{2|\Delta p_{s1}| / \rho} \\ \Delta p_{s1} = p_1 - p_i \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

得

$$c_{s1} = \frac{-DV_1}{b(\pm 10^3 C \sqrt{2|\Delta p_{s1}| / \rho} + U)} \quad (14)$$

式中 Δp_{s1} 为许可压差, Pa , c_{s1} 为满足 Δp_{s1} 时 V_1 所需的折算侧隙的下限值, mm , 当 $p_1 > p_i$, 取“+”; 否则, 取“-”。

对于 V_2 , 由

$$\begin{cases} Dp_2 = K(-DV_2 + Q_U - Q_{\Delta ps2}) / V_2 = 0 \\ Q_U = bc_{s2} U \\ Q_{\Delta ps2} = \pm 10^3 Cbc_{s2} \sqrt{2|\Delta p_{s2}| / \rho} \\ \Delta p_{s2} = p_2 - p_o \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

得

$$c_{s2} = \frac{-DV_2}{b(\pm 10^3 C \sqrt{2|\Delta p_{s2}|/\rho - U})} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{\min} = \min(c_{s,M}, c_{d,M}) = c_{d,M} \\ c_{\max} = \max(c_{s,M}, c_{d,M}) = c_{s,M} \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

式中 Δp_{s2} 为许可压差, Pa, c_{s2} 为满足 Δp_{s2} 时 V_2 所需的折算侧隙的下限值, mm, 当 $p_2 > p_o$, 取“+”; 否则, 取“-”。

取

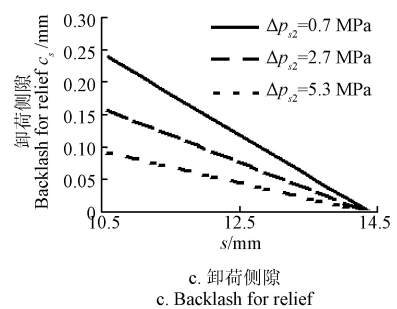
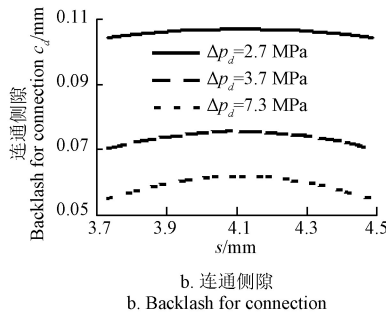
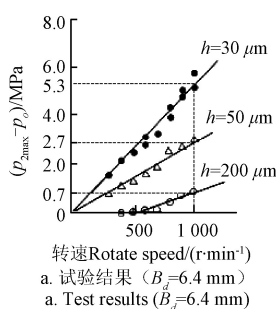
$$c_s = \max(c_{s1}, c_{s2}) = c_{s2} \quad (17)$$

式中 c_s 为 c_{s1} 和 c_{s2} 中的最大值, mm。且

$$\begin{cases} c_{s,A} = \frac{r_b \omega [V_0 / b + \pi (s_f - s_d)^2 / z]}{(s_f - s_d) \left[10^3 C \sqrt{2|\Delta p_{s2}|/\rho - U} \right]} \\ c_{s,M} = \frac{0.25 \omega p_b^2 (2\varepsilon_w - 1)}{\left[10^3 C \sqrt{2|\Delta p_{s2}|/\rho - U} \right]} \\ K_c = \frac{c_{s,M}}{c_{d,M}} \approx \frac{10^3 \sqrt{2(p_{1\max} - p_i)/\rho + U/C}}{10^3 \sqrt{2(p_{2\max} - p_o)/\rho - U/C}} (2\varepsilon_w - 1) \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

式中 $c_{s,A}$ 和 $c_{s,M}$ 为 c_s 的均值和最大峰值, mm; K_c 为 $c_{s,M}$ 与 $c_{d,M}$ 的比值, $p_{1\max}$ 、 $p_{2\max}$ 为困油压力 p_1 、 p_2 的最大峰值, Pa。

由于 $p_{1\max} \approx p_{2\max}$, 所以 K_c 大于 1, 即 $c_{s,M} > c_{d,M}$ 。定义



注: Δp_d 为连通许可压差, Pa; Δp_{s2} 为卸荷许可压差, Pa; $p_{2\max}$ 为 p_2 的最大值, Pa; B_d 表示卸荷槽离中心线的距离, h 表示试验用侧隙, 下同。
Note: Δp_d indicates permissible differential pressure used for connection of two trapped-oil volumes, Pa; Δp_{s2} indicates permissible differential pressure for trapped-oil relief, Pa; $p_{2\max}$ indicates the maximum peak value of p_2 , Pa; B_d indicates distance of relief groove edge from center line; h indicates the used backlash value for test, the similarly hereinafter.

