

円筒折り紙構造のパターンと挙動

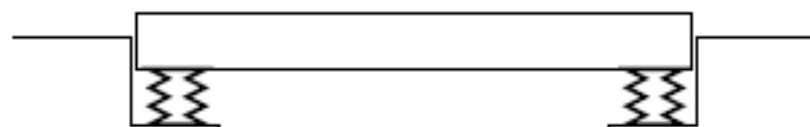
環境構造工学講座
学籍番号 9007137
工藤 康広

折り紙構造とは…

- ・ コンパクト
- ・ 薄くて丈夫

- ・ 宇宙構造物
- ・ 医療
- ・ 自動車 など

- ・ 研究
- ・ 実用



- ・ ゴム支承の代わり?

- ・ ばね性能
- ・ 座屈荷重
- ・ 強度

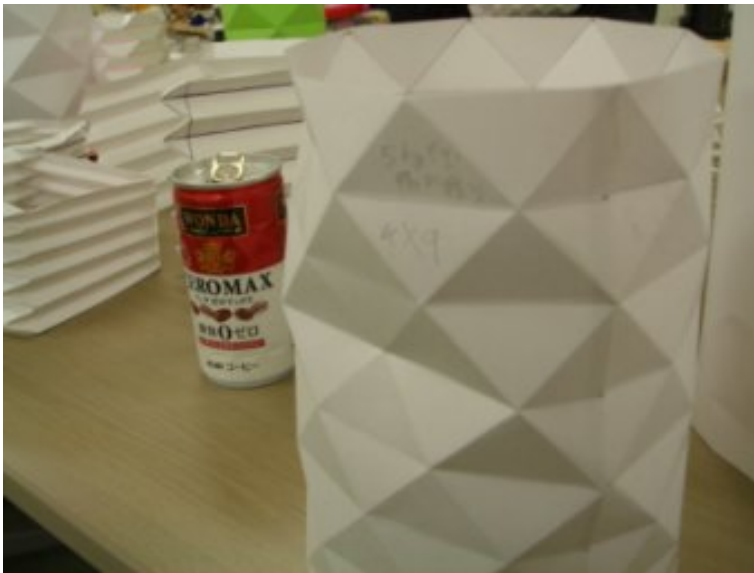
- ・ 畳める屋根?



