

# 动力伺服刀架端齿盘分度精度可靠性灵敏度设计

王新刚<sup>1</sup>, 常苗鑫<sup>1</sup>, 张恒<sup>1</sup>, 吕春梅<sup>2</sup>  
(1. 东北大学机械动力学与可靠性研究中心, 河北秦皇岛 066004; 2. 东北大学机械工程及自动化学院, 辽宁沈阳 110819)

**摘 要:** 端齿盘加工精度的高低会直接影响到整个刀架的分度精度. 在对端齿盘加工误差进行分析的基础上建立了端齿盘的分度误差模型, 利用二阶矩和摄动方法求出端齿盘的可靠性指标, 并计算出其可靠度. 以端齿盘的分度误差模型为基础, 将可靠性理论与灵敏度分析方法相结合, 给出了动力伺服刀架端齿盘分度精度可靠性灵敏度设计的分析方法. 通过算例得出了端齿盘各随机参数的可靠性灵敏度变化规律, 并分析了各随机参数的变化对端齿盘分度精度可靠性的影响. 研究表明, 端齿盘各设计参数的改变对其可靠性的敏感程度不一, 可通过优化敏感参数来提高齿盘的分度精度可靠性. 同时为提高刀架系统的分度精度可靠性提供理论依据.

**关 键 词:** 分度端齿盘; 加工误差; 分度精度; 可靠性; 灵敏度

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## Reliability and Sensitivity Design for Indexing Accuracy of End-toothed Disc of Power Servo Turret

WANG Xin-gang<sup>1</sup>, CHANG Miao-xin<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Heng<sup>1</sup>, LYU Chun-mei<sup>2</sup>  
(1. Research Center of Mechanical Kinetics and Reliability, Northeastern University, Qinhuangdao 066004, China; 2. School of Mechanical Engineering & Automation, Northeastern University, Shenyang 110819, China. Corresponding author: WANG Xin-gang, E-mail: xgwang@neuq.edu.cn)

**Abstract:** The level of end-toothed disc accuracy has a direct effect on the indexing accuracy of the turret. The indexing error model of turret is proposed based on the analysis of end-toothed disc machining error and then the reliability index and reliability of end-toothed disc are obtained by using the second-order moment method and perturbation method. Using the indexing error model of end-toothed disc, and combing the reliability design theory with sensitivity analysis method, an analytical method for reliability and sensitivity design about end-toothed disc of power servo turret is proposed. The change rule of reliability and sensitivity about the random variable of end-toothed disc is given according to the example, and the effect on the indexing accuracy reliability of end-toothed disc is analyzed when the random variable of end-toothed disc changed. The study shows that, due to the different sensitive degree of design parameters to the indexing accuracy reliability, the sensitive parameters should be optimized so as to improve reliability of the end-toothed disc. Meanwhile, the as-proposed method may provide a theoretical basis for enhancing the reliability of the turret.

**Key words:** indexing end-toothed disc; machining error; indexing accuracy; reliability; sensitivity

端齿盘是数控机床刀架系统中的关键部件, 其分度精度将决定刀架的转位精度, 进而会影响机床的加工精度. 虽然国内外众多学者对于数控机床的可靠性进行了大量的研究, 并证明了数控机床失效时间的数据分布类型满足威布尔分布或指数分布<sup>[1-4]</sup>. 但目前对于动力伺服刀架端齿盘分度精度可靠性灵敏度技术的研究还比较少. 南欢等<sup>[5]</sup>就直齿端齿盘的机构设计参数进

行了计算推导,设计参数优化后的齿盘提高了数控机床4工位不抬起转位电动刀架的分度精度. Tsai 等<sup>[6]</sup>对端齿盘齿廓形状的数学模型进行了研究,对端齿盘齿面轮廓方程进行了推导,并对端齿盘的加工过程进行了计算机仿真分析. Muju 等<sup>[7]</sup>通过对端齿盘齿根轮廓曲线的优化,提出了一种提高端齿盘可靠性的设计方法.

