

DM

Cinématique des engrenages

Roulement sans glissement

EX3 : cinématique des engrenages

Réducteur à train épicycloïdal du sécateur PELLENC - Corrigé

Q.1. Il s'agit d'un train épicycloïdal de type I.

$$\rightarrow \frac{\omega_{3/0} - \omega_{4/0}}{\omega_{1/0} - \omega_{4/0}} = \lambda \text{ avec } \lambda = -\frac{Z_1}{Z_3}$$

Q.2. $\frac{\omega_{3/0} - \omega_{4/0}}{\omega_{1/0} - \omega_{4/0}} = \lambda \text{ avec } \omega_{3/0} = 0$

$$\rightarrow -\lambda \cdot \omega_{1/0} + (\lambda - 1) \cdot \omega_{4/0} = 0$$

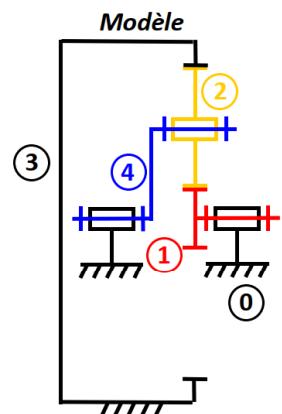
$$\rightarrow \frac{\omega_{4/0}}{\omega_{1/0}} = \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda - 1)} \rightarrow \frac{\omega_{4/0}}{\omega_{1/0}} = \frac{-\frac{Z_1}{Z_3}}{\left(-\frac{Z_1}{Z_3} - 1\right)} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\omega_{4/0}}{\omega_{1/0}} = \frac{Z_1}{(Z_1 + Z_3)}}$$

Q.3. $\frac{340}{1500} = \frac{Z_1}{(Z_1 + Z_3)} \rightarrow \frac{340}{1500} \cdot (Z_1 + Z_3) = Z_1 \rightarrow \boxed{340 \cdot Z_3 = 1160 \cdot Z_1}$

A.N. : $Z_3 = \frac{1160}{340} \cdot 19 = 64,8$ soit 65 dents

Q.4. $\frac{d_1}{2} + d_2 = \frac{d_3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{Z_1}{2} + Z_2 = \frac{Z_3}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{Z_2 = \frac{Z_3}{2} - \frac{Z_1}{2}}$

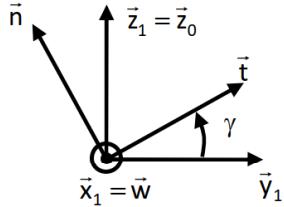
A.N. : $Z_2 = \frac{Z_3}{2} - \frac{Z_1}{2} = \frac{65}{2} - \frac{19}{2} = 23$ dents



EX4 : Roulement sans glissement

$$\text{Q.1. } \{V_{1/0}\}_0 = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \overrightarrow{\Omega_{1/0}} \\ \overrightarrow{V_{0,1/0}} \end{array} \right\}_0 = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \dot{\alpha} \cdot \vec{z}_0 \\ \vec{0} \end{array} \right\} \quad \{V_{2/1}\}_A = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \overrightarrow{\Omega_{2/1}} \\ \overrightarrow{V_{A,2/1}} \end{array} \right\}_A = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \vec{0} \\ \dot{\lambda}(t) \cdot \vec{z}_0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \{V_{4/2}\}_A = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \overrightarrow{\Omega_{4/2}} \\ \overrightarrow{V_{A,4/2}} \end{array} \right\}_A = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \dot{\theta} \cdot \vec{x}_1 \\ \vec{0} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Q.2. } \overrightarrow{V_{1,4/2}} = \overrightarrow{V_{A,4/2}} + \vec{I} \vec{A} \wedge \overrightarrow{\Omega_{4/2}} = R \cdot \vec{n} \wedge \dot{\theta} \cdot \vec{x}_1 = R \cdot \dot{\theta} \cdot \vec{t}$$



$$\text{Q.3. } \boxed{\overrightarrow{V_{1,2/0}} = \overrightarrow{V_{1,2/1}} + \overrightarrow{V_{1,1/0}} = \dot{\lambda}(t) \cdot \vec{z}_0 - R \cdot \dot{\alpha} \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot \vec{x}_1 + L \cdot \dot{\alpha} \cdot \vec{y}_1}$$

$$\overrightarrow{V_{1,2/1}} = \overrightarrow{V_{A,2/1}} = \dot{\lambda}(t) \cdot \vec{z}_0$$

$$\overrightarrow{V_{1,1/0}} = \overrightarrow{V_{0,1/0}} + \vec{I} \vec{O} \wedge \overrightarrow{\Omega_{1/0}} = (R \cdot \vec{n} - \dot{\lambda}(t) \cdot \vec{z}_0 - L \cdot \vec{x}_1) \wedge \dot{\alpha} \cdot \vec{z}_1 = -R \cdot \dot{\alpha} \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot \vec{x}_1 + L \cdot \dot{\alpha} \cdot \vec{y}_1$$

$$\text{Q.4. } \boxed{\overrightarrow{V_{1,4/0}} = \overrightarrow{V_{1,4/2}} + \overrightarrow{V_{1,2/0}} = R \cdot \dot{\theta} \cdot \vec{t} + \dot{\lambda}(t) \cdot \vec{z}_0 - R \cdot \dot{\alpha} \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot \vec{x}_1 + L \cdot \dot{\alpha} \cdot \vec{y}_1}$$

$$\text{Q.5. Condition de non décollement : } \boxed{\overrightarrow{V_{1,4/0}} \cdot \vec{n} = 0}$$

$$\text{Q.6. } \overrightarrow{V_{1,4/0}} \cdot \vec{n} = (R \cdot \dot{\theta} \cdot \vec{t} + \dot{\lambda}(t) \cdot \vec{z}_0 - R \cdot \dot{\alpha} \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot \vec{x}_1 + L \cdot \dot{\alpha} \cdot \vec{y}_1) \cdot \vec{n} = \dot{\lambda}(t) \cdot \cos \gamma - L \cdot \dot{\alpha} \cdot \sin \gamma \rightarrow \boxed{\dot{\lambda}(t) = L \cdot \dot{\alpha} \cdot \tan \gamma}$$

Q.7. Pas de RSG possible ici \rightarrow il ne faut pas gravir de pente et il y aurait du roulement sans glissement si le profil de piste était plat.

$$\text{Q.8. Si RSG : } \overrightarrow{V_{1,4/0}} = \vec{0} = \overrightarrow{V_{1,4/2}} + \overrightarrow{V_{1,2/0}} = R \cdot \dot{\theta} \cdot \vec{y}_1 + L \cdot \dot{\alpha} \cdot \vec{y}_1 \rightarrow \boxed{L \cdot \dot{\alpha} = -R \cdot \dot{\theta}}$$

$$\text{Q.9. La trajectoire du point A correspond dans ce cas au profil de la piste. } \boxed{\overrightarrow{V_{1,2/0}} \cdot \vec{z}_0 = \dot{\lambda}(t) = -z_0 \cdot \dot{\alpha} \cdot \sin \alpha}$$