图 3 试验结果与理论侧隙

Fig.3 Test results and corresponding theoretical backlash values

经计算得传动性能所要求的 $0.005\text{ m} \sim 0.01\text{ m}$ 的侧隙为 $23.75 \sim 47.5\ \mu\text{m}$; 困油性能所要求的 $0.01\text{ m} \sim 0.08\text{ m}$ 的侧隙为 $47.5 \sim 380\ \mu\text{m}$; $c_0 = 3 \sim 7\ \mu\text{m}$ 。由此可见, 泵用齿轮副均为有侧隙齿轮副。

分别将 Δp_d 取 2.7、3.7、7.3 MPa 和 Δp_{s2} 取 0.7、2.7、5.3 MPa, 分别代入式 (11) 和式 (18), 计算结果, 如图 4 所示。其中, 图 3a 为试验结果, 图 3b 为折算后的连通侧隙, 图 3c 为折算后的卸荷侧隙, 其最大值和均值, 如表 1 所示。其中, $c_{d,Bd}$ 和 $c_{s,Bd}$ 为由卸荷槽关闭点位置, 即 $B_d=6.4\text{ mm}$ 计算出的连通侧隙和卸荷侧隙。

困油压力峰值多出现在卸荷槽关闭点附近^[28-29], 动态的流场分析也说明了这一点^[30], 即此时的卸荷槽的卸荷流量近乎为零, 啮合流量本来就很小, 也近乎忽略。因此, 在卸荷槽关闭点附近, 除侧隙外的其他交换流量近乎为轴向流量。

5 实例运算及验证

文献[17]提供了试验用侧隙 $h=30、50、200\ \mu\text{m}$ 的一组试验结果, 如图 3a 所示。试验用泵的几何参数为模数 4.75、齿数 10, 齿顶圆直径 58 mm, 中心距 48.8 mm, $b=12.7\text{ mm}$, 由齿轮副三维模型测得 $V_0=20\text{ mm}^3$, 对应于试验用侧隙 h 分别为 30、50、200 μm 的压力角为 $23^\circ 50'$ 、 $23^\circ 40'$ 、 $23^\circ 10'$, 出口压力 p_o 为 2、1、2 MPa。 $\rho=870\text{ kg/m}^3$, $\mu=0.09\text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$, $c=0.62$ 。由图 3a 中, 知转速 $n=1\ 000\text{ r/min}$ 下困油压力的峰值为 2.7、3.7、7.3 MPa。另外, 由矩形卸荷槽距中心线的距离 $B_d=6.4\text{ mm}$, 经计算知采用的是大侧隙卸荷槽, 其卸荷效果一般^[13]。

表 1 六类侧隙值的计算结果

Table 1 Calculation results of six backlash values							
$h/\mu\text{m}$	$c_{d,A}/\mu\text{m}$	$c_{d,Bd}/\mu\text{m}$	$c_{d,M}/\mu\text{m}$	$c_{s,A}/\mu\text{m}$	$c_{s,Bd}/\mu\text{m}$	$c_{s,M}/\mu\text{m}$	$\delta/\%$
30	59	61.6	62	47	84	93.3	-
50	74	75.6	76	79	142	158	-
200	106	106	107	119	215	239	7.5

注: $c_{d,A}$ 、 $c_{d,M}$ 表示连通侧隙的均值和最大峰值; $c_{s,A}$ 、 $c_{s,M}$ 表示卸荷侧隙的均值和最大峰值; $c_{d,Bd}$ 表示卸荷槽关闭点附近的连通侧隙值; $c_{s,Bd}$ 表示卸荷槽关闭点附近的卸荷侧隙值; δ 为大侧隙时理论值与试验值的相对误差, %。
Note: $c_{d,A}$ and $c_{d,M}$ indicate the mean value and the maximum peak value of backlash gap used for the connection of two trapped-oil volumes; $c_{s,A}$ and $c_{s,M}$ indicate the mean value and the maximum peak value of backlash gap used for trapped-oil relief; $c_{d,Bd}$ indicates the backlash gap used for the connection of two trapped-oil volumes when the trapped-oil relief was closed; $c_{s,Bd}$ indicates the backlash gap used for trapped-oil relief when the trapped-oil relief was closed; δ indicates the relative error between theoretical value and experimental value when large backlash, %.

