Life and Reliability Models for Helicopter Transmissions

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Prepared for the
Rotary Wing Propulsion System Specialist Meeting
sponsored by the American Helicopter Society
Williamsburg, Virginia, November 16-18, 1982
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Abstract

Life and reliability models are presented for planetary gear trains with a fixed ring gear, input applied to the sun gear, and output taken from the planet arm. For this transmission the input and output shafts are co-axial and the input and output torques are assumed to be co-axial with these shafts. Thrust and side loading are neglected. The reliability model is based on the Weibull distributions of the individual reliabilities of the main transmission components. The system model is also a Weibull distribution. The load versus life model for the system is a power relationship as are the models for the individual components. The load-life exponent and basic dynamic capacity are developed as functions of the component capacities. The computer models are used to compare three and four planet, 150 kw (200 horsepower), 5:1 reduction transmissions with 1500 RPM input speed to illustrate their use.

Nomenclature

C basic dynamic component capacity (N)
D basic dynamic system capacity (N-m)
e Weibull exponent
f gear face width (mm)
F force (N)
l life in millions of component load cycles
L life in millions of sun gear rotations
n number of planets
N number of gear teeth
p load-life exponent
r gear radius (mm)
s probability of survival (reliability)
T input torque (N-m)
V stressed volume (mm$^3$)
z depth to maximum shear stress (mm)
$\gamma$ curvature sum at pitch point (1/mm)
$\phi$ angular rotation
$\tau$ maximum shear stress (pa)
$\rho$ pitch line pressure angle

Subscripts

A planet carrier or arm
a first load
b second load
c third load
r radial direction
P planet gear
R ring gear
S sun gear
T transmission
t tangential direction
10 corresponding 90 percent probability of survival

Introduction

Recently in the field of mechanical design, the fixed-load, fixed-strength factor of safety approach to design has come under considerable doubt.$^{1,2,3}$ The value of this factor of safety comes under serious question when one becomes aware of the actual variations in service loads and in device strengths which exist in machinery today. Selecting the worst load and the weakest unit and using a factor of safety greater than unity leads to heavy, overdesigned machinery. Using nominal loads and strengths leads to the possibility of a significant underdesign for a large population of the in service


$^{*}$ Numbers in superscript denote references at the end of the paper.
devices due to the statistical variation in the service load conditions and actual device strengths.

A more realistic approach is offered by the methods of probabilistic mechanical design. In probabilistic design, a proposed design is evaluated in terms of statistically varying load and strength characteristics which more nearly model the situation. A statistical or probabilistic approach requires knowledge of the nominal loads and strengths as well as the statistical variations in each. With this knowledge, the designer should be able to assess the reliability or probability of survival of the total mechanical system.

The utility of a probabilistic approach to design is apparent in the design of airborne power transmission systems. The requirements of low weight, high power densities, and high speeds must be balanced against requirements of reliability, maintainability, and long mission spectrum. It is this weighted average load which is called the nominal load or service load of the transmission.

In addition it is assumed that the load-life relationship is independent of the statistical variations in each. Currently, there is no system probabilistic design procedure for designing lightweight geared power transmissions such as those found in helicopter drive systems. It has been shown by Lundberg and Palmgren and by Coy, Townsend, and Zaretsky that rolling element bearings and high strength steel gear teeth have finite lives under any level of applied stress. The statistical models for the lives and the capacites of these components follow the Weibull distribution. The infinite lives of these components are due to the nature of pitting fatigue to which both bearings and gears are subjected. Even in carefully designed gears and bearings where the lubrication is adequate and the service loads do not increase unexpectedly, pitting fatigue failures will eventually end the useful lives of both bearings and gears. Thus, pitting fatigue is the mode of failure on which the reliability of each component is based.

In this study, the Weibull distribution is used to describe the failure spectrum of the units. This distribution of probability of failure versus life at a given load is commonly accepted for bearing life analyses and is being applied for other components due to its ability to describe failure distributions which are not normally distributed. It matches component failure test data more closely than the simpler bell curve normal distribution due to its ability to model skewed distributions.

