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# 螺杆压缩机变速箱齿轮齿断裂原因分析

黎 军,李庆瑞

(大庆石油化工总厂 机械制造公司, 黑龙江 大庆 163714)

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# 1 引 言

SC-80IC 是我厂火炬回收节能装置的关键机组(见图 1)。

1994年试车当中因轴承质量问题造成原变速齿轮严重损坏,为抢工期重新加工。1995年初开工,运行一年左右,该齿轮因加工精度不够造成齿啮合面磨损、噪音增大,更换现齿轮后以上问题有所改变。运行至1999年11月初巡检时发现该齿轮箱振动有增大趋势,1999年11月18日因振动超标,齿轮箱发出异常响声,停机检修齿轮箱。

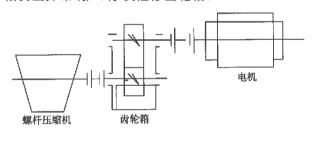
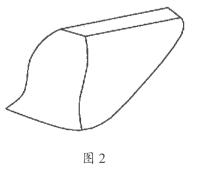


图 1

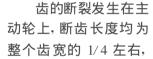
解体后发现大齿轮的两个齿损坏,其中一个齿在根部。 似型断裂 (如图 2),另一个在旋转方向相隔两个齿从齿根裂开成燕尾形向轮毂中心发展,由于成燕尾槽形虽裂开



但没有脱落(如图 3), 使整个齿轮报废。

## 2 断裂齿轮的检查与分析

SC-801 机组变速箱为增速机齿轮,电机功率为670 kW,转速为1495 r/min,该齿轮箱与螺杆压缩机共用底座,与电机及压缩机由膜片联轴节相连。



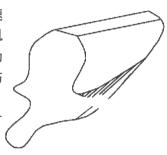


图 3

脱落齿面为均匀小波纹,由工作面齿侧开始向齿内发展,表明齿轮侧面应力大,断口呈弧面状,有明显的褐、紫色氧化膜颜色,自齿侧面至断裂处颜色逐渐变浅,说明断裂是从齿侧面开始逐渐向里延伸。

断齿侧面有较粗糙的刮痕,表面发生过明显的磨损,断齿侧面及附近齿侧面都有碾压痕迹,说明载荷作用在该点上。

宏观断口可见清晰的疲劳纹,这些条纹垂直于齿侧向方,可明显找到位于齿侧根部圆角处的疲劳源,说明裂纹是在拉压与冲击应变条件下不稳定发展的,纹线还显示了齿断裂前,疲劳裂纹已横向穿透了齿的大部分,残留的危险断面是在大于其极限应力的冲击载荷的作用下瞬间断裂。

观察未损坏齿面,可见明显的切削与磨削痕迹(断齿侧面较严重),表面粗糙度均没达到图纸的要求,这些加工缺陷作为应力集中点,都有可能成为疲劳裂纹源。

- 3 齿轮的强度分析
- 3.1 接触疲劳强度校核计算接触应力计算:

 $\sigma_{
m H}=\sqrt{K_{
m A}K_{
m V}K_{
m HB}rac{Fe}{d_1\,b}}=Z_{
m H}Z_{
m V}Z_{
m E}Z_{
m F}=466{
m MPa}$ 式中:  $\sigma_{
m H}$ 一接触应力,  ${
m MPa}$ ;  $F_{
m t}$ 一分度圆处的周向力,  ${
m kg}$ 。 $F_{
m t}=2\,000\,T_1/d_1$ 

$$(T_1 = 947 P_{kw}/m)$$

 $d_1$  一分度圆处的直径 379. 82 mm; b 一分度圆处的齿长 100 mm;  $K_A$  一工况系数取 1. 15;  $K_V$  一 动载系数取 1. 21;  $K_{HB}$  一 齿向载荷分布系数取 1. 4;  $Z_H$  一齿数比系数取 1. 10;  $Z_{\Phi}$  一 齿宽影响系数取 1.07;  $Z_E$  一弹性系数取60.0;  $Z_F$  一 重合度系数取 0.08;

