平成31年度機械工学専攻

大学院修士課程入学試験問題

「機械工学」(第2部)

試験日時:平成30年8月28日(火) 13:00~16:00

注意事項

- 1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かないこと.
- 2. 問題は問題1から問題3まである. 全問に解答すること.
- 3. 問題の落丁、乱丁、あるいは印刷不鮮明な箇所があれば申し出ること、
- 4. 答案用紙は6枚配付される. 枚数を確認し、過不足があれば申し出ること.
- 5. 問題ごとに2枚の答案用紙を用いて解答すること. 設問 I, II に分かれている問題は、 設問ごとに1枚の答案用紙を用いて解答すること. 設問Ⅲまである場合は、問題冒頭 の指示に従うこと. 解答を表面で書ききれない時は、裏面にわたってもよい. なお、 それでも解答するスペースが不足する場合は答案用紙を与えるので申し出ること.
- 6. 答案用紙の指定された箇所に、自分の受験番号、その答案用紙で解答する問題番号を 記入すること. 記入もれの場合は採点されないことがある. なお、科目名欄には「機 械工学(第2部)」と記入すること. 答案用紙の右端にある「 /of」については、答 案用紙を追加しない場合は空欄のままでよい. 但し答案用紙を追加した場合は、問題 ごとの枚数を記載する.
- 7. 解答に関係のない記号や符号を記入した答案は無効となることがある.
- 8. 答案用紙は、解答ができなかった分も含め、全てを提出すること.
- 9. 下書き用紙は3枚配付される. 左上に自分の受験番号を記入すること.
- 10. 下書き用紙は、使用しなかった分も含め、3枚全部を提出すること.
- 11. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってよい.

(白紙)

問題 1

下記の I, II の両方について解答せよ. なお, I の解答に答案用紙 1 枚を, II の解答に答案用紙 1 枚を, それぞれ用いること.

- I. 図 1-1 に示す平面トラス構造を考える. A 点で真直な部材 1 が、B 点で真直な部材 2 が、鉛直な剛体壁に回転自由な状態でピン接合されており、部材 1 と部材 2 は、C 点で回転自由な状態でピン接合されている. 部材 1 は剛体壁に垂直であり、A 点と C 点との距離は L である. 部材 1 と部材 2 が C 点でなす角度を θ とする. この初期状態から、C 点に鉛直下向きに大きさ P の荷重をかける場合について、以下の設問に答えよ. ただし、部材 1 の断面積を A_1 、ヤング率を E_1 、部材 2 の断面積を A_2 、ヤング率を E_2 とする. 変形は微小で部材は座屈しないと考え、重力や摩擦の影響は無視せよ.
 - (1) 部材 1 と部材 2 に生じる軸力を、P と θ を用いて表せ、軸力は引張りを正とする。
 - (2) トラス構造は部材 2 から破壊するものとする. 部材 2 が剛体壁にピン接合されている B 点の位置と、断面積 A_2 を変える場合を考える. トラス構造の耐荷重が一定である条件のもとで、部材 2 を最も軽くできる角度 θ を求めよ.
 - (3) 部材 1 と部材 2 に生じる弾性ひずみエネルギー $U^{(1)}$ と $U^{(2)}$ を, $P, L, \theta, A_1, A_2, E_1, E_2$ で表せ.
 - (4) C点の鉛直下向きの変位 δ 、を求めよ.

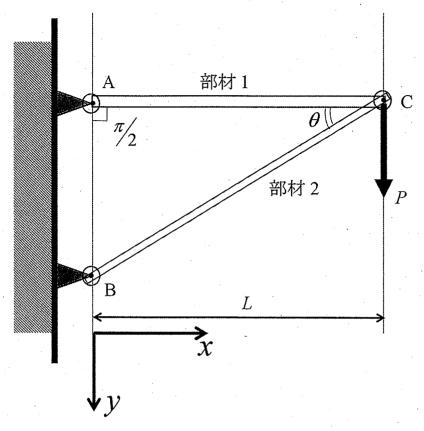
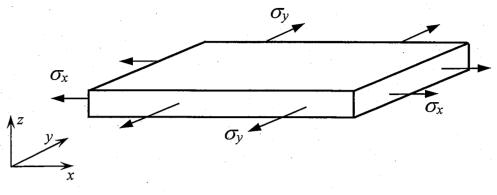