In a prior paper, the derivations of the specific load and reliability equations for the system life and dynamic capacity of a planetary gear reduction with stepped planets are presented. In this paper, these relations are applied to the most common subset of this transmission - that with simple planet gears. The kinematic inversion of the planetary gear reduction studied is that of a single plane arrangement with a sun, several planets and a fixed ring gear. The sun is the input and its shaft is co-axial with the planet arm's shaft which is the output. Both input and output shafts are loaded with pure torques.

The reliability model is based on the reliabilities of the individual gears and bearings and is Weibull in nature. The transmission reliability is presented as a system life for 90 percent probability of survival of the entire assembly based on corresponding lives for the individual components. The transmission's basic dynamic capacity is defined as the input torque which may be applied for one million rotations of the input sun gear with a 90 percent probability of survival. The variation of life with given reliability is modeled with a power law relation. When plotted on log-log coordinates the relation becomes a straight line. The reliability is treated as being uncoupled from the Weibull relationship of reliability to life at a given load. The load-life exponent and basic dynamic capacity are developed as functions of the component capacities.

Numerical studies of a 150 kw (200 horsepower) 5:1 reduction transmission operating at 1500 revolutions per minute input speed are presented and discussed. Both three and four planet transmissions are considered.
Force and Motion Analysis

The gear train under consideration is shown in Fig. 1 in a three planet arrangement. It is assumed in this model that all the planets share the load equally.

The major loads on the components are shown in Fig. 2 which is a force diagram for a single planet gear. In this figure are shown the gear radii as well as the forces acting on the planet gear. The force component acting tangent to the pitch circle, \( F_t \), is the same for both contact with the sun gear and contact with the ring gear and is:

\[
F_t = \frac{T_i}{nR_S}
\]

where \( T_i \) is the input torque and \( n \) is the number of planets in the transmission. The normal force on the teeth is this load divided by the cosine of the pressure angle. The total bearing load at each planet for this symmetric planet is twice the tangential tooth load:

\[
F_B = 2F_t
\]

A kinematic analysis of this planetary is also required to determine the relative number of load cycles that each component sees as the input sun rotates. This is needed for the fatigue life analysis. The kinematic analysis has been derived in reference 12. The results are presented in table 1, where the rotation of each component is given in terms of the rotation of the sun gear. All rotations are taken in the coordinate frame of the ring gear which is held fixed. Reading across in the table, for each of the components \( i \), one obtains the terms for the following relative angular motion expression

\[
\theta_i = \frac{\theta_i}{A} + \theta_A
\]

where \( A \) represents the arm or spider.

The itemized angular rotations in this table can be used to relate the number of load cycles of the various components to the number of input sun rotations.

Bearing Reliability and Capacity

The reliability and capacity of the planetary assembly is a function of the reliabilities and capacities of its components. These quantities have been well defined for the bearings. The fatigue life model proposed in 1947 by Lundberg and Palmgren is still the commonly accepted theory. The reliability of a single bearing can be expressed in terms of its probability of survival, \( S \), for a life of \( t \) rotations by the following relation

\[
\log \frac{1}{S} = c_B \sqrt{t} + \frac{c}{t} \log \frac{1}{n}
\]
where \( \tau \) is the critical shearing stress beneath the surface, \( z \) is the depth under the surface to the location of the critical stress, and \( V \) is stressed volume. The exponents are determined from experimental life testing on groups of bearings run under identical conditions. The Weibull exponent \( \beta \) is a measure of the scatter in the distribution of bearing lives.

