7.2 Analyze the cause of noise by frequency constituent (Low frequency zone)

When gear causes noise and oscillation, analysis at low frequency zone will show the frequency constituent as seen in Fig. 2. Therefore deviation for the cause of noise can be found.

For cases with unusual localized noise from gear, an analysis at high frequency zone will be accurate but its description is omitted here.

Condition of Gear	Time domain	Frequency domain
Normal		P(fr) fr fr fm
Misalignment of gear axis		$P(f_m)$ $P(f_m+f_r)$ $f_r f_m-f_r f_m+f_r$
Offcentre	AAAAAAAAA	$\begin{array}{c c} P(fr) \\ \bullet \\ fr \end{array} \begin{array}{c} P(fm) \\ \bullet \\ fm \end{array}$
Part Abnormality		$P(fr) \qquad P(fm)$ $P(2fr) \qquad \qquad$
Wear	www.	P(fm) $P(2fm)$ $P(2fm)$ $P P(3fm)$ $fm 2fm 3fm$
Pitch deviation	Amp.Mod.+Freg-Mod	$\begin{array}{c c} P(fm) \\ \hline P(2fm) \\ \hline \\ fr \end{array}$

Fig. 2 Oscillation from gear (Low frequency)

 f_m : Engaging frequency

$$f_m = z \times \frac{n}{60}$$

z : Number of teeth

fr : Revolution frequency

$$f_r = \frac{n}{60}$$

n : Revolution per minute