2つの円筒折り紙構造を解析

オープンソースのFEM解析ツールCalculiXを使用

1. ダイヤカット円筒



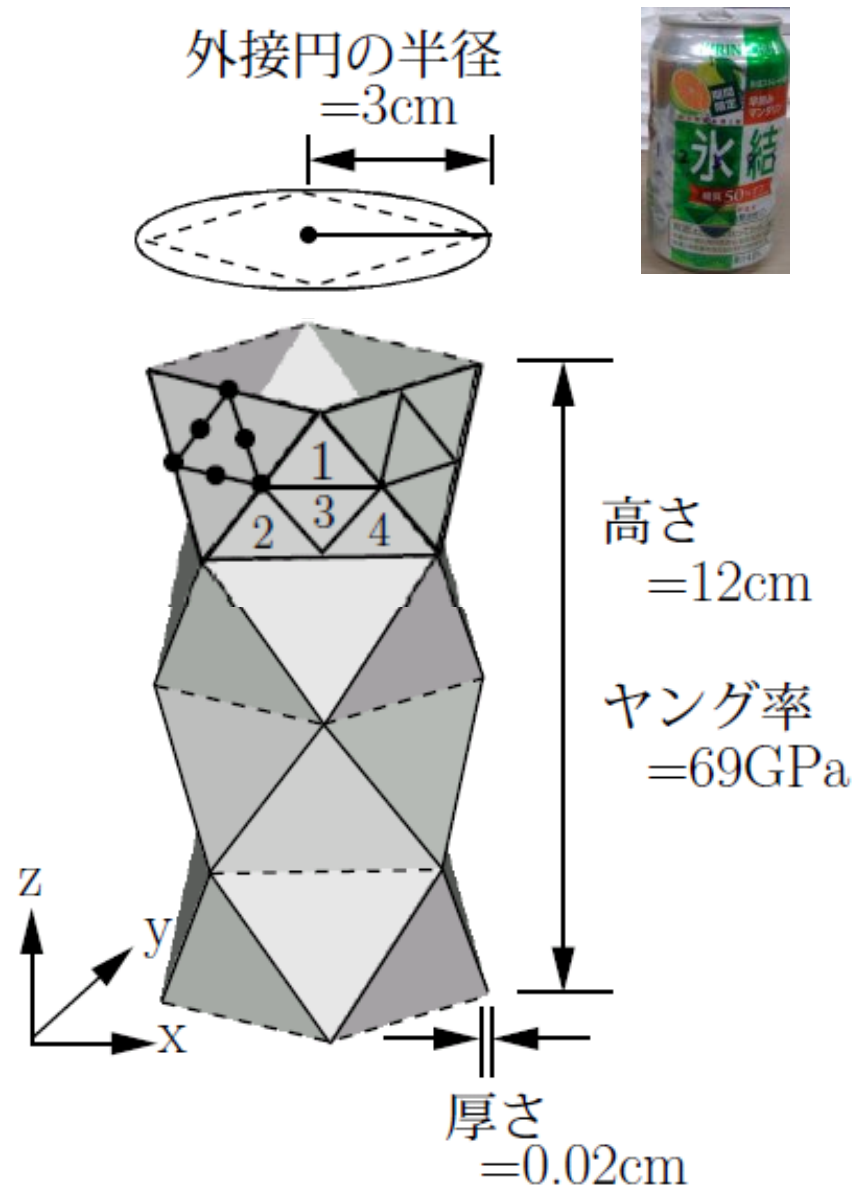
- ・ 薄型、高強度化を期待
- ・ アルミ缶飲料の軽量

2. 折り畳み円筒

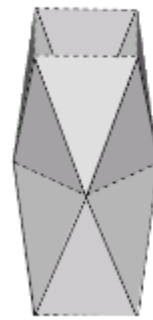


- ・ ばね性能を期待

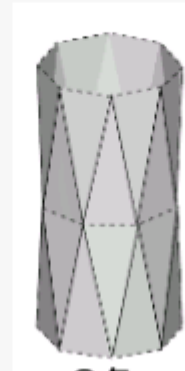
ダイヤカット円筒の解析



- ・ 周方向のパターン数
4 ~ 20角形



4角

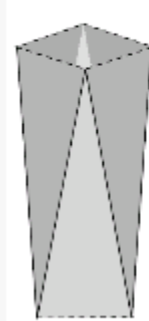


8角

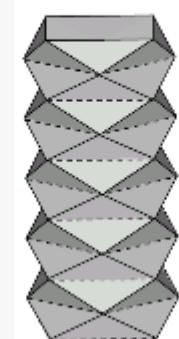


20角

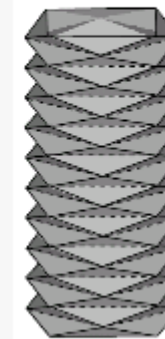
- ・ 高さ方向のパターン数
1 ~ 20段



1段



10段