### Table 1. Angular motion of components in terms of angular motion of sun gear

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>( i )</th>
<th>( \theta_i )</th>
<th>( \theta_i/A )</th>
<th>( \theta_A )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUN</td>
<td>( \beta_S )</td>
<td>( \theta_S )</td>
<td>( \theta_S/R_S )</td>
<td>( \theta_S/R_S )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANET</td>
<td>( 1 ) ( \beta_P )</td>
<td>( \theta_P )</td>
<td>( \theta_P/R_P )</td>
<td>( \theta_P/R_P )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RING</td>
<td>( 0 ) ( \beta_R )</td>
<td>( \theta_R )</td>
<td>( \theta_R/R_R )</td>
<td>( \theta_R/R_R )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPIDER</td>
<td>( 0 ) ( \beta_S )</td>
<td>( \theta_S )</td>
<td>( \theta_S/R_S )</td>
<td>( \theta_S/R_S )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above formula for probability of survival reflects the observed effects of stress, stress field, and stress cycles on reliability. Greater stress, \( \tau \), decreases reliability. A more shallow stress field (smaller \( z \)) decreases reliability. This is true because it is expected that a microcrack beginning at a point of maximum stress under the surface requires some time to propagate to the surface for the more shallow stress field.

The stressed volume \( V \) is also an important factor. Pitting initiation occurs near any small stress raising imperfection in the material. The larger the stressed volume, the greater the likelihood of failure.

Relation 4 is built around the basic two parameter Weibull distribution relationship for reliability, \( S \), as a function of life, \( \tau \). Since this distribution is exponential in form, different slopes, \( \beta \), will represent distributions with different skews. Thus the bearing life distribution which has a Weibull slope of 1.2 is skewed to the high end of the life region. As a result more bearings fail at lives below the average life than above it. An increase in the Weibull slope, \( \beta \), would reduce this skewness and produce a symmetric distribution. Even higher values of \( \beta \) (above 3.57) produce a distribution with an opposite skew and more failures above the average life. The proportionality of relation 4 can be removed by dividing relation 4 by a similar relation with a specific reliability, \( S = 0 \), or probability of survival of 90 percent and the corresponding life, \( \tau_{B10} \), for the identical condition of stress and geometry. The two parameters of the distribution are now the Weibull slope, \( \beta \), and the life for 90 percent survival, \( \tau_{B10} \), and the Weibull distribution becomes:

\[
\log S = \log \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{\tau}{\tau_{B10}} \right) \beta \]

This Weibull distribution relates the bearing life, \( \tau \), to the probability of survival at that life in terms of the two parameters \( \beta \) and \( \tau_{B10} \).

The relationship between the bearing life and its load for a 90 percent probability of survival is

\[
\tau_{B10} = \frac{C_B}{P_B} \]

where \( F_B \) is the nominal load on the bearing, \( P_B \) is the load-life exponent and \( C_B \) is the basic dynamic capacity of a single bearing. The basic dynamic capacity is defined as the load which may be endured by 90 percent of the bearings for one million inner race revolutions under certain operating conditions.

To facilitate the combination of lives and capacities of all the transmission components into a single life and capacity for the transmission, the lives and the dynamic capacities of each of the components will be expressed in terms of input sun gear rotations and input sun gear torque.

From Table 1, the bearing inner rotations are given in terms of sun rotations

\[
\theta_{B/A} = \frac{1}{R_p} \frac{1}{R_{p}} \frac{\beta_S}{R_S + R_R} \]

(5)
Using lower case 1's to designate component lives in terms of component cycles and upper case L's to designate component lives in terms of input sun gear rotations, Eq. (7) transforms Eq. (5) into

\[ \log L_B = \log \left( \frac{R_S R_R L_B}{R_p (R_S + R_R) L_{B10}} \right)^{e_B} \]  \tag{8}

For a 90 percent survival rate for a planet bearing, \( S_B = .9 \) and \( L_B = L_{B10} \) sun gear rotations. Substitution into Eq. (8) yields:

\[ L_{B10} = \frac{R_p (R_S + R_R)}{R_S R_R} t_{B10}^{e_B} \]  \tag{9}

as expected from Eq. (7).

