

Vibrational analysis of pinion shaft for the diagnose of cracks in Heavy loaded vehicle

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Abstract- This paper deals with the identify various methodologies used for the shaft failure analysis and to choose best methodology suitable for the failure analysis of the shaft used in heavy loaded vehicle. From the observation and views of the users of heavy loaded vehicles mainly failure occurs in shaft due to cracks from the vibrations. The present paper is oriented towards design and analysis of cracks for different loading conditions.

Key words: Pinion shaft, Shaft failure, structural stresses, cracks, failure analysis.

1. Introduction

Pinion gear and shaft is the shaft which is use to transmit power for engine to the differential gear box. This shaft having various steps along its geometry because for performing specific function viz. splines to connect it with differential shaft, sleeve for bearing, threads, etc. Since it is a rotational and nonlinear geometric component it is incorporated with various mechanical problems viz.

- Resonance
- Torsional vibration
- Bending under compressive stress
- Vibration instability
- Crack propagation due various stresses.

1.1 Problem Definition

As a Pinion shaft is incorporated with above all mechanical problems among all Torsional vibration and Vibration instability is having major effect in performance and life of pinion shaft. Thus vibrational analysis of stepped shaft plays a vital role in order to:

Transfer maximum power without any mechanical loss.

Maintain proper contact among gears tooth. Maintain proper interference among tooth.



Fig-1: Pinion Shaft

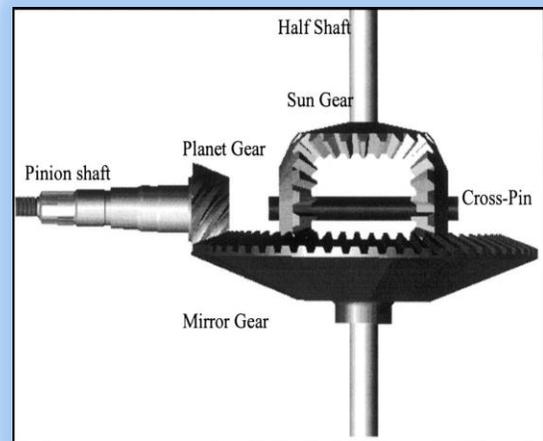


Fig-2: Assembly of Pinion Shaft

2. Structural analysis of shaft:

To analyze the vibrational behavior, bending and shear stress induced in stepped shaft on the application of different loading condition.

Table-1: Analysis approach of shaft

| |
|--|
| Problem selection (Type of shaft (stepped shaft)) |
| Examination of detailed drawing/manufacturing of stepped shaft |
| Examination of material of stepped shaft |
| 3D CAD modeling of stepped pinion shaft using solid works 2014 |
| Natural frequency analysis of stepped shaft using ANSYS 14 |

2.1 Design and Analysis tools of shaft-

Material selection and mechanical properties.

- Dimension data sheet.
- Solid Works 2014 model
- Results estimation by the use of ANSYS 14
- Analytical method to determine the deflection of the stepped shaft.

2.2 Methodology of analysis of shaft-

- In the study of failure analysis of differential pinion shaft mechanical characteristics of the material are obtained first the microstructure and chemical composition are determined.
- Various studies have been made to determine the type and possible reason of the damage.
- Studies carried out to determine the material of the shaft
- Studies carried out to determine the microstructure
- Studies related to the fracture surface.

This paper presents a numerical technique application to analysis of uniform and stepped cracked beam with circular cross section. In this approach in which the FEM component mode synthesis method are used together. The beam is detached into parts from the crack section. These substructure are joined by the flexibility matrix taking into

account the interaction force derived by virtue of which fracture mechanics

A new approach to description of the Timoshenko beam free and force vibration by a single equation is proposed. The solution to such an equation is a function of vibration amplitude. The boundary condition corresponding to such a description of the beam vibration is also given. The Timoshenko model is an extension of the Euler-Bernoulli model by taking into account two additional effects: shearing force and rotary motion effect.

