

B-St 1.) $P = 15 \text{ kW}$ $n = 1000 \frac{1}{\text{min}} = 16,67 \frac{1}{\text{s}}$

$$\frac{1}{\omega} \cdot P = M_t \Leftrightarrow M_t = \frac{P}{2\pi n} = 143,211 \text{ Nm}$$

b) $\tau_{\text{zul}} = 60 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}$

$$\tau_{\text{zul}} \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{M_t}{W_t} \Leftrightarrow W_t = \frac{M_t}{\tau_{\text{zul}}}$$

Berücksichtigung von α_{kt} :

$$W_t = \alpha_{\text{kt}} \cdot \frac{M_t}{\tau_{\text{zul}}} = \frac{\pi d^3}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_w = \sqrt[3]{\alpha_{\text{kt}} \cdot \frac{16 M_t}{\pi \cdot \tau_{\text{zul}}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{w_1} = 27,97 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_{w_2} = 26,893 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_{w_3} = 28,97 \text{ mm}$$

c) $d_{w_1} = 27,97 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow b \times h = 8 \times 5$

$$t_1 = 3,1, t_2 = 2$$

1) $l_1 = \frac{2 M_t}{d_{w_1} \cdot (h - t_1) \cdot \rho_{\text{zul}, w}} = 56,733 \text{ mm}$

2) $l_1 = 37,927 \text{ mm}$ für $\rho_{\text{zul}, N}$ und t_2

3) $l_1 = \frac{F_n}{b \cdot \tau_{\text{zul}}} = \frac{2 M_t}{d_{w_1} \cdot b \cdot \tau_{\text{zul}}} = 18,286 \text{ mm}$

$$d) \quad l = l_1 = 56,733 \text{ mm}, \quad d_{w2} = 26,893 \text{ mm}$$

$$1) \Rightarrow \sigma_{\text{Paul}} \geq \frac{4 M_t}{l \cdot d \cdot d_{w2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d = \frac{4 M_t}{l \cdot \sigma_{\text{Paul},N} \cdot d_{w2}} = 4,172 \text{ mm}$$

$$2) \quad \tau_{\text{Paul}} = \frac{F_u}{d \cdot l} \quad \text{mit} \quad F_u = \frac{2 M_t}{d_{w2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{2 M_t}{d_{w2} \cdot \tau_{\text{Paul}} \cdot l} = 2,682 \text{ mm}$$

$$e) \quad d_{w3} = 28,97 \text{ mm}, \quad D_A = 1,5 \cdot d_{w3} = 43,455 \text{ mm}$$

$$\hat{=} D_i$$

$$1) \quad \sigma_{\text{Paul},N} \geq \frac{4 M_t}{d (D_a^2 - D_i^2)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad d \geq \frac{4 M_t}{\sigma_{\text{Paul},N} (D_a^2 - D_i^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow d \geq 6,067 \text{ mm}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{Paul},w} \geq \frac{6 M_t}{d \cdot (D_i^2)} \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad d \geq \frac{6 M_t}{\sigma_{\text{Paul},w} \cdot (D_i^2)} = 10,777 \text{ mm}$$

$$2) \quad \tau_{\text{Paul}} = \frac{2 F_u}{\pi d^2} = \frac{4 M_t}{\pi d^2 \cdot d_{w3}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d = \sqrt{\frac{4 M_t}{\pi \cdot \tau_{\text{Paul}} \cdot d_{w3}}} = 9,48 \text{ mm}$$

f) Die Passfederverbindung, da sie zur Übertragung von Drehmomenten durch ihre Geometrie besonders geeignet ist.