To obtain the load-life relation for the bearing in terms of transmission input parameters, one can substitute the expressions for bearing load in terms of input torque as given by Eqs. (1,2) into Eq. (6) and substitute all of this into Eq. (9):

\[ L_{B10} = \frac{R_p (R_S + R_R)}{R_S R_R} \left( \frac{R_p C_B F}{2 t_i} \right)^{e_B} \]  \tag{10}

The dynamic capacity of a planet bearing is now the input torque on the sun shaft which may be applied with 90 percent of the planetary bearings surviving for one million sun shaft revolutions. From Eq. (10) the planet bearing system dynamic capacity of \( t_i = T_0 \) is obtained when \( L_{B10} = 1.0 \). The result for the dynamic capacity is

\[ D_B = \left( \frac{R_S R_R}{R_p (R_S + R_R)} \right)^{1/p_B} \left( \frac{n R_p C_B}{2} \right) \]  \tag{11}

The relationship between bearing life in millions of sun rotations and applied sun shaft torque for which 90 percent of the bearings will endure is given by

\[ L_{B10} = \left( \frac{D_B}{T_1} \right)^{p_B} \]  \tag{12}

The fundamental quantities that describe the reliability and life distribution for single bearings and bearings treated as transmission components have now been determined. Finally, the probability distribution for the reliability of a planet bearing is written as

\[ \log \frac{1}{S_B} = \log \left( \frac{L_B}{L_{B10}} \right)^{e_B} \]  \tag{13}

Where \( L_B \) is the number of million sun rotations for which the bearing has the probability of survival, \( S_B \).

**Gear Reliability and Capacity**

Surface fatigue life and dynamic capacity for a spur gear have been the subjects of recent research\(^6,7,8\). This research has applied the previously mentioned Lundberg-Palmgren reliability model to spur gears.

Tests have shown that the pitting fatigue life of gears follows this reliability relationship, but with a different Weibull exponent, \( e_B \), than that for bearings.

\[ \log \frac{1}{S} = \log \left( \frac{t}{t_{10}} \right)^{e_G} \]  \tag{14}

where \( S \) is the probability of survival of a single gear tooth and \( t \) is the number of stress cycles imposed on the gear tooth surface.

The load-life relationship for a single tooth for a 90 percent probability of survival is:

\[ t_{10} = \left( \frac{C_t}{F} \right) p_B \]  \tag{15}

where \( F \) is the transmitted tangential tooth load and \( C_t \) is the basic dynamic capacity of the tooth for one million load cycles which has been developed in Reference 8:

\[ C_t = B_1 \frac{f}{\Sigma \sigma} \]  \tag{16}

where \( f \) is the active tooth face width, \( \Sigma \sigma \) is the curvature sum at the pitch point, and the constant \( B_1 \), measured in units of stress (Pa), is based on experimental results from gear life testing.\(^8\) For case hardened AISI 9310 Vacuum Arc Remelt Steel gears, \( B_1 = 144 \) MPa (21,000 psi).

As shown in Reference 11, this fundamental gear tooth reliability equation for the dynamic capacity of a single tooth on a gear can be combined with Eq. (1) and the kinematic analysis of Table 1 to produce relations for the basic dynamic capacity of each gear in the transmission. As for the bearings,
these basic dynamic capacities are the inputs torques on the sun gear shaft which may be applied for 90 percent survival of that component in one million sun shaft revolutions. This capacity is:

\[ D_s = \frac{1}{n_R} \left( 1 - e_{GP} \left[ \frac{R_s + R_p}{n_R} \right] \right)^{1/p_{PG}} \left( n_R S_s C_p \right) \]  

(17)

for the sun gear, where \( C_s \) is the result of applying Eq. (16) to the parameters of the sun gear and its mesh with a planet gear.

For a planet gear this dynamic capacity becomes:

\[ D_p = \left( \frac{1}{R_p} \right)^{1/p_{PG}} \left[ \frac{R_p (R_s + R_p)}{R_s R_p} \right] \left( \frac{n R_s C_p C_R}{C_s + C_R} \right) \]  

(18)

where \( C_s \) is the dynamic capacity of a tooth on the planet gear due to its mesh with the sun gear and \( C_R \) is the dynamic capacity of a tooth on the planet gear due to its mesh with the ring gear. Since the planet gear teeth mesh with the sun gear on one face and with the ring gear on the opposite face, these dynamic capacities are independent of each other.