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

| MECHANICAL PROPERTIES | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------------------|--|
| MATERIAL | Low alloy carburizing steel of the AISI 8620 type. |
| YOUNG'S MODULUS | 2e+011 N/m ² |
| POISSON'S RATIO | 0.266 |
| DENSITY | 7850 kg/m ³ |
| YEILD STRENGTH | 2.5e+008 N/m ² |

MATERIAL PROPERTIES OF AISI 8620

| MATERIAL COMPOSITION | PERCENTAGE USED |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Carbon | 0.18 - 0.23 |
| Chromium | 0.4 - 0.6 |
| Manganese | 0.7 - 0.9 |
| Molybdenum | 0.15 - 0.25 |
| Nickel | 0.4 - 0.7 |
| Phosphorus | 0.035 max |
| Silicon | 0.15 - 0.35 |
| Sulphur | 0.04 max |

DETAILED DRAWING OF PINION SHAFT

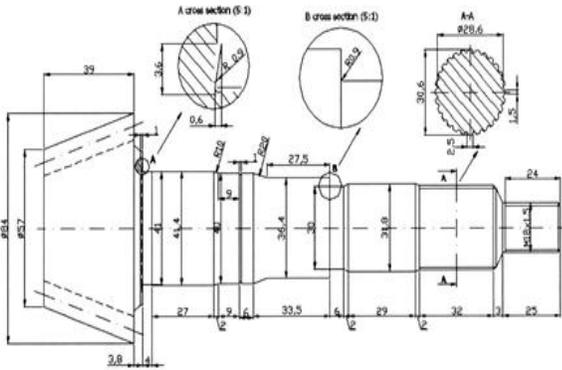
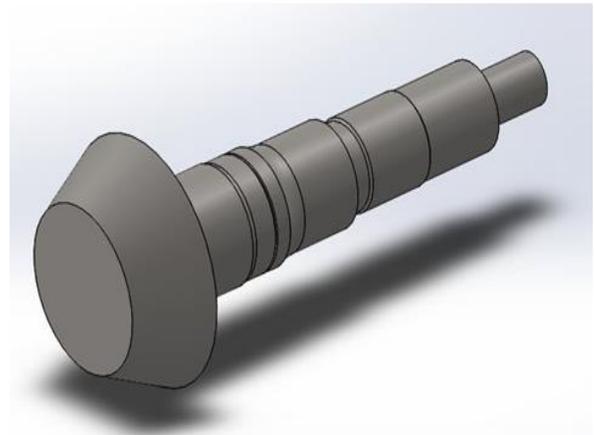
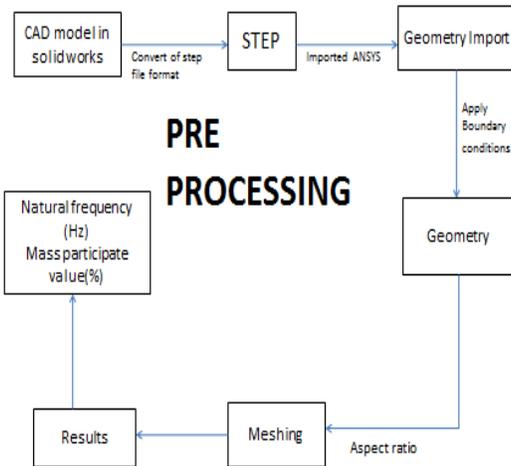