目前国内外学者对于提高齿盘可靠性的研究主要是通过分析其工作机理、齿面接触强度以及设计更加合理的几何参数来实现的,而对于受加工误差影响的齿盘分度精度可靠性及可靠性灵敏度的研究还非常少. 本文根据齿盘加工的误差分析,建立齿盘分度精度可靠性的数学模型,并应用摄动法和可靠性设计理论,结合算例给出了齿盘可靠度及可靠性灵敏度的计算方法.

# 1 齿盘加工误差分析

齿盘的分度精度受很多因素影响,其中齿盘的加工误差对其影响很大,下面对几类常见的齿盘加工误差进行分析.

## 1.1 齿距累积误差

齿距误差是实际齿距和标准齿距的差. 图1所示为端齿盘转位前的情况,设此时上盘  $a, b$  齿外侧齿面分别与下齿盘  $c, d$  齿内侧齿面接触,且分度平面重合,啮合高度为零. 假设理论齿距角为  $\varphi$ . 下图表示转过  $i$  齿到另一定位位置啮合定位后的定位情况. 转位后为上齿盘  $a', b'$  齿外侧齿面分别与下齿盘  $c', d'$  齿内侧齿面接触.

可以得到齿盘齿距误差为

$$\Delta\varphi_i = \frac{1}{2}(\Delta\varphi_{a'c'} + \Delta\varphi_{b'd'}) = \frac{1}{2}[(\Delta\varphi_i \sum a - \Delta\varphi_i \sum c) + (\Delta\varphi_i \sum b - \Delta\varphi_i \sum d)]. \quad (1)$$

令

$$\frac{1}{2}(\Delta\varphi_i \sum a - \Delta\varphi_i \sum c) = \Delta\varphi_1,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\Delta\varphi_i \sum b - \Delta\varphi_i \sum d) = \Delta\varphi_2.$$

即

$$\Delta\varphi_i = \Delta\varphi_1 + \Delta\varphi_2. \quad (2)$$

式中: $b', d'$ 为齿节线的角向位置差; $\Delta\varphi_i \sum a$ 为从齿盘  $a$  齿到  $a'$  齿的齿距角累积误差; $\Delta\varphi_i \sum b$ 为从齿盘  $b$  齿到  $b'$  齿的齿距角累积误差; $\Delta\varphi_i \sum c$ 为从齿盘  $c$  齿到  $c'$  齿的齿距角累积误差; $\Delta\varphi_i \sum d$ 为从齿盘  $d$  齿到  $d'$  齿的齿距角累积误差.

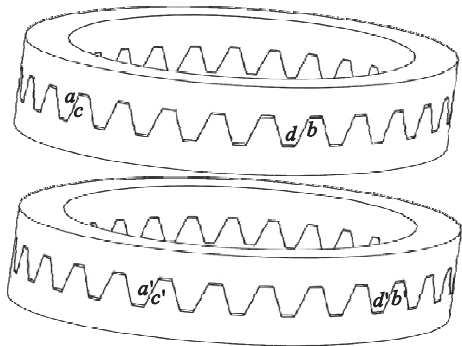


图1 齿距误差示意图  
Fig. 1 Error of tooth distance

## 1.2 齿向误差

理论齿向线和实际齿向线间的转角为齿向误差. 为了使问题简化,假设下齿盘为标准齿盘,上齿盘有齿向误差. 图2(从节平面将齿盘剖开)所示为节平面上的齿向误差情况.

由齿向误差引起的分度误差为<sup>[8]</sup>

$$\Delta\varphi_\beta = \frac{360^\circ b \tan \Delta\beta}{D\pi} = \frac{2b \tan \Delta\beta}{D}. \quad (3)$$

式中: $b$ 为齿宽; $D$ 为多齿盘外径; $\Delta\beta$ 为上齿盘接触齿面齿向误差.