Finally, for the ring gear, this dynamic capacity becomes:

\[ D_r = \left( \frac{1}{n_R} \right)^{1/p_{PG}} \left( n_R S_r C_R \right) \]  

(19)

For all the gears, the component Weibull exponent, \( e_G \), and load-life exponent, \( p_L \), remain unchanged for the relationships in terms of sun gear torque and sun shaft rotations.

Thus the relationship for sun gear life and applied sun shaft torque for which 90 percent of the sun gears will survive is now given by:

\[ L_{50} = \frac{D_s}{T_1} \]  

(20)

and the probability distribution for the reliability of the sun gear can be written as:

\[ \log \frac{1}{S_S} = \log \frac{1}{S_50} \left( \frac{L_s}{L_{50}} \right)^{e_G} \]  

(21)

where \( L_s \) is the number of million sun rotations for which the sun gear has the probability of survival \( S_s \).

Eqs. (20) and (21) are also valid for the planet and ring gears with the replacement of the subscript \( S \) by the subscript \( P \) and \( R \) respectively.

System Reliability and Capacity

The product rule may now be used to express the probability of survival of the total system consisting of the planet bearings, the sun gear, the planet gears and the ring gear.

\[ S_T = S_B S_s S_p S_R \]  

(22)

The probability distribution for the survival of the total transmission can be obtained by substituting Eqs. (13) and (21) into the natural log of the reciprocal of Eq. (22).

\[ \log \frac{1}{S_T} = \log \frac{1}{S_B} + \log \frac{1}{S_s} + \log \frac{1}{S_p} + \log \frac{1}{S_R} \]  

(23)

Since all the component lives are counted in the same units of sun rotations, this count is now identical for all the components and is thus labeled as \( L_T \) in the expression for the probability of survival \( S_T \) for the entire transmission.

Unfortunately, Eq. (23) is not a strict Weibull relationship between system life and system reliability. The equation would represent a true Weibull distribution only if \( e_B = e_G \) which is not the case in general. The relationship of Eq. (23) can be plotted on Weibull coordinates as shown in Fig. 3.

This data is plotted for the case of a three planet transmission as drawn in Fig. 1. It is for an output speed of 300 RPM at 150 kw (200 horsepower). The gears are of case hardened AISI 9310 Vacuum Arc Remelt Steel. They have a width of 51 mm (2.0 inches) and a module of 4.23 mm (a diametral pitch of 6 inches-1). The pressure angle is 20 degrees. The sun gear has 24 teeth and a 102 mm (4 inch) pitch diameter while the planet gears have 36 teeth each and pitch diameters of 153 mm (6 inches) each. The ring has 96 teeth and a pitch diameter of 406 mm (16 inches). The Weibull exponent for the gears is 2.5 while the load-life factor for them is 4.38. The planet bearings are
75-02 cylindrical roller bearings with a width of 25 mm (1 inch) and an outside diameter of 130 mm (5-1/8 inches). The basic dynamic capacity of the roller bearing is 81 kN (18,200 pounds). Since the relative angular velocity of the bearing outer race with respect to the inner race is 800 RPM for this transmission, a composite life adjustment factor (including speed) of 1.5 is used in this analysis. Since the load is fixed relative to the inner race of the bearing, a load adjustment factor of 1.2 is used. The bearings' Weibull exponent is 1.2 and their load-life factor is 3.33.

Although the plot of percent probability of failure versus transmission life in hours is not a straight line on Weibull coordinates, it can be approximated quite reasonably by a straight line relationship. This straight line approximation can be found using the least squares approach over a range such as 0.5 ≤ ST ≤ 0.9. The slope of this straight line approximation is called the system Weibull slope εT and the system life of the straight line approximation at ST = 0.9 is called the system 90 percent reliability life.