齿轮接触疲劳极限计算:

$$\sigma_{\text{HE},im} = \sigma_{\text{HL},im} Z_{\text{N}} Z_{\text{L}} Z_{\text{V}} Z_{\text{R}} Z_{\text{W}} = 686.51 \text{ MPa}$$

 $\sigma_{HLim} = \sigma_{HLim} - 接触疲劳强度极限(MPa)$ 

 $Z_N$ 一接触强度的寿命系数取 1;

 $Z_{\rm L}$  — 润滑剂系数取 1.02:

Zv一速度系数取 1.01:

ZR- 光洁度系数取 0.64;

 $Z_{\rm W}$  — 丁作硬化系数取 1。

接触强度的最小安全系数:  $S_{\min} = 1$ 

$$SH = \frac{\partial H' \text{Lim}}{\partial H} = \frac{686}{466} = 1.473 > 1$$

接触疲劳强度达到安全系数的要求。

#### 3.2 弯曲疲劳强度校核计算

$$\sigma_{F1} = \frac{F_1 K_A K_V K_{FB}}{b_m C_{os} \beta_m} Y_{\varphi} Y_{F1} Y_{\beta} Y_0 = 50.42 \text{ MPa}$$

式中:  $\sigma$ 一 弯曲应力, MPa;  $F_1$ 一 分度圆处的周向力, kg;  $K_{FB}$ 一 齿向载荷分布系数取 1.25;  $Y_{\varphi}$  一 齿宽影响系数取 1.18;  $Y_{F1}$  一 齿形系数取 2.03;  $Y_{\beta}$  一 螺旋角系数取 0.70;  $Y_0$  一 刀盘直径影响系数取 0.91; M 一 模数取 6;  $\beta_m$  一 螺旋角取  $15^\circ 30'$ 。

式中: Y<sub>F2</sub> 一 齿形系数取 2.41;

YF1 - 齿形系数取 2.04。

试验齿轮的弯曲疲劳极限  $\sigma_{\text{flim}} = 362.97 \text{ MPa}$  计算值为:  $\sigma_{\text{fl.im}} = \sigma_{\text{fl.im}} v_{NVX} = 246.82 \text{ MPa}$ 

式中:  $y_N$ 一弯曲强度的寿命系数取 1;  $y_X$ 一尺寸系数取 0.69; 弯曲强度的最小安全系数:  $S_{Flim}=1$ .

弯曲强度的安全系数:

$$S_{\text{F2}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{FLim}}}{\sigma_{\text{F2}}} = \frac{250.45}{59.56} = 4.025 > 1$$
  
 $S_{\text{F1}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{FLim}}}{\sigma_{\text{F1}}} = \frac{250.45}{59.56} = 4.967 > 1$ 

弯曲疲劳强度符合要求。

## 3.3 硬度与材质的分析

主动轮齿的硬度试验结果表明, 齿面硬度为HRC56—58, 心部硬度只有HRC30—32, 且表层硬度梯度太陡, 主动轮的心部硬度偏低, 从而增大了切应力与剪切强度的比值, 在表层和心部的界面上产生了较高的残余张应力。因此, 工作载荷的附加应力很容易在此界面上引起裂纹, 由于疲劳而扩展。过陡的梯度不但加速了裂纹在过渡区内的形成, 而且引起深层剥落, 加速齿轮的早期失效。

## 3.4 润滑分析

解体后,发现两齿轮均有锈迹,润滑油含有颗粒性杂质和水分。加之齿轮啮合过程中产生的一些金属磨屑,橡胶油管的老化使油路不太畅通,供油不足。在主动轮 1 495 r/min 转速和冲击载荷的作用下,由于润滑不足引起齿面温度过高,严重影响了磨擦副的接触疲劳特性,促使齿面金属表面产生塑性变形。沿齿面滑动方向形成擦伤沟痕,齿侧出现飞刺,造成了表面变形和磨损严重。