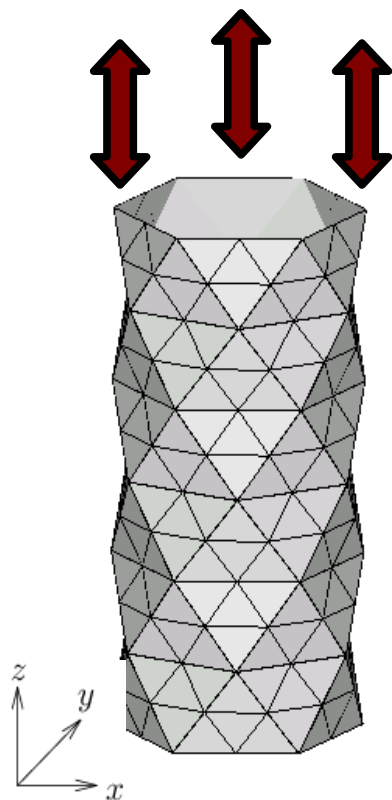


20段

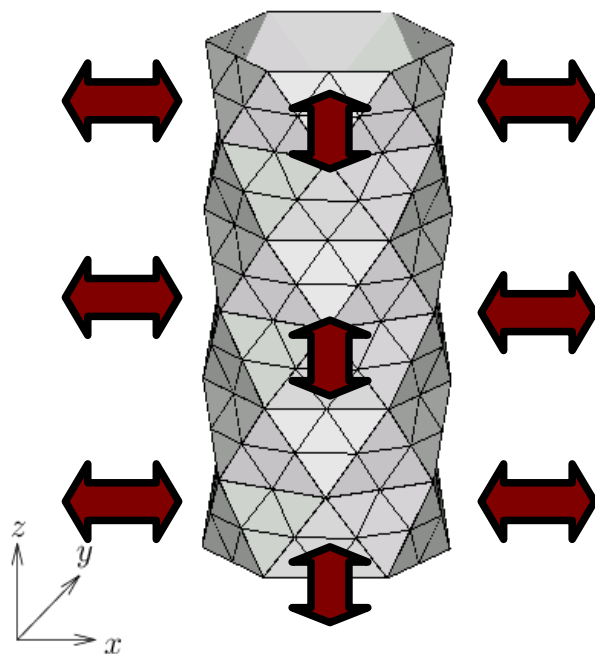
解析手法

载荷条件

上端の各節点に
圧縮、引張力を载荷

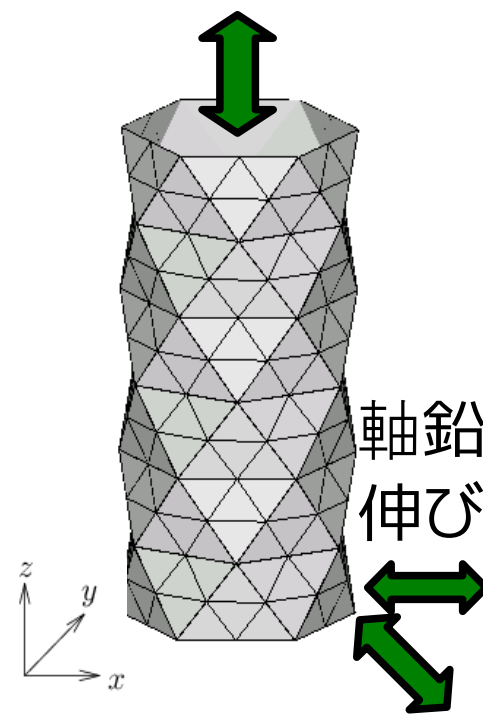


各節点から
中心方向に圧縮、
引張力を载荷



境界条件

軸方向伸び縮み可能



軸鉛直方向
伸び縮み可能

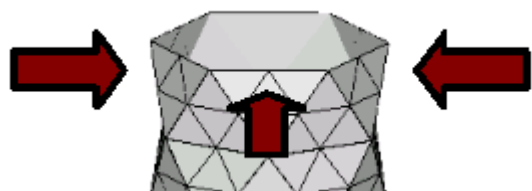
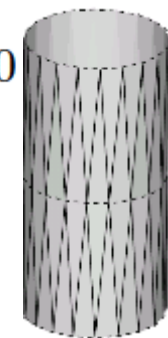
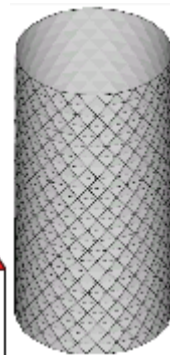
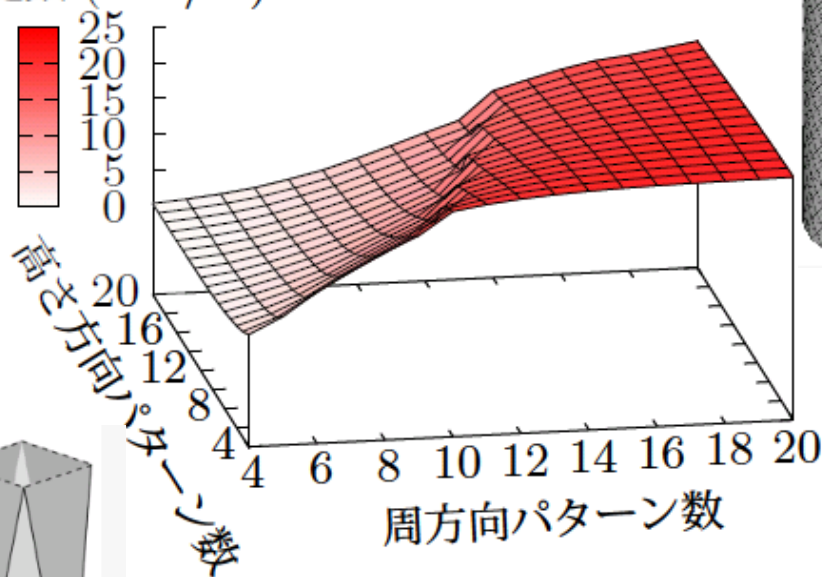
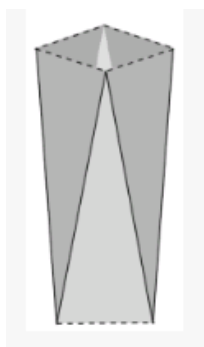
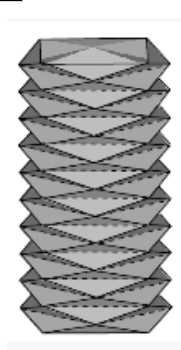
ばね定数