The exact LT0 life can be calculated by setting ST = 0.9 in Eq. (23) and iterating for LT0 in the simplified equation:

\[ 1 = n \left( \frac{LT0}{B10} \right)^{eB} + \left( \frac{LT0}{S10} \right)^{eS} + \left( \frac{LT0}{P10} \right)^{eP} + \left( \frac{LT0}{R10} \right)^{eR} \]

For the cases studied in this research, the defined Weibull LT10 life has not differed from the LT10 life calculated from Eq. (24) by more than one percent. Since this error is considerably less than that between test data for the components and the resulting component Weibull lives, it is felt that the approximation is justified. When one component is weak relative to the rest of the transmission, the reliability model of the entire transmission and the least squares approximation will approach the Weibull model of the weak component.

For this straight line transmission Weibull curve, the reliability of the transmission is approximated by:

\[ \log \frac{1}{ST} = \log \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{LT}{LT0} \right)^{εT} \]
In Fig. 4, this least squared error straight line Weibull curve is plotted for the three planet transmission. In addition, on the same set of coordinate axes is plotted the Weibull relationships for the two weakest components in the transmission. These components are the sun gear and a planet bearing. By comparing Figs. 3 and 4 one can see the asymptotic relationships between the sun gear Weibull distribution, the bearing Weibull distribution and the transmission Weibull distribution. That these distributions are indeed different is graphically illustrated in the curves of Figs. 5 through 7. These are curves of the probability density functions for the three life distributions.

The bearing life distribution has the lowest Weibull slope. As a result its frequency distribution or percent probability of failure per 10^3 hours is skewed to the low end of its curve with an L10 life of 3870 hours relative to the distribution shown in Fig. 5. Since the gear Weibull slope is the highest in the transmission, the sun gear's life frequency distribution is significantly different from the bearings. As seen in Fig. 6, it is nearly a symmetric distribution. The L10 life of the sun gear in this case is 810 hours. Even though this life is considerably less than the bearing's life, the fact that there are three bearings in the trans-

Fig. 5. Planet bearing life distribution for three planet transmission

Fig. 6. Sun gear life distribution for three planet transmission

Fig. 7. Three planet transmission life distribution
mission and only one sun gear helps the bearings to pull the system Weibull slope down to a value of 2.15 which produces the skewed system life distribution function shown in Fig. 7. The L10 life of the three planet transmission at this power level is 650 hours according to the model presented in this paper.

The basic dynamic capacity for the transmission, DT, is the sun input torque required to produce a system 90 percent reliability life. The value of Ti1 corresponding to L10 = 1 million sun rotations is the transmission basic dynamic capacity. A plot of log Ti versus log L10 is shown in Fig. 8 from the transmission example of Fig. 3. The slope of this curve is the negative of the load life exponent PT for the transmission. The case shown is that of nearly equal lives and capacities in which the deviation from a straight line relation is maximized. As for the transmission Weibull model, an approximate load-life curve is obtained by a least squares fit over a range of input torques (i.e., 0.1 DT < Ti < DT). With this approximation the load-life relation for the system is given by:

\[ L_{10} = \left( \frac{D_T}{T_i} \right)^{D_T} \]  

(27)

For the example plotted in Fig. 8, the transmission load life exponent, DT, is 4.03 and the basic dynamic capacity is 2.56 kN-m (22,650 pound-inches).

As for the Weibull model, a weak component will dominate the transmission dynamic capacity and the system capacity and load life factor will approach that of the weakest component.

The basic dynamic capacity of the transmission can be found by iterating this expression since the component exponents and capacities are known. It can also be found from Eq. (24) by determining a sequence of L10's corresponding to a sequence of input sun torques, T1's, and plotting the natural log of Ti versus the natural log of L10. The value of T1 corresponding to L10 = 1 million sun rotations is the transmission basic dynamic capacity. A plot of log Ti versus log L10 is shown in Fig. 8 from the transmission example of Fig. 3. The slope of this curve is the negative of the load life exponent PT for the transmission. The case shown is that of nearly equal lives and capacities in which the deviation from a straight line relation is maximized. As for the transmission Weibull model, an approximate load-life curve is obtained by a least squares fit over a range of input torques (i.e., 0.1 DT < Ti < DT). With this approximation the load-life relation for the system is given by:

\[ L_{10} = \left( \frac{D_T}{T_i} \right)^{D_T} \]  

(26)