## 4 结论与措施

## 4.1 分析结果

- (1) 热处理方法不当, 使表层与心部硬度梯度太陡。
  - (2) 齿轮加工精度不高, 齿面粗糙度等级低。
  - (3) 啮合过程中产生振动与冲击过载。
  - (4) 润滑不良。

## 4.2 整改措施

- (1) 加强对材料的质量和热处理质量的控制。
- (2)保证齿轮的加工精度,提高齿面表面粗糙度的等级,对齿根进行喷丸处理,合理的修形,提高承载荷能力。
  - (3) 定期检验润滑油质,保证油系统畅通。

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oratory on Intensive Heat Transfer and Process Energy Saving under the South China University of Science and Technology, Guangzhou, China, Post Code: 510640) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18 (3). — 310~312

A brief account is given of the use for the first time of a baffle-rod heat exchanger on the low-pressure heater of a thermal power plant. The heat exchanger offers a variety of merits, such as high heat transfer efficiency, low fluid resistance, and the ability to resist corrosion, shocks and vibrations. It is suited for use in heat regeneration systems of power plants. **Key words:** baffle-rod heat exchanger, low-pressure heater, applications

670 t/h 锅炉稳燃的改进措施及其效果 — Measures for Promoting the Stable Combustion in a 670t/h Boiler and Their Effectiveness [刊,汉] / XIAO Han-cai, (Power Engineering Department, Changsha Electric Power Institute, Changsha, China, Post Code: 410077), HE Xiao-nai (Jiangxi Xinyu Power Plant, Xinyu, Jiangxi Province, China, Post Code: 336500) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18 (3).—313~314

The 670t/h boiler of a 200MW power plant often has to cope with a variety of unfavorable conditions, which can seriously impair the stable combustion of the boiler, and even cause a flame failure or entail the necessity to go for a copious oil-assisted combustion. Such conditions include high ash content of coal and low peak-shaving load, etc. A series of measures were taken to improve the situation, which resulted in a stable combustion, higher efficiency and reduced oil consumption for the boiler, contributing to an increase in economic benefits. **Key words:** coal high ash content, peak-shav-

供暖系统运行中的常见问题及处理 — Common Problems Occurring in a Heat Supply System and Measures Taken for Their Resolution [刊,汉] / BAI Zhen-yu (Department of Capital Construction, Harbin Medical University, Harbin, China, Post Code: 150086) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18 (3).—315 ~316

ing low load, fork-shaped pulverized coal spray nozzle, two-location biased separation, stable combustion

Based on the experience accumulated over the recent two decades in technical modification and operation management of heat supply systems the author has analyzed a whole range of problems often encountered by nearly all the heat supply systems in China. The problems include hydraulic maladjustment, system air accumulation, system loss of water and pressure instability, etc. A scheme for resolving the above-mentioned problems is proposed with some examples of heat-supply system technical modification being presented. **Key words:** heat supply system, hydraulic maladjustment, pressure fluctuation, technical modification

火电厂备用电源自投与FSSS 系统的配合 = Coordination of the Self-starting of a Backup Power Supply with a Furnace Safeguard Supervisory System at a Thermal Power Plant [刊,汉]/ LU Zhi-qiang (Changguang Coal Mine Power Plant, Changxin County, Zhejiang Province, China, Post Code: 313116)//Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18 (3). —317~318

**Key words:** thermal power plant, backup power supply, self-starting, furnace safeguard supervisory system, actuation signal for furnace flame-extinction protection

螺杆压缩机变速箱齿轮齿断裂原因分析 = Analysis of the Cause of Speed-change Gearbox Gear-tooth Rupture in a Screw Compressor [刊,汉] / LI Jun, LI Qing-rui (Daqing Petrochemical General Works, Daqing, Heilongjiang Province, China, Post Code: 163000) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. = 2003, 18 (3). = 319 ~ 320

Key words, gear, rupture, hardness, lubrication
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