圧縮=引張

ばね定数 (MN/m)

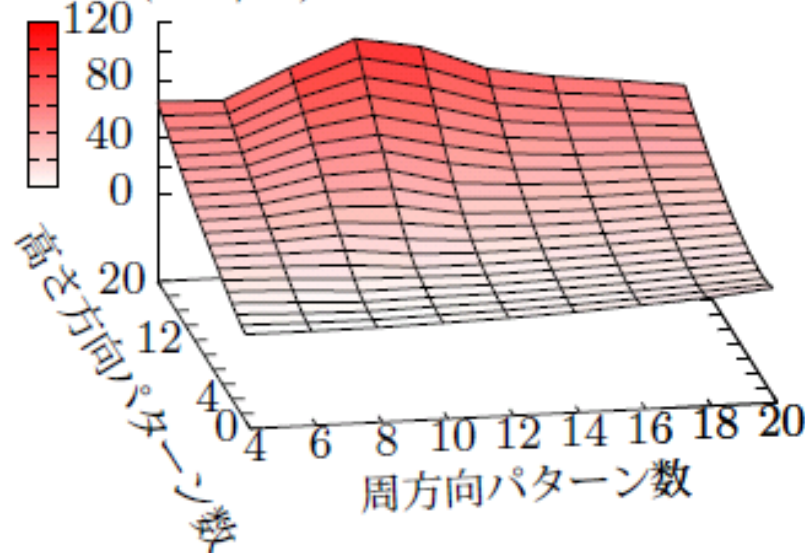


周方向=影響



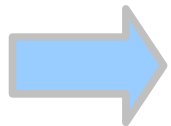
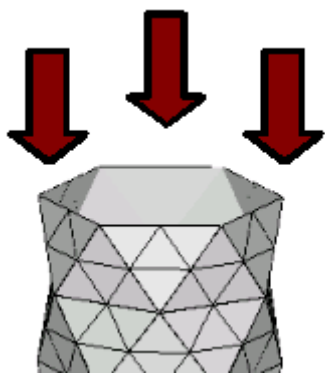
高さ方向=影響



ばね定数 (MN/m)

