## NanoGiants Academy e.V.

## LEGO Technic Pairs of Gears



## LEGO Technic - Gears and the magic number 16

All gears available (Aug 19, 2018) and their number of teeth.


If the total of all teeth of a pair of gears is a multiple of 16, the two gears can be put into a straight line.

The distance between the axes is the total of all teeth divided by 16.
$24+24=48 \rightarrow$ distance 3


## A two-dimensional grid provides even more opportunities for a pair of gears

The "Theorem of Pythagoras" to calculate the distance in the grid.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,00 | 2,00 | 3,00 | 4,00 | 5,00 | 6,00 |
| 1,41 | 2,24 | 3,16 | 4,12 | 5,10 | 6,08 |
|  | 2,83 | 3,61 | 4,47 | 5,39 | 6,32 |
| $a^{2}+b^{2}=c^{2}$ |  | 4,24 | 5,00 | 5,83 | 6,71 |
| $c=\sqrt[2]{a^{2}+b^{2}}$ |  |  | 5,66 | 6,40 | 7,21 |
| $=\sqrt[2]{4^{2}+2^{2}}$ |  |  |  | 7,07 | 7,81 |
| $\begin{aligned} & =\sqrt[2]{16+4} \\ & -\sqrt[2]{10}-1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 8,49 |

The distances multiplied by 16 and rounded-up to the next whole number, provides additional numbers for "the total of all teeth".

|  | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | 80 | 96 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 23 | 36 | 51 | 66 | 82 | 98 |
|  |  | 46 | 58 | 72 | 87 | 102 |
|  |  |  | 68 | 80 | 94 | 108 |

## All possible gear pairs on the grid in one view



## Why is 16 the magic number?

For all gears the width $(x)$ of each tooth has to be the same to allow for any combination of gears.

Therefore, the circumference $(U)$ of a gear with $n$ teeth is $U=x * n$

In general the circumference of a circle is: $U=2 \pi * r$

$$
x * n=2 \pi * r
$$

The smallest gear has 8 teeth and a diameter of 1 LEGO unit:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x * 8=2 \pi * \frac{1}{2} \\
& x=\frac{\pi}{8}
\end{aligned}
$$




For two circles to touch each other the distance $d$ between the two center points needs to be the sum of their radiuses.

Combining both yields:
$d=r_{1}+r_{2}=\frac{n_{1}}{16}+\frac{n_{2}}{16}=\frac{n_{1}+n_{2}}{16}$

The distance between the axes is determined by the total of all teeth divided by 16.