令  $\tan \Delta\beta = \Delta x_\beta$ , 则

$$\Delta\varphi_\beta = \frac{2b}{D} \Delta x_\beta. \quad (4)$$

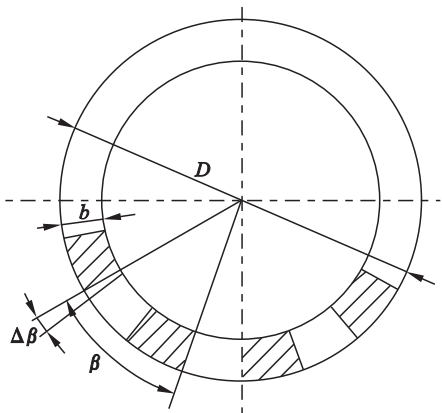


图2 齿向误差示意图  
Fig. 2 Direction error of tooth

## 1.3 齿形半角误差

齿形半角误差(图3)为实际齿形半角和标准齿形半角的偏差,用  $\Delta(\alpha/2)$  表示.

由文献[8]可以得到齿盘齿距误差为

$$\Delta\varphi_{\alpha/2} = \frac{h}{2D \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \Delta \frac{\alpha}{2}. \quad (5)$$

式中: $\Delta\varphi_{\alpha/2}$ 为齿形半角误差引起的分度误差; $h$ 为齿的工作高度; $\Delta(\alpha/2)$ 为齿形半角误差; $D$ 为

齿盘外径; $\theta$  为标准齿形角.

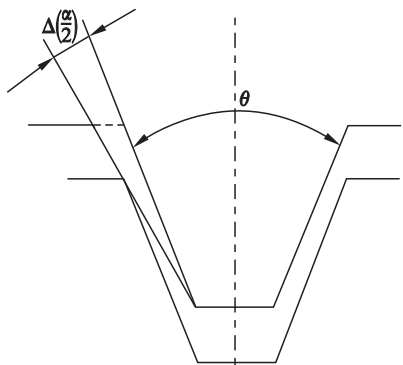


图 3 齿形半角误差示意图  
Fig. 3 Half angle error of tooth

1.4 齿盘总的分度误差

由齿盘的齿距累积误差、齿向误差、齿形半角误差可以得到齿盘总的分度误差为<sup>[9]</sup>

$$\Delta\varphi = \Delta\varphi_i + \Delta\varphi_\beta + \Delta\varphi_{\alpha/2} = \Delta\varphi_i + \frac{2b}{D}\Delta x_\beta + \frac{h}{2D\cos^2\theta}\Delta\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right). \tag{6}$$

2 齿盘分度精度可靠性设计

为了使齿盘的分度误差在允许范围内,即

$$-\tau \leq \Delta\varphi \leq \tau. \tag{7}$$

式中: $\Delta\varphi$  为总偏差; $\tau$  为允许分度误差.

为了使齿盘分度时满足上述要求,齿盘定位误差所对应的极限状态函数分别为

$$g_u(X) = \tau - \Delta\varphi. \tag{8}$$

$$g_m(X) = \tau + \Delta\varphi. \tag{9}$$

齿盘分度时的分度精度可靠性可分为两种状态进行研究,即当齿盘的分度误差满足  $\Delta\varphi \geq -\tau$  时的可靠度  $R_m$  和齿盘的分度误差满足  $\Delta\varphi \leq \tau$  时的可靠度  $R_u$ ,然后可以求出齿盘总的分度精度可靠度为

$$R = R_m + R_u - 1. \tag{10}$$

本文只讨论当齿盘的分度误差满足  $\Delta\varphi \geq -\tau$  时的可靠度. 由式(6)及上述分析可得分度误差极限状态方程为

$$g_u(X) = \tau - \left[ \Delta\varphi_i + \frac{2b}{D}\Delta x_\beta + \frac{h}{2D\cos^2\theta}\Delta\frac{\alpha}{2} \right]. \tag{11}$$