Fig. 3 dimension sheet prepared in AUTO CAD

Solid works 2014 model of stepped pinion shaft

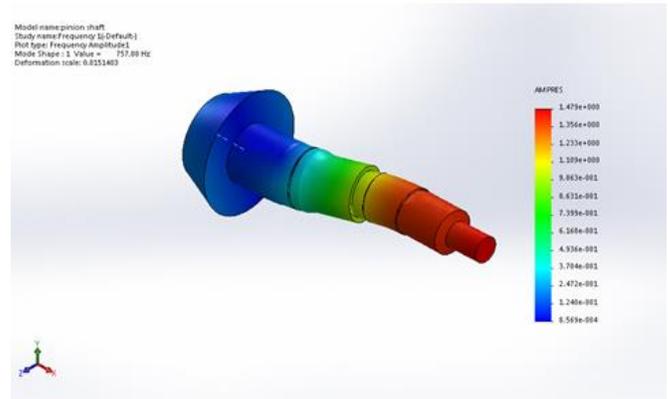


FLOW DIAGRAM

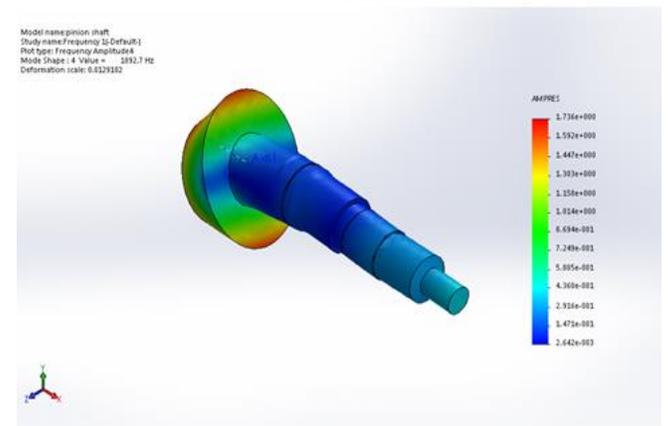


PRE PROCESSING

ANSYS Analysis 14



ANSYS Analysis 14

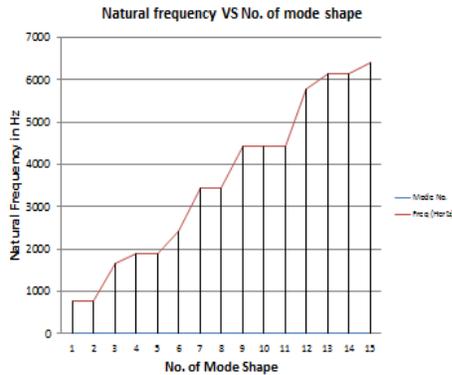


OPERATING CONDITION DATA

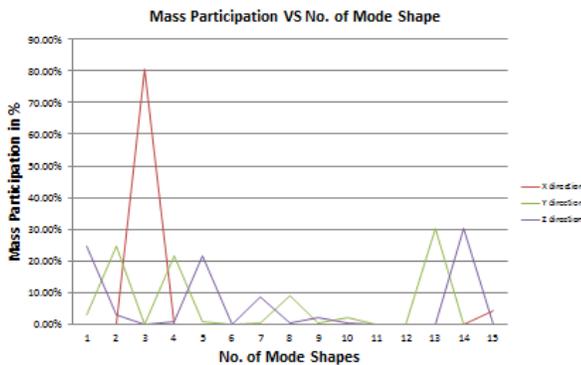
For DAIMLER (diesel vehicle) capacity of 15 people.

| DATA | NUMERIC VALUE | UNIT |
|----------------------|---------------|--------|
| MAXIMUM ENGINE POWER | 90/4000 | HP/rpm |
| MAXIMUM TORQUE | 205/1600 | Nm/rpm |

Results



Results



- 2) M. kisa , M. Gurel “free vibration analysis of uniform and stepped cracked beam with circular cross section” Received 29 march 2007
- 3) L.majkut “Free and forced vibration of timoshenko beams described by single differential equation” Received 2009 , journal of theoretical and applied mechanics
- 4) S.A.A. Hosseini, S.E. Khadem “ Free vibrations analysis of a rotating shaft with nonlinearities in curvature and inertia”. Received 23 April 2007; received in revised form 4 December 2007; accepted 21 January 2008.

Conclusions

After the vibrational analysis of shaft ,it conclude that as par natural frequency increases inheavy loaded vehicle shaft the number of mode shape slightly increased and somewhere in the constant natural frequency obtain when mode shape changes so there will be possibility of failure of shaft because of initiation of cracks takes place.

As per mass participation of shaft in mating part mode shape excessively high so amplitude also high and it shows that high stress induced in the mating part, due to this is the reason thechances of crack initiation is possible at the mating part.

REFERENCES

- 1) H. Bayrakceken “Failure analysis of an automobile differential pinion shaft” Received 8 July 2005; accepted 14 July 2005 Available online 2 September 2005