図 1-1

- II. 図 1-2 のように xy 平面に平行に配置された薄膜を考える. 薄膜の x,y 方向の長さは,厚さに比して十分に大きいとする. 薄膜は等方線形弾性体として扱うことができ,薄膜のヤング率を E ,ポアソン比を v とする. 重力の影響は無視する. 薄膜に外力が負荷されず応力がゼロとなっている初期状態を S_0 とする. x,y方向の垂直ひずみをそれぞれ $\varepsilon_x,\varepsilon_y$,垂直応力をそれぞれ σ_x,σ_y で表す.変形は十分微小であるとする.以下の設問に答えよ.
 - (1) 状態 S_0 より、x方向に引張り応力を $\sigma_x = \sigma_0$ となるまで徐々に負荷し、状態 S_1 とした.この際、y方向のひずみは拘束せず, $\sigma_y = 0$ とした.状態 S_1 におけるx,y方向の垂直ひずみ $\varepsilon_{x1},\varepsilon_{y1}$ と,薄膜に蓄えられるひずみエネルギー密度(単位体積当たりのひずみエネルギー) u_1 を求めよ.
 - (2) 状態 S_0 より、y方向のひずみ拘束($\varepsilon_y=0$)のもとで、x方向に引張り応力を $\sigma_x=\sigma_0$ となるまで徐々に負荷し、状態 S_2 とした、状態 S_2 におけるx方向の垂直ひずみ ε_{x2} 、y方向垂直応力 σ_{y2} 、薄膜に蓄えられるひずみエネルギー密度 u_2 を求めよ.
 - (3) 状態 S_0 より、x,y方向に等しい引張り応力を $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_0$ となるまで徐々に負荷し、状態 S_3 とした、状態 S_3 におけるxおよびy方向の垂直ひずみ σ_3 と、薄膜に蓄えられるひずみエネルギー密度 σ_3 と求めよ.
 - (4) 状態 S_3 より,y方向のひずみを維持したまま($\varepsilon_y = \varepsilon_3$),x方向垂直 応力を徐々に減少させ $\sigma_x = 0$ とした.これを状態 S_4 とする.状態 S_4 における y方向垂直応力 σ_{y4} と,状態 S_3 から S_4 に至るまでの間に解放される 薄膜のひずみエネルギー密度 Δu を求めよ.
 - (5) 基板上に接着され二軸引張り状態($\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_0$)にあった薄膜(厚さh)が,図 1-3 のように端部から長さa だけ剥離したときの薄膜のひずみエネルギー解放量を考える.設問(4)で求めた Δu を用いて,剥離面積あたりのひずみエネルギー解放量(エネルギー解放率)を見積もれ.薄膜は十分に薄く $(h/L_x \ll 1, h/L_y \ll 1)$,応力のz方向の変化は無視できるものとする.





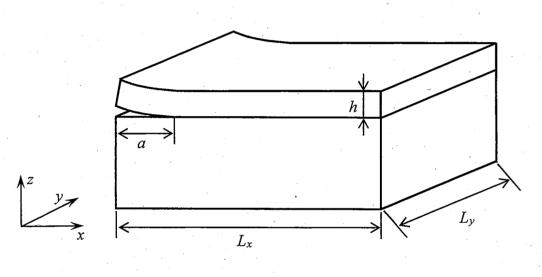


図 1-3

問題 2

下記の I, II の両方について解答せよ. なお, I の解答に答案用紙 1 枚を, II の解答に答案用紙 1 枚を, それぞれ用いること.

I. 図 2-1, 図 2-2 および図 2-3 に示す質量mの質点の振り子の運動を考える。支点 O と質点は質量の無視できる長さLの剛体棒で繋がれ、振れ角を θ , 重力加速度をgとする。以下の設問に答えよ。ただし、 θ および $\frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t}$ は微小であり $\sin\theta \approx \theta$, $\cos\theta \approx 1$, $\theta^2 \approx 0$, $\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2 \approx 0$ と近似する。また、Aは強制変位の振幅、 ω は角速度、tは時間とする。

図 2-1 の振り子を考える.

(1) 図 2-1 の振り子の運動方程式を示せ.

図 2-2 のように台車に振り子を取り付け、支点 O に水平方向の変位 $A\sin \omega t$ を与えた場合を考える.

- (2) 図 2-2 の振り子の運動方程式をA, g, L, t, θ , ω を用いて示せ.
- (3) 十分に時間がたった時の振り子の振幅を求めよ.

図 2-3 のように台車に振り子を取り付け、支点 O に鉛直方向の変位 $A\sin \omega t$ を与えた場合を考える.

- (4) 質点の座標 (x,y)を求めよ. なお、t=0の時の支点 O の位置を原点とする.
- (5) 図 2-3 の振り子の運動方程式をA, g, L, t, θ , ω を用いて示せ.
- (6) 図 2-2 および図 2-3 の振り子の振動が成長する場合において、そのメカニズムが異なる. その違いを簡潔に説明せよ.