基本随机变量向量为

$$X = (\Delta\varphi_i, \Delta x_\beta, b, D, h, \Delta(\alpha/2))^T.$$

运用二阶矩和摄动方法<sup>[10]</sup>,对刀架齿盘进行可靠性设计. 对应于输出分量  $\Delta\varphi$  的可靠度可以

定义为

$$R_u = \int_{g_u(X) > 0} f_X(X) dX. \tag{12}$$

式中: $f_X(X)$  为基本随机参量向量  $X = (\Delta\varphi_i, \Delta x_\beta, b, D, h, \Delta\frac{\alpha}{2})^T$  的联合概率密度函数; $g_u(X)$  为状态函数,可表示刀架齿盘分度精度的两种状态.

$$\begin{cases} g_u(X) \leq 0 & \text{为失败状态;} \\ g_u(X) > 0 & \text{为安全状态.} \end{cases} \tag{13}$$

状态函数的均值方差可以做如下定义:  
把随机变量向量  $X$  和状态函数  $g_u(X)$  表示为

$$X = X_d + \varepsilon X_r, \tag{14}$$

$$g_u(X) = g_{ud}(X) + \varepsilon g_{ur}(X). \tag{15}$$

式中: $\varepsilon$  为一个小参数;下标  $r$  表示随机参量中的随机部分,且其零均值;下标  $d$  表示随机参量中的确定部分.

对式(14),式(15)求数学期望,有

$$E(X) = X_d = \bar{X}, \tag{16}$$

$$E[g_u(X)] = g_{ud}(X) = g_u(\bar{X}). \tag{17}$$

同理,可对随机参量向量  $X$  和状态函数  $g_u(X)$  取方差,并根据随机分析理论有

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[(X - E(X))^{[2]}] = \varepsilon^2 E[X_r^{[2]}]. \tag{18}$$

$$\text{Var}[g_u(X)] = E[(g_u(X) - E(g_u(X)))^{[2]}] = \varepsilon^2 E[(g_{ur}(X))^{[2]}]. \tag{19}$$

式中, $((X - E(X))^{[2]} = (X - E(X)) \otimes (X - E(X))$  为 Kronecker 幂,符号  $\otimes$  为 Kronecker 积. 根据矩阵值函数和随机向量值的 Taylor 展开式,可以把  $g_{ur}(X)$  在  $E(X) = X_d$  处展开到一阶为止,有

$$g_{ur}(X) = \frac{\partial g_{ud}(X)}{\partial X^T} X_r. \tag{20}$$

把式(20)代入式(19)中可得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[g_u(X)] &= \varepsilon^2 E\left[\left(\frac{\partial g_{ud}(X)}{\partial X^T}\right)^{[2]} X_r^{[2]}\right] = \\ &= \left[\frac{\partial g_u(\bar{X})}{\partial X^T}\right]^{[2]} \text{Var}(X). \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

式中, $\text{Var}(X)$  为随机参量的方差矩阵.

基本随机变量的均值  $E(X)$  和方差  $\text{Var}(X)$  是已知的,可靠性指标定义为

$$\beta_u = \frac{E[g_u(X)]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[g_u(X)]}}. \tag{22}$$

利用可靠性指标  $\beta_u$  可以得到动力伺服刀架端齿盘的分度精度可靠性为

$$R_u = \Phi(\beta_u). \tag{23}$$

式中, $\Phi(\cdot)$  为标准正态分布函数.

### 3 端齿盘的可靠性灵敏度设计

刀架齿盘分度精度可靠度对其基本参数向量  $\boldsymbol{X}=(\Delta\varphi_i,\Delta x_\beta,b,D,h,\Delta(\alpha/2))^T$  的均值和方差的灵敏度为

$$\frac{dR}{d\boldsymbol{X}^T}=\frac{\partial R}{\partial\beta}\frac{\partial\beta}{\partial\mu g_u}\frac{\partial\mu g_u}{\partial\boldsymbol{X}^T}+\frac{\partial R}{\partial\beta}\frac{\partial\beta}{\partial\sigma g_u}\frac{\partial\sigma g_u}{\partial\boldsymbol{X}^T},\quad(24)$$

$$\frac{dR}{d\text{Var}(\boldsymbol{X})}=\frac{\partial R}{\partial\beta}\frac{\partial\beta}{\partial\sigma g_u}\frac{\partial\sigma g_u}{\partial\text{Var}(\boldsymbol{X})}.\quad(25)$$