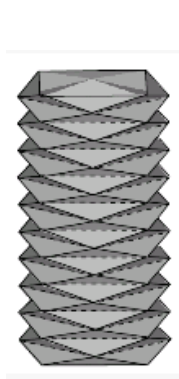


$$\text{ばね定数} = \frac{\text{荷重}}{\text{変位}} \quad (\text{MN/m})$$

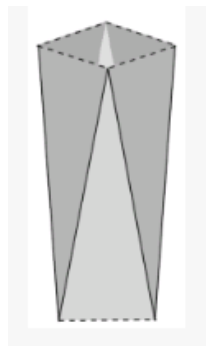
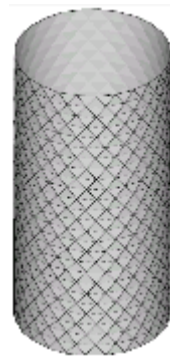
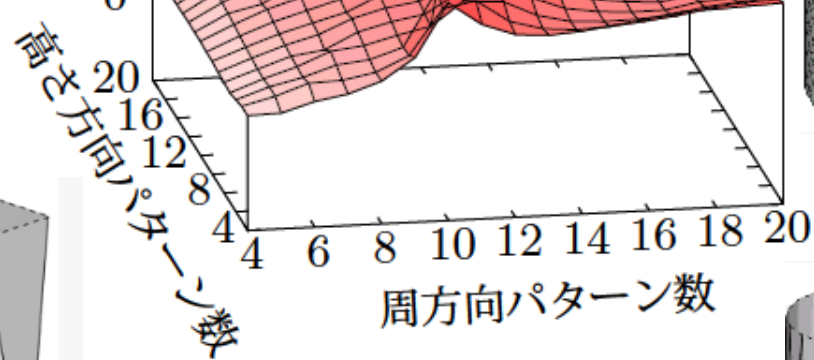
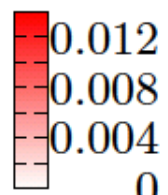
座屈荷重(圧縮)



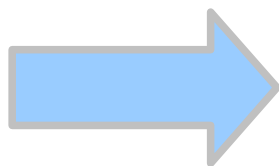
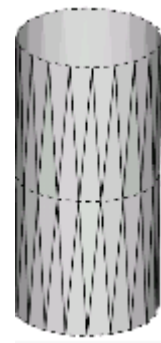
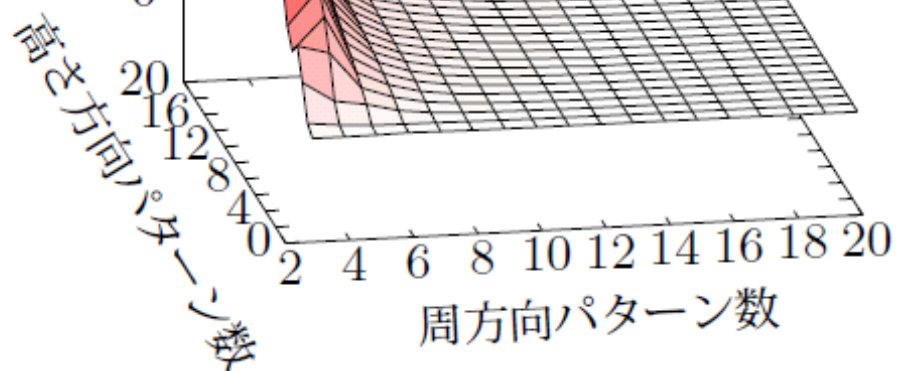
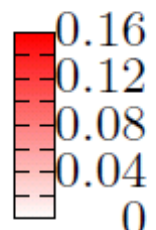
周方向  大
座屈荷重  大





座屈荷重 (MN)

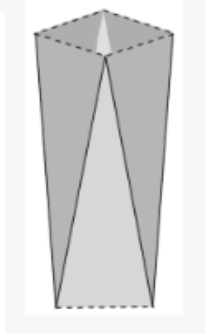
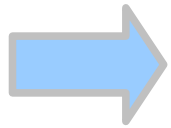
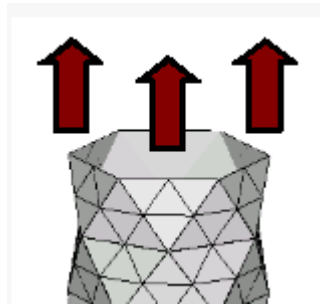


座屈荷重 (MN)