表 1 中 $h=200\ \mu\text{m}$ 下的折算侧隙值 $c_{s,Bd}=215\ \mu\text{m}$, 即其中的 $c_{s,Bd}-h=15\ \mu\text{m}$ 为以轴向流量为主的其他流量的择

算量, 其他流量忽略后的误差为 $(c_{s,Bd}-h)/h=7.5\%$ 。且 $c_{\max}=239\ \mu\text{m}\geq h=200\ \mu\text{m}$, 说明有 $(c_{\max}-h)/h\approx 20\%$ 的安全裕度, 比较可靠。

图 3a 中 $h=30、50\ \mu\text{m}$ 本为小侧隙, 在所计算出的 c_{\max} 中超过 60% 的部分, 用于弥补其他流量, 此时也就不存在所谓的连通问题。由于齿轮泵侧隙常大于 $85\ \mu\text{m}$ ^[14], $h=30、50\ \mu\text{m}$ 在实际运用中, 并不常见。

在 $h=30、50\ \mu\text{m}$ 的情况下, 如采用 $c_{\min}=62、76\ \mu\text{m}$ 作为实际的侧隙值, 则由式(15)的计算, 原有的 Δp_d 为 7.3、3.7 MPa, 减小后为 1.7、1.6 MPa, 此时 2 个单一的 $V_1、V_2$ 可视为近乎的连通。说明以 c_{\min} 作为侧隙大与小的界定参考, 是可行的。

6 结 论

1) 侧隙卸荷区和侧隙连通区的困油流量比为 3, 侧隙卸荷区内的卸荷负担最大。侧隙连通区的真正连通, 所需侧隙高达 2.41 mm, 实际上并不存在。

2) 卸荷用侧隙大于连通用侧隙, 以 $107\ \mu\text{m}$ 的连通侧隙作为侧隙大与小的分界点, 以 $239\ \mu\text{m}$ 的卸荷侧隙作为侧隙上限的界定可行。计算侧隙与试验侧隙的误差为 7.5%, 且约有 20% 的安全裕度, 理论计算和试验结果比较吻合。

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Demarcated standard and verification of backlash relief in external gear pumps

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Abstract: The gear pumps are used for pumping the working fluid, and its key component is a pair of gear pairs. In the power transmission, the backlash of the gear pair is used to form the lubricating oil film to avoid sticking due to the friction and heat expansion of the gear teeth, but it also affects the stability of the oil film. The choice of backlash in the gear pump is also limited. The backlash of the gear has an influence on the trapped oil performance and volumetric efficiency of the gear pump, while the definition whether there is a backlash existed and the definition what is large backlash and what is small backlash is vague. Based on the common requirements of different backlash values to transmission performance and trapped oil performance, the special trapped-oil circulation and trapped-oil process were analyzed in this study, and the emphasis was on the double teeth meshing range and the single tooth meshing range. From the connection aspect of two different trapped-oil volumes in double teeth meshed range and the improvement aspect of trapped oil performance in single tooth meshed range, we used to separately calculate dynamic trapped-oil flow rate and its maximum value under the two different ranges of double teeth meshing and single tooth meshing, as well as the different formulas to separately calculate dynamic backlash values, its mean value, its lower limiting value used for the connection in double teeth meshed range, and the relief in single tooth meshed range. From such exercises, we derived the definition what was large backlash and what was small backlash. The backlash therefore was defined as, a small backlash was when the backlash value was less than the maximum peak of the backlash for connection, and when the backlash value was greater than the maximum peak of the backlash for connection and less than the maximum peak of the backlash for trapped oil relief, it was a large backlash, and when the backlash value was greater than the maximum peak of the backlash for trapped oil relief, it belonged to the large backlash. An instance of an external gear pump which backlash was 30, 50, 200 μm , was operated and its operation results were analyzed by the theory we developed. The results showed that when the trapped oil flow peak ratio of the unloading area and the connected area was 3, the unloading burden of the former was large. In fact, the really communicating to the communication area required up 2.41 mm backlash, which did not actually exist. So the gear pairs used in gear pumps was the gear pairs with backlash forever. The absolute connection of each other of two different trapped-oil volumes in double teeth meshed range and the absolute trapped-oil relief in single tooth meshed range were nonexistent, but only relatively existed under a certain permission pressure difference. As long as the trapped-oil relief requirement in single tooth meshed range was satisfied by an adopted backlash value, then the connection of two different trapped-oil volumes each other would naturally be met by the adopted backlash value. Backlash for trapped oil relief was larger than the backlash for connection, which can be used in definition what was large backlash and what was small backlash, and the backlash for trapped oil relief can be used as the upper limit. The error in the calculation and experiment was 7.5%, which was reasonable, and the upper limit of the safety margin was 20%, which was reliable. This research provided a reference for distinguishing large backlash between small backlash by Pump backlash defining, and which also provided a theoretical basis for the subsequent studies.

Keywords: pumps; vibrations; gear pumps; backlash for connection; backlash for relief; demarcated size; trapped-oil flow rate