式中：

$$\frac{\partial\sigma g_u}{\partial\boldsymbol{X}^T}=\frac{1}{2\sigma g_u}\left[\frac{\partial^2g_u}{\partial(\boldsymbol{X}^T)^2}\otimes\frac{\partial g_u}{\partial\boldsymbol{X}^T}+\left(\frac{\partial^2g_u}{\partial(\boldsymbol{X}^T)^2}\otimes\frac{\partial g_u}{\partial\boldsymbol{X}^T}\right)(\boldsymbol{I}_n\otimes\boldsymbol{U}_{n\times n})\right](\boldsymbol{I}_n\otimes\text{Var}(\boldsymbol{X})).\quad(31)$$

式(26)中  $\psi(\beta_u)$  为正态分布的概率密度函数;式(31)中  $\boldsymbol{I}_n$  为  $n\times n$  单位矩阵,  $\boldsymbol{U}_{n\times n}$  为  $n^2\times n^2$  矩阵.

把已知条件和可靠度计算结果代入式(24)和式(25),可以获得可靠度  $R$  对基本随机变量  $\boldsymbol{X}=(\Delta\varphi_i,\Delta x_\beta,b,D,h,\Delta(\alpha/2))^T$  均值和方差的灵敏度矩阵.

### 4 数值算例

某型号的刀架齿盘,按行业标准所规定的方法计算或查图线得到各参量的均值和标准差:允许精度误差  $\tau=5.8148\times10^{-5}\text{rad}$ ,齿数  $Z=60$ ,齿距角  $\varphi=0.1047\text{rad}$ ,齿形角  $\theta=0.5233\text{rad}$ ,齿宽  $b=(8,6\times10^{-3})\text{mm}$ ,齿盘外径  $D=(140,16.667\times10^{-3})\text{mm}$ ,齿距角误差  $\Delta\varphi_i=(8.5\times10^{-3},1.1\times10^{-6})\text{rad}$ ,上齿盘接触齿面齿向角误差的正切

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dR}{d\text{Var}(\boldsymbol{X})} &= \begin{bmatrix} R_{\text{Var}(\Delta\varphi_i)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta\varphi_i,\Delta x_\beta)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta\varphi_i,\Delta D)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta\varphi_i,\Delta h)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta\varphi_i,\Delta(\frac{\alpha}{2}))} \\ R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta x_\beta,\Delta\varphi_i)} & R_{\text{Var}(\Delta x_\beta)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta x_\beta,\Delta D)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta x_\beta,\Delta h)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta x_\beta,\Delta(\frac{\alpha}{2}))} \\ R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta D,\Delta\varphi_i)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta D,\Delta x_\beta)} & R_{\text{Var}(\Delta D)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta D,\Delta h)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta D,\Delta(\frac{\alpha}{2}))} \\ R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta h,\Delta\varphi_i)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta h,\Delta x_\beta)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta h,\Delta D)} & R_{\text{Var}(\Delta h)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta h,\Delta(\frac{\alpha}{2}))} \\ R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta(\frac{\alpha}{2}),\Delta\varphi_i)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta(\frac{\alpha}{2}),\Delta x_\beta)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta(\frac{\alpha}{2}),\Delta D)} & R_{\text{Cov}(\Delta(\frac{\alpha}{2}),\Delta h)} & R_{\text{Var}(\Delta(\frac{\alpha}{2}))} \end{bmatrix} = \\ & \begin{bmatrix} -2.7554\times10^7 & -3.1267\times10^6 & 1.6523\times10^3 & 1.5778\times10^3 & 1.8843\times10^3 & -1.0416\times10^6 \\ -3.1267\times10^6 & -3.3443\times10^5 & 1.8654\times10^2 & 1.8426\times10^2 & 1.9657\times10^2 & -1.1658\times10^5 \\ 1.6523\times10^3 & 1.8654\times10^2 & -8.8426\times10^{-2} & -8.4536\times10^{-2} & -9.2265\times10^{-2} & 5.5669\times10^1 \\ 1.5778\times10^3 & 1.8533\times10^2 & -8.4536\times10^{-2} & -8.0963\times10^{-2} & -8.3214\times10^{-2} & 5.6534\times10^1 \\ 1.8843\times10^3 & 1.9657\times10^2 & 9.2265\times10^{-2} & -8.3214\times10^{-2} & -9.2123\times10^{-2} & 5.9468\times10^1 \\ -1.0416\times10^6 & -1.1658\times10^5 & 5.5669\times10^1 & 5.6534\times10^1 & 5.9468\times10^1 & -3.8642\times10^4 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (33) \end{aligned}$$