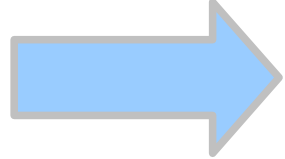
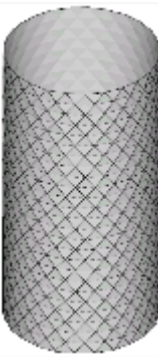
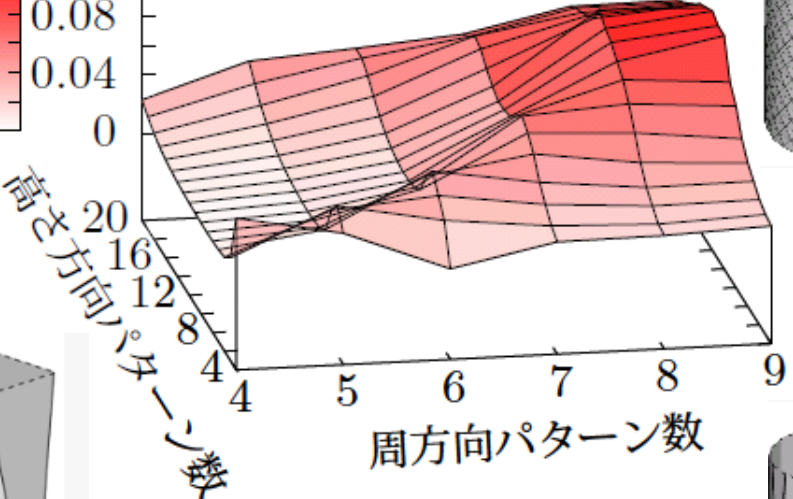
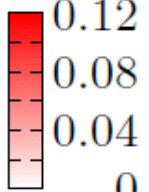


周方向  大
座屈荷重  小

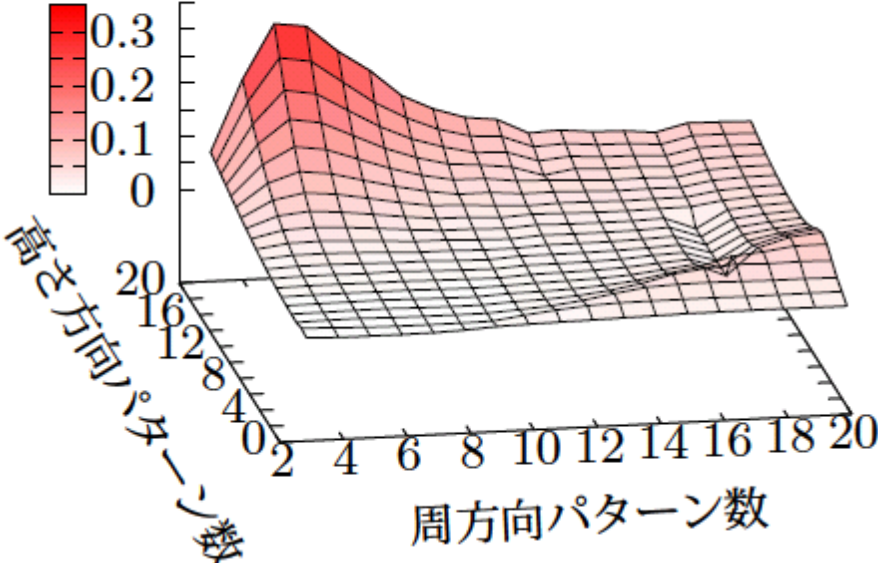
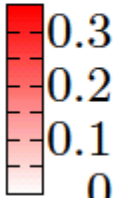
座屈荷重 (引張)



座屈荷重 (MN)



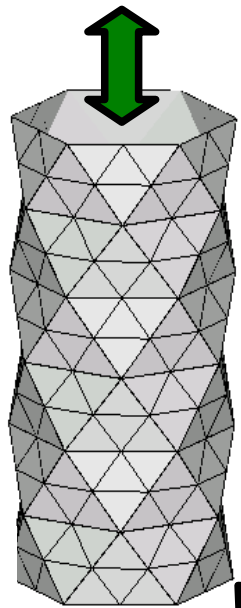
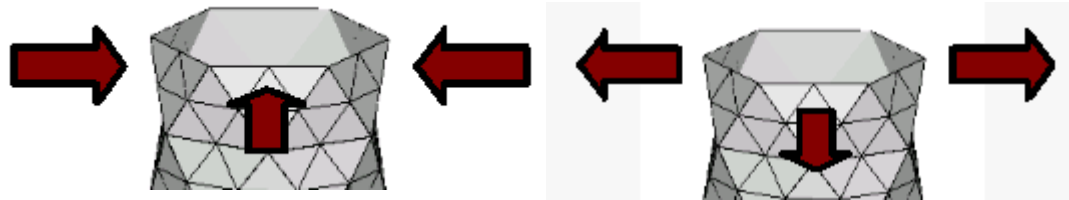
座屈荷重 (MN)