In all of this work, a nominal load, Ti, has been imposed on the transmission and a total resultant life has been calculated for the transmission for a 90 percent probability of survival L10. In actual service, the transmission is not operated at a constant load. For situations like this, where a mission spectrum of loads and speeds is present, a method of properly summing the fatigue damage done at each load must be used to adequately predict the transmission life. The best method for summing this damage in cases where the sequence of loading is random, as in a helicopter mission spectrum, is often called Miner's Rule although it was originally presented by Palmgren in 19249. This linear cumulative damage rule states that the fraction of fatigue life consumed at a given load is the ratio of the number of cycles at that load to the number of cycles to failure at that load. In terms of L10 lives this rule can be stated is:

\[ \frac{L_T}{L_{10}} = \frac{L_a}{L_{a10}} + \frac{L_b}{L_{b10}} + \frac{L_c}{L_{c10}} + \ldots \]  

(28)
lives $L_a$, $L_b$, and $L_c$ are the lives for a 90 percent probability of survival at those same loads. The life $L_T$ is the total mission life:

$$L_T = L_a + L_b + L_c + \ldots$$

(29)

and the $L_T$ life $L_T$ is the averaged mission life for a 90 percent probability of survival for the mission spectrum. This averaged mission life corresponds to the nominal mission load, $T_i$, in Eq. (27). Using Eq. (27) for each of the service loads, and substituting into Eq. (28) yields:

$$
\left( \frac{T_i}{D_T} \right)^{p_T} (L_a + L_b + L_c + \ldots) = \left( \frac{T_{i_a}}{D_T} \right)^{p_T} L_a + \left( \frac{T_{i_b}}{D_T} \right)^{p_T} L_b + \left( \frac{T_{i_c}}{D_T} \right)^{p_T} L_c + \ldots
$$

(30)

Solving Eq. (30) for the nominal mission load, gives the weighted average load, $T_i$:

$$T_i = \left[ \frac{(T_{i_a})^{p_T} L_a + (T_{i_b})^{p_T} L_b + (T_{i_c})^{p_T} L_c + \ldots}{L_a + L_b + L_c + \ldots} \right]^{1/p_T}
$$

(31)

By using this value of $T_i$ in Eq. (27), a measure of the total mission life can be obtained in terms of the actual mission spectrum.

**Transmission Comparison**

The three planet transmission of Fig. 3 was changed to a four planet transmission with the same power loads and components to study the relative life and reliability of the two transmissions. The four planet transmission is shown in Fig. 9 and its life distribution curve at 150 kw (200 horsepower) is shown in Fig. 10. For this version of the transmission the Weibull slope dropped from 2.15 to 2.05 while the $L_{10}$ life of the transmission increased from 650 hours to 1610 hours. As noted in Figs. 5 through 7, the effect of dropping the component loading was to make the sun gear less critical in the transmission's system life and the life of the transmission greater. This is due to the lower Weibull slope of the bearing life reliability relationship with a greater
output shafts are assumed to be coaxial with the applied torques and each other; no side loading is considered.

The reliability model is based on reliability models of the bearing and gear mesh components which are two dimensional Weibull distributions of reliability as a function of life. The transmission's 90 percent reliability life and basic dynamic capacity are presented in terms of input sun rotations and torque. Due to the different Weibull distributions for the bearing and gear components, the Weibull model for the planetary transmission is an approximate model. In this model, the transmission's 90 percent reliability life, Weibull exponent, basic dynamic capacity and load life exponent are presented.

Numerical examples are presented for two separate 150 kw (200 horsepower) transmissions to illustrate the use of the model. This power level is for the nominal transmission input torque and input speed. An equation is presented to obtain this weighted average torque from the mission spectrum torques and their relative durations. Both three and four planet versions of a 5:1 reduction transmission are considered.

The results show that the effect of adding a fourth planet more than doubles the life of the transmission. In addition, it is shown that due to the nature of the component life distributions, reducing the loading in the transmission makes the bearings more important in the life characteristics of the transmission, while increasing the loading makes the sun gear life more important in the overall life distribution of the transmission.

References