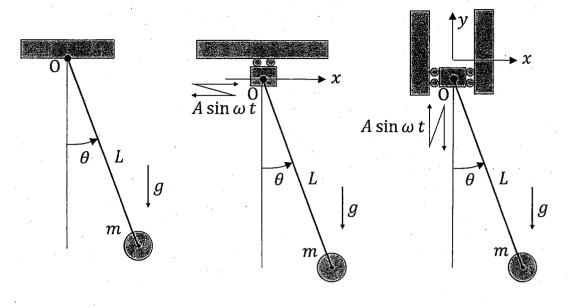


図 2-1

図 2-2

図 2-3

II. 図 2-4 に示す A, B, C の 3 つの水槽で構成された系を考える.一定の流量が系に流入し,同じ流量が系から流出している時に,それぞれの水槽は一定の水位を保って,平衡状態となる.系への流入量変化をu,水槽 A の底面積を D_A ,水位変化を h_A ,流出量変化を q_A ,水槽 B の底面積を D_B ,水位変化を h_B ,流出量変化を q_B ,水槽 C の底面積を D_C ,水位変化を h_C ,流出量変化を q_C とする. p_A , p_B および p_C を定数とし,時間を p_B とすると,それぞれの水槽の水位変化は以下のように表される.

$$D_{\rm A} \frac{\mathrm{d}h_{\rm A}}{\mathrm{d}t} = u - q_{\rm A}$$
, $D_{\rm B} \frac{\mathrm{d}h_{\rm B}}{\mathrm{d}t} = q_{\rm A} - q_{\rm B}$, $D_{\rm C} \frac{\mathrm{d}h_{\rm C}}{\mathrm{d}t} = q_{\rm B} - q_{\rm C}$

また、流出量変化は、それぞれ以下のように求められる.ここで、 $R_{\rm A}$ 、 $R_{\rm B}$ 、 $R_{\rm C}$ は定数とする.

$$q_{\rm A} = \frac{h_{\rm A}}{R_{\rm A}}$$
, $q_{\rm B} = \frac{h_{\rm B} - h_{\rm C}}{R_{\rm B}}$, $q_{\rm C} = \frac{h_{\rm C}}{R_{\rm C}}$

以下の設問に答えよ.なお、ラプラス演算子は5で表せ.

- (1) uから q_{A} までの伝達関数 $G_{A}(s)$ を求めよ.
- (2) q_A から q_C までの伝達関数 $G_{BC}(s)$ を求めよ.
- (3) uから h_c までの伝達関数G(s)を求めよ.

図 2-5 に示すブロック線図のように、系への流入量変化uを制御入力としたフィードバック制御を行う. 目標値をr, 出力を h_c , 制御器をK(s)とする.

- (4) 目標値から出力までの閉ループ伝達関数を求めよ.
- (5) 制御器 K(s)が、以下に示すように、P 制御器 K_p 、PD 制御器 $K_{PD}(s)$ 、PI 制御器 $K_{PI}(s)$ の時、単位ステップ入力に対する h_c の最終値を、それぞ

れ求め、定常偏差を生じさせない制御器をすべて選べ./なお、 $k_{\rm P}$ 、 $k_{\rm D}$ 、 $k_{\rm I}$ は正の定数とする.

$$K_{\rm P} = k_{\rm P}$$
, $K_{\rm PD}(s) = k_{\rm P} + k_{\rm D}s$, $K_{\rm PI}(s) = k_{\rm P} + \frac{k_{\rm I}}{s}$

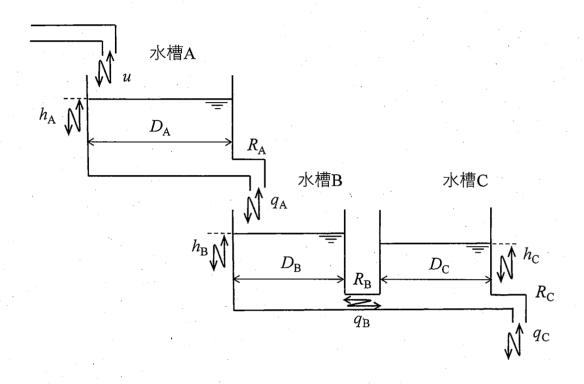


図 2-4

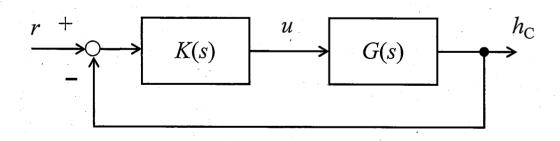


図 2-5

問題 3

下記の I、 II の両方について解答せよ. なお、I の解答に答案用紙 I 枚を、II の解答に答案用紙 I 枚を、それぞれ用いること.

- I. 図 3-1 に示したように、ボルトとナットで 2 枚の板を締結することを考える. ボルトを締めると軸力が生じ、板が圧縮され、ボルトが伸びる. その時、ボルトにおいて軸力が生じている部分の長さをL、その部分のばね定数を C_b 、円筒部の長さをI、円筒部の断面積をS、ねじ部の有効断面積をSとする. ボルトに生じる軸力をF、2 枚の板の圧縮量を S_p とすると、2 枚の板のばね定数は、 $C_p=F/S_p$ で表される. S_p は微小とする. 以下の設問に答えよ.
 - (1) 長さh, 断面積A, ヤング率Eの丸棒の長さ方向のばね定数kは k=AE/hで表される. このとき, ボルトのばね定数 C_0 をL, l, S, sおよびボルトの材料のヤング率Eで表せ.
 - (2) ボルトの伸び量と 2 枚の板の圧縮量の比を C_p , C_b で示せ.

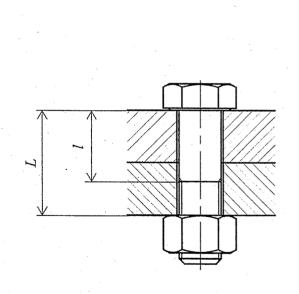


図 3-1

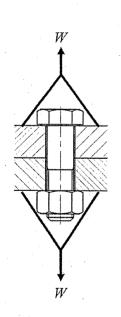


図 3-2

軸力がFとなるように締めた後、図 3-2 に示したように 2 枚の板を、板に垂直な力Wで引っ張ったところ、ボルトが弾性域で δ だけさらに伸びた、このとき、以下の設問に答えよ、

- (3) カWを、ボルトの張力の増加量 $F_{\rm b}$ 、および板同士の圧縮力の減少量 $F_{\rm p}$ を用いて表せ.
- (4) C_{p} をW, δ , C_{b} を用いて表せ.
- (5) 力Wで 2 枚の板が離れないための軸力Fの条件をW, $C_{\rm b}$, $C_{\rm p}$ を用いて表せ.

軸力がFとなるように締めた後、図 3-2 の引張力を0からWの間で振動させた、このとき、以下の設問に答えよ、

- (6) ボルトにかかる軸力の変動幅を C_{b} , C_{p} , Wで表せ.
- (7) ボルトの素材を S45C からジュラルミンに変えた場合, 軸力の変動幅 は減少し, 板は離れやすくなる. それぞれの理由を, 設問(5)および(6) で求めた式を用いて答えよ. ただし, 初期の軸力および負荷する振動は同じとする.
- (8) 設問(1)および(6)で求めた式を用いて、ボルトの素材を変えずに軸力の変動幅を小さくする方法を1つ答えよ.

II. 図 3-3 に示したように、角ねじ(有効径 $16 \, \mathrm{mm}$ 、ピッチ $4 \, \mathrm{mm}$)とモーターを用いた水平方向に移動するテーブル送り機構を考える。テーブルの質量 $M=10 \, \mathrm{kg}$ 、ねじ面の動摩擦係数 $\mu_{\mathrm{b}}=0.1$ 、テーブルとガイド面間の動摩擦係数を $\mu_{\mathrm{t}}=0.15$ とする。ここで、ねじを締めるために必要なトルクTと軸力Fの関係は、以下の式で与えられるとする。

$$T = \frac{Fd}{2}\tan(\beta + \rho) \approx \frac{Fd}{2}(\tan\beta + \tan\rho)$$
, $\tan\beta = \frac{p}{\pi d}$

ただし、d: ねじの有効径、p: ピッチ、 β : リード角、 ρ : 摩擦角である.これを参考に、以下の設問に答えよ.送りねじの慣性モーメントは無視できるものとする.また、簡単のため重力加速度 g =10 m/s²、 π = 3、 $\tan \rho = \mu_h$ と近似してよい.

- (1) テーブルを図 3-4 のように駆動するとき,加速時にねじに生じる力を求めよ.
- (2) 設問(1)において,加速時に必要なトルク[Nm]を求めよ.
- (3) テーブルが 0.3 m/s で等速運動するとき,モーターに必要な回転数 $[\min^{-1}]$ と動力[W]を求めよ.
- (4) 設問(3)において、角ねじの代わりに、ボールねじ(ボール中心円径 $16~\mathrm{mm}$ 、リード $4~\mathrm{mm}$)とリニア軸受を用いた、ボールねじの動摩擦係数が μ_{b} = 0.004、リニア軸受の動摩擦係数が μ_{t} = 0.003 のとき、モーターに必要な動力[W]を求めよ、
- (5) 図 3-3 の構成においてリニア軸受とボールねじを重力方向に使う場合, テーブルが自重で下がってしまう. これを防ぐための方法を1つ答えよ.

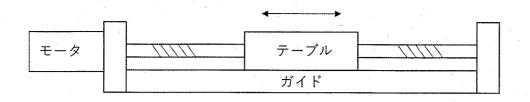


図 3-3

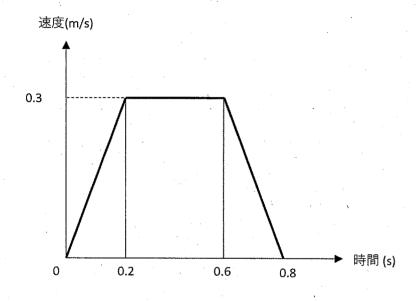


図 3-4

(白紙)

FY2019 Department of Mechanical Engineering

Master Course Program Entrance Examination

"Mechanical Engineering" (Part 2)

2018/8/28 (Tuesday) $13:00\sim16:00$

Instructions

- 1. Do not open the exam booklet until you are instructed to begin.
- 2. Answer all Questions in Problems 1, 2, and 3.
- 3. If you find some incomplete printing or collating, report them to the proctor.
- 4. Make sure that you have all 6 answer sheets. Let the proctor know otherwise.
- 5. Use 2 answer sheets for each Problem. If there are Questions I and II in a Problem, use one answer sheet for one Question. If there are Questions I, II and III in a Problem, follow the instruction at the top of the Problem. If the space on the front side of the answer sheet is not enough, you may also use the backside. If the space is still not enough, ask the proctor for an additional answer sheet.
- 6. On each answer sheet, write your examinee number (candidate number) and the Problem number in the designated boxes. If you fail to do so, the answer sheet may not be graded. Write "Mechanical Engineering (Part 2)" in "Subject". Leave "(/ of)" blank unless you use an additional answer sheet for the Problem.
- 7. Answer sheets with symbols or signs that are not related to the answers may be judged invalid.
- 8. Hand in all the answer sheets even if you have not used them.
- 9. You are provided with 3 worksheets. Write your examinee number (candidate number) on the upper left corner of each worksheet.
- 10. Hand in all 3 worksheets even if you have not used them.
- 11. You may take home the exam booklet.

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Problem 1

Answer both of the following Questions I and II. Use one answer sheet for Question I and use another answer sheet for Question II.

- I. Consider the plane truss structure shown in Figure 1-1. The straight member 1 is connected to the vertical rigid wall at point A by a pin, and the straight member 2 is connected to the rigid wall at point B by a pin. The members 1 and 2 can rotate freely at points A and B, respectively. They are interconnected at point C, and members 1 and 2 can rotate freely at point C by a pin. Member 1 is perpendicular to the rigid wall, and the distance between points A and C is L. The angle between member 1 and member 2 at point C is θ . Answer the following questions, when the force of amplitude P is loaded in the vertical downward direction at point C from the aforementioned initial situation. The cross-sectional area and Young's modulus of members 1 and 2 are denoted as A_1 , E_1 , A_2 , and E_2 , respectively. Consider the infinitesimal deformation without buckling of each member. Neglect gravitational force and frictional force.
 - (1) Obtain the axial force on members 1 and 2 by using P and θ . Here, the axial force is positive for tensile force.
 - (2) Assume that if the truss structure breaks, it will start breaking from member 2. Consider the situation that the position of point B, where member 2 is fixed to the rigid wall, and the cross-sectional area of member 2, A_2 , are variable. Obtain the angle θ which minimizes the mass of member 2, under the condition that the ultimate load that can be applied to the truss structure is constant.
 - (3) Express the elastic strain energy of members 1 and 2, $U^{(1)}$ and $U^{(2)}$, by using $P, L, \theta, A_1, A_2, E_1$, and E_2 .
 - (4) Obtain the vertical downward displacement, δ_y , of point C.

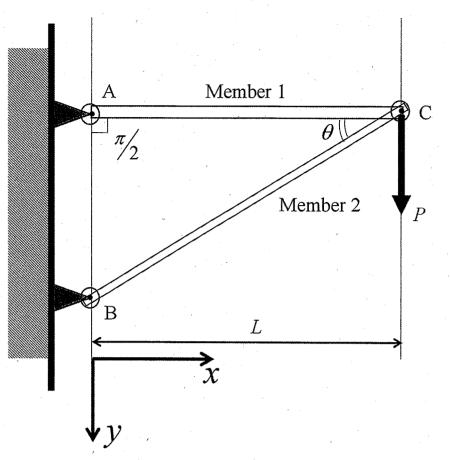
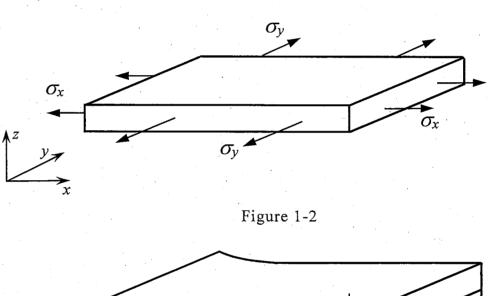


Figure 1-1

- II. Consider a thin film lying parallel to the xy plane as shown in Figure 1-2. The lengths of the thin film in the x,y axes are sufficiently large compared to the film's thickness. The film is regarded as an isotropic linear-elastic body. The Young's modulus and the Poisson's ratio of the film are E and v, respectively. The effect of gravity is ignored. The initial state, where no external load is applied and no stress is exerted in the thin film, is called State S_0 . Normal strains in the x and y axes are expressed as ε_x and ε_y , respectively, and normal stresses in the x and y axes are expressed as σ_x and σ_y , respectively. Assume that deformations are sufficiently small. Answer the following questions.
 - (1) Starting from State S_0 , a gradually increasing tensile stress is applied in the x axis until $\sigma_x = \sigma_0$ to obtain State S_1 . During tension, the normal strain in the y axis is not constrained, keeping $\sigma_y = 0$. At State S_1 , find the normal strains ε_{x1} and ε_{y1} , and the stored strain energy density (strain energy per volume) of the thin film u_1 .
 - (2) Starting from State S_0 , a gradually increasing tensile stress is applied in the x axis until $\sigma_x = \sigma_0$ to obtain State S_2 . During tension, the normal strain in the y axis is constrained ($\varepsilon_y = 0$). At State S_2 , find the normal strain in the x axis ε_{x2} , the normal stress in the y axis σ_{y2} , and the stored strain energy density of the thin film u_2 .
 - (3) Starting from State S_0 , a gradually increasing tensile stress is applied equally in the x and y axes until $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_0$ to obtain State S_3 . At State S_3 , find the normal strains in the x and y axes ε_3 , and the stored strain energy density of the thin film u_3 .
 - (4) Starting from State S_3 , normal stress in the x axis is gradually decreased until $\sigma_x = 0$, while keeping the normal strain in the y axis $(\varepsilon_y = \varepsilon_3)$. This state is called State S_4 . Find the normal stress in the y axis σ_{y4} at State S_4 . In addition, find the strain energy

density of the thin film, which is released during the process from State S_3 to State S_4 , Δu .

(5) Consider the quantity of strain energy release when a thin film (thickness h) under biaxial tension ($\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_0$) adhered on a substrate undergoes delamination from its edge with a length of a, as shown in Figure 1-3. Using Δu obtained in Question (4), estimate the released strain energy of the thin film per delamination area (strain energy release rate). Here, the film is sufficiently thin $(h/L_x \ll 1, h/L_y \ll 1)$ and change in stress along the z axis can be ignored.



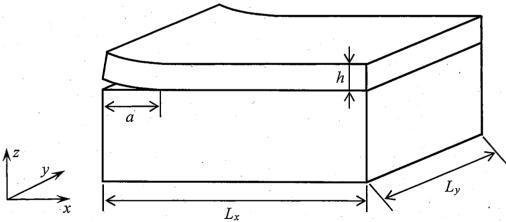


Figure 1-3

Problem 2

Answer both of the following Questions I and II. Use one answer sheet for Question I and use another answer sheet for Question II.

I. Consider the motion of the pendulum of the point mass of mass m shown in Figures 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3. The rigid rod connecting the point mass to the supporting point O has a negligible mass and a length L, the swing angle is θ , and gravity acceleration is g. Answer the following questions. Here, θ and $\frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t}$ are very small and we can assume $\sin\theta\approx\theta$, $\cos\theta\approx1$, $\theta^2\approx0$ and $\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2\approx0$. A is the amplitude of the forced displacement, ω is the angular velocity and t is time.

Consider the pendulum in Figure 2-1.

(1) Derive the equation of motion for the pendulum in Figure 2-1.

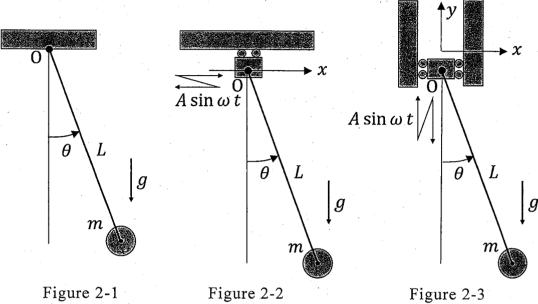
Consider the pendulum in Figure 2-2, where the pendulum is connected to the cart and a horizontal displacement of $A\sin\omega t$ is given to the supporting point O.

- (2) Derive the equation of motion for the pendulum in Figure 2-2 using A, g, L, t, θ and ω .
- (3) Derive the amplitude of the pendulum after a long time has passed.

Consider the pendulum in Figure 2-3, where the pendulum is connected to the cart and a vertical displacement of $A\sin\omega t$ is given to the supporting point O.

- (4) Derive the coordinates (x,y) of the point mass. Here, the origin point corresponds to the supporting point O, when t=0.
- (5) Derive the equation of motion for the pendulum in Figure 2-3 using A, g, L, t, θ and ω .

(6) In the case that the pendulum vibrations grow, the mechanism of the growing process is different between Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3. Explain the difference briefly.



II. Figure 2-4 shows a system composed of three tanks named A, B and C. In the steady state, a constant volume of liquid flows in and out of the system to keep the level of liquid of each tank constant. The variation of the volume flowing in the system is represented by u. The base area, the variation of the level, and the variation of the flow out of tank A are represented by $D_{\rm A}$, $h_{\rm A}$ and $q_{\rm A}$, those of tank B are represented by $D_{\rm B}$, $h_{\rm B}$ and $q_{\rm B}$, and those of tank C are represented by $D_{\rm C}$, $h_{\rm C}$ and $q_{\rm C}$, respectively. $D_{\rm A}$, $D_{\rm B}$ and $D_{\rm C}$ are constants and the variations of the levels of the tanks are described by

$$D_{\mathrm{A}} \frac{\mathrm{d}h_{\mathrm{A}}}{\mathrm{d}t} = u - q_{\mathrm{A}}, \quad D_{\mathrm{B}} \frac{\mathrm{d}h_{\mathrm{B}}}{\mathrm{d}t} = q_{\mathrm{A}} - q_{\mathrm{B}}, \quad D_{\mathrm{C}} \frac{\mathrm{d}h_{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{d}t} = q_{\mathrm{B}} - q_{\mathrm{C}},$$

where t is time. In addition, the variations of the outflow volumes are expressed as

$$q_{\rm A} = \frac{h_{\rm A}}{R_{\rm A}}, \quad q_{\rm B} = \frac{h_{\rm B} - h_{\rm C}}{R_{\rm B}}, \quad q_{\rm C} = \frac{h_{\rm C}}{R_{\rm C}},$$

where R_A , R_B , and R_C are constants. Answer the following questions. Use s to represent the Laplace operator.

- (1) Obtain the transfer function $G_A(s)$ from u to q_A .
- (2) Obtain the transfer function $G_{BC}(s)$ from q_A to q_C .
- (3) Obtain the transfer function G(s) from u to h_c .

As described by the block diagram in Figure 2-5, feedback control using the variation of the flow volume, u, as control input is conducted, where the target value is r, the output is $h_{\rm C}$ and the controller is K(s).

(4) Obtain the closed loop transfer function from the target value to the output.

(5) Obtain the final value of $h_{\rm C}$ in response to a unit step input for each case when the controller K(s) is P controller $K_{\rm PD}$, PD controller $K_{\rm PD}(s)$, and PI controller $K_{\rm PI}(s)$ described by

$$K_{\rm p} = k_{\rm p}$$
, $K_{\rm pD}(s) = k_{\rm p} + k_{\rm D}s$, $K_{\rm pI}(s) = k_{\rm p} + \frac{k_{\rm I}}{s}$,

where k_P , k_D , and k_I are positive constants. Choose all controller(s) generating no steady state error.

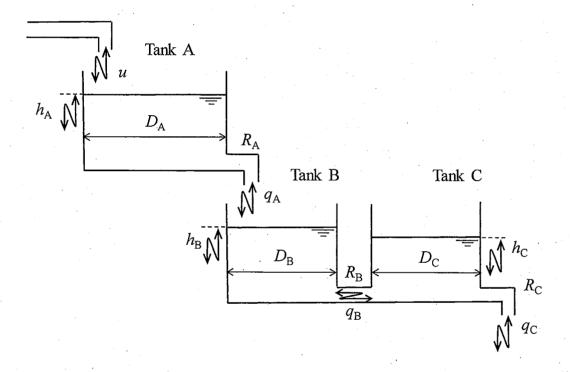


Figure 2-4

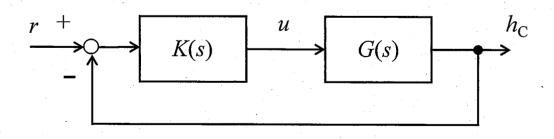


Figure 2-5

Answer both of the following Questions I and II. Use one answer sheet for Question I and use another answer sheet for Question II.

- I. Consider fastening two plates using a bolt and a nut as shown in Figure 3-1. When the bolt is fastened, axial force occurs, the plates are compressed and the bolt is stretched. For the part of the bolt where axial force occurs, let its length and spring constant be L and C_b , respectively. Let the length of cylindrical part be l, the sectional area of cylindrical part be S, and the effective sectional area of the thread be S. When an axial force is F and the amount of compression of the two plates is δ_p , the spring constant of the two plates is expressed as $C_p = F/\delta_p$. δ_p is very small. Answer the following questions.
 - (1) The spring constant k of a cylindrical rod along the length direction with h in length, A in sectional area and E in Young's modulus is represented by k=AE/h. Express the spring constant of the bolt C_b in terms of L, l, S, s, and Young's modulus of the material of the bolt, E.
 - (2) Find the ratio between the amount of expansion of the bolt and the amount of compression of the two plates in terms of C_p and C_b .

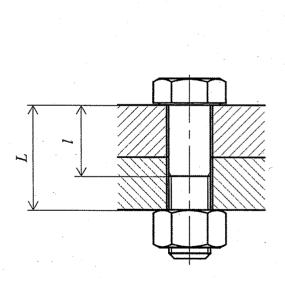


Figure 3-1

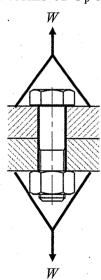


Figure 3-2

After the bolt is fastened so that an axial force becomes F, the two plates are pulled with a vertical force perpendicular to the plates W as shown in Figure 3-2, and the bolt is additionally stretched by δ in the elastic range. Answer the following questions.

- (3) Express the force W using an increment of the bolt's tensile force, $F_{\rm b}$, and a decrement of the plates' compressing force, $F_{\rm p}$.
- (4) Express $C_{\rm p}$ in terms of W, δ , and $C_{\rm b}$.
- (5) Give the condition of the axial force F so that the two plates are not separated by using W, $C_{\rm b}$, and $C_{\rm p}$.

The tensile force in Figure 3-2 was vibrated between 0 and W after the bolt is fastened so that an axial force becomes F. Answer the following questions.

- (6) Express the variation of the axial force of the bolt, in terms of $C_{\rm b}$, $C_{\rm p}$, and W.
- (7) When the material of the bolt is changed from S45C to duralumin, the variation of the axial force decreases, and the plates become easy to separate. Explain both of those consequences using formulas derived in Questions (5) and (6). The initial axial force and the applied vibration are the same.
- (8) Describe a method to reduce the variation of the axial force without changing the material of the bolt, by using formulas derived in Questions (1) and (6).

II. Consider a table feed mechanism that horizontally moves using a square screw (effective diameter 16 mm, pitch 4 mm) and a motor as shown in Figure 3-3. Let the mass of the table be M=10 kg, the coefficient of dynamic friction between the thread faces be $\mu_b=0.1$, and the coefficient of dynamic friction between the table and the guide surface be $\mu_t=0.15$. Here, the relationship between the torque required for fastening a screw, T, and the axial force, F, is given by the following expressions.

$$T = \frac{Fd}{2}\tan(\beta + \rho) \approx \frac{Fd}{2}(\tan\beta + \tan\rho)$$
, $\tan\beta = \frac{p}{\pi d}$,

where d is the pitch diameter, p is the pitch, β is the lead angle, and ρ is the friction angle. With reference to the relationship, answer the following questions. The moment of inertia of the feed screw is negligible. For simplicity, approximate the gravitational acceleration $g=10 \text{ m/s}^2$, $\pi=3$, and $\tan\rho=\mu_b$.

- (1) When the table is driven as shown in Figure 3-4, calculate the force generated on the screw during the acceleration.
- (2) Find the torque [Nm] required for acceleration in the case of Question (1).
- (3) Obtain the required motor speed [min⁻¹] and power [W] for the motor when the table moves at constant speed of 0.3 m/s.
- (4) A ball screw (ball center-to-center diameter is 16 mm, lead is 4 mm) and linear bearings are used instead of the square thread in the case of Question (3). Calculate the required power [W] for the motor when the coefficient of dynamic friction of the ball screw is $\mu_b = 0.004$ and the coefficient of dynamical friction of the linear bearing is $\mu_t = 0.003$.

(5) When the linear bearing and the ball screw for the structure in Figure 3-3 are used in the direction of gravity, the table will fall by its own weight. Describe a method to prevent this phenomenon.

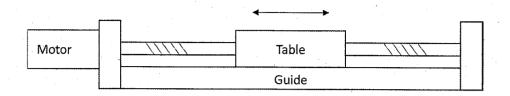


Figure 3-3

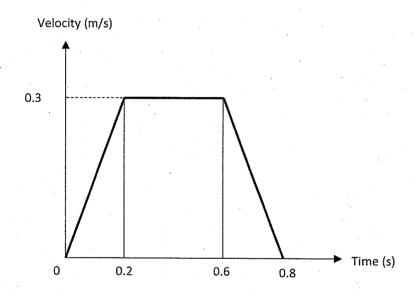


Figure 3-4

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