在进行灵敏度计算时,由于各随机变量之间的单位不统一,无法通过直接比较各随机变量的灵敏度的数值来衡量其对可靠性的影响程度.因

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial\beta_u}=\frac{\partial\Phi(\beta_u)}{\partial\beta_u}=\psi(\beta_u),\quad(26)$$

$$\frac{\partial\beta_u}{\partial\mu g_u}=\frac{1}{\sigma g_u},\quad(27)$$

$$\frac{\partial\mu g_u}{\partial\boldsymbol{X}^T}=\left[\frac{\partial\bar{g}_u}{\partial X_1},\frac{\partial\bar{g}_u}{\partial X_2},\dots,\frac{\partial\bar{g}_u}{\partial X_n}\right],\quad(28)$$

$$\frac{\partial\beta}{\partial\sigma g_u}=-\frac{\mu g_u}{\sigma_{g_u}^2},\quad(29)$$

$$\frac{\partial\sigma g_u}{\partial\text{Var}(\boldsymbol{X})}=\frac{1}{2\sigma g_u}\left[\frac{\partial\bar{g}_u}{\partial\boldsymbol{X}}\otimes\frac{\partial\bar{g}_u}{\partial\boldsymbol{X}}\right],\quad(30)$$

值  $\Delta x_\beta=(9.1\times10^{-3},1.3\times10^{-6})$ ,齿形半角误差  $\Delta(\alpha/2)=(8.7\times10^{-3},1.2\times10^{-6})\text{rad}$ ,齿的工作高度  $h=(4,5\times10^{-3})\text{mm}$ .

将齿盘各结构参数数据代入式(22)可得可靠性指标  $\beta_u=2.7553$ ,可靠度  $R_u=0.9971$ .

可靠度  $R_u$  对基本随机变量  $\boldsymbol{X}=(\Delta\varphi_i,\Delta x_\beta,b,D,h,\Delta(\alpha/2))^T$  均值和方差的可靠性灵敏度矩阵分别为

$$\frac{dR}{d\boldsymbol{X}^T}=\begin{bmatrix} R_{E(\Delta\varphi_i)} \\ R_{E(\Delta x_\beta)} \\ R_{E(b)} \\ R_{E(D)} \\ R_{E(h)} \\ R_{E(\Delta\frac{\alpha}{2})} \end{bmatrix}^T=\begin{bmatrix} -1.1531\times10^3 \\ -1.3446\times10^2 \\ 2.4528\times10^{-2} \\ 2.1372\times10^{-2} \\ 2.5472\times10^{-2} \\ -4.3552\times10^1 \end{bmatrix}^T.\quad(32)$$

此,需对可靠性灵敏度进行无量纲化.均值和方差灵敏度的转化矩阵分别用  $\boldsymbol{T}_1,\boldsymbol{T}_2$  表示.  $\boldsymbol{T}_1,\boldsymbol{T}_2$  均为对角方阵,维数等于随机变量的个数  $n$ .