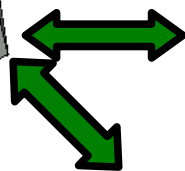
圧縮と似ている

境界条件をかえる

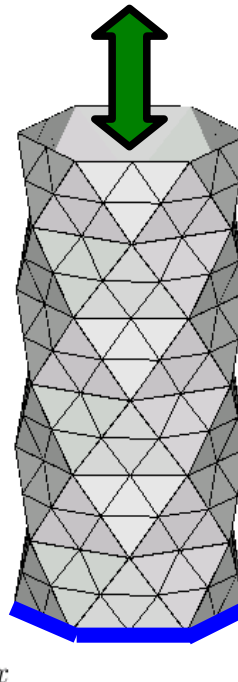
中心方向圧縮载荷、引張载荷において



軸方向伸び
縮み可能



軸鉛直方向
伸び縮み可
能



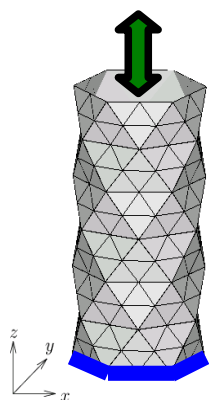
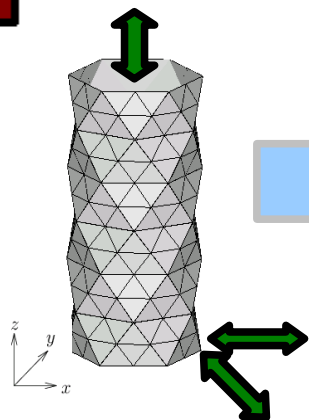
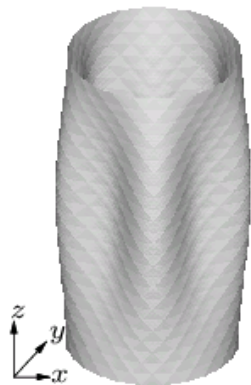
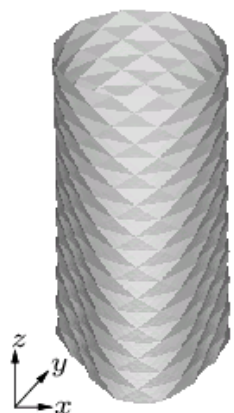
軸方向
伸び縮み可能

全節点拘束

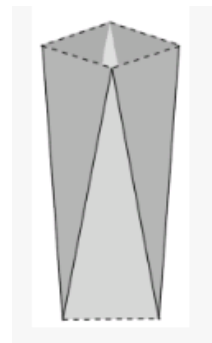
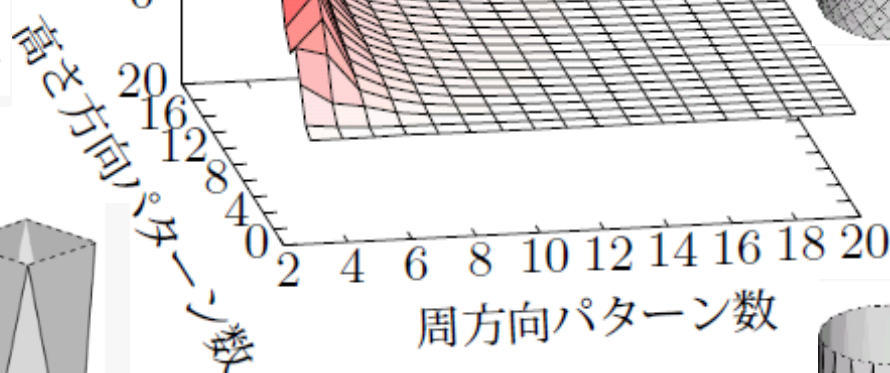
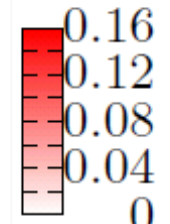