$$T_1 = \text{diag}(\frac{\sigma_1}{R}, \frac{\sigma_2}{R}, \dots, \frac{\sigma_i}{R} \dots \frac{\sigma_n}{R}) . \quad (34)$$

$$T_2 = \text{diag}(\frac{\sigma_1^2}{R}, \frac{\sigma_2^2}{R}, \dots, \frac{\sigma_i^2}{R} \dots \frac{\sigma_n^2}{R}) . \quad (35)$$

其中:  $\sigma_i$  为各随机变量的标准差;  $R$  为可靠度. 将式(33)中有关协方差的项去除, 得到仅含方差项的灵敏度矩阵, 记为  $S$ . 无量纲化后的均值与方差灵敏度矩阵用  $A, B$  表示:

$$A = \frac{dR}{dX^T} T_1 . \quad (36)$$

$$B = S T_2 . \quad (37)$$

将数据代入式(34)~式(37), 得

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} R_{E(\Delta\varphi_i)} \\ R_{E(\Delta x_\beta)} \\ R_{E(b)} \\ R_{E(D)} \\ R_{E(h)} \\ R_{E(\frac{\alpha}{2})} \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -1.2684 \times 10^{-3} \\ -1.7480 \times 10^{-4} \\ 1.4717 \times 10^{-4} \\ 3.5621 \times 10^{-4} \\ 1.2736 \times 10^{-4} \\ -5.2262 \times 10^{-5} \end{bmatrix}^T , \quad (38)$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} R_{\text{Var}(\Delta\varphi_i)} \\ R_{\text{Var}(\Delta x_\beta)} \\ R_{\text{Var}(b)} \\ R_{\text{Var}(D)} \\ R_{\text{Var}(h)} \\ R_{\text{Var}(\frac{\alpha}{2})} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3.3340 \times 10^{-5} \\ -5.6519 \times 10^{-7} \\ -3.1833 \times 10^{-6} \\ -2.2491 \times 10^{-5} \\ -2.3031 \times 10^{-6} \\ -5.5644 \times 10^{-8} \end{bmatrix} . \quad (39)$$

由灵敏度定义及式(38)可以看出, 齿宽  $b$ , 齿盘外径  $D$ , 齿的工作高度  $h$  均值的适当增加, 其结果将会使齿盘分度精度可靠度增加; 齿盘齿距误差  $\Delta\varphi_i$ , 齿向角误差的正切值  $\Delta x_\beta$ , 齿形半角误差  $\Delta(\alpha/2)$  均值的增加, 将会使齿盘分度精度可靠性变得更低. 由式(39)看出, 随着端齿盘的基本随机变量  $\Delta\varphi_i, \Delta x_\beta, b, D, h, \Delta(\alpha/2)$  方差的增加均会使齿盘分度精度可靠度降低.

结合上述分析, 对端齿盘分度精度可靠性最为敏感的随机参数齿距角误差  $\Delta\varphi_i$  进行优化设计, 可以得到优化后的可靠度数值. 优化后的齿距角误差  $\Delta\varphi_i = (7 \times 10^{-3}, 0.9 \times 10^{-6})$  rad. 由式(22)可得尺寸参数优化后的端齿盘分度精度可靠度  $R_{u2} = 0.9984$ . 结合可靠性灵敏度分析可以通过对敏感参数的合理优化来提高端齿盘的分度精度可靠度.

5 结 论

1) 本文建立的考虑加工误差的动力伺服刀

架分度齿盘可靠性及可靠性灵敏度数学模型, 可以应用到不同型号的伺服刀架齿盘分析中, 为合理设计齿盘几何参数提供了理论依据.

2) 适当增加齿宽、齿盘外径和齿的工作高度, 会使齿盘分度精度可靠度增加; 当增加齿盘齿距误差、齿向角误差的正切值和齿形半角误差时, 会使齿盘分度精度更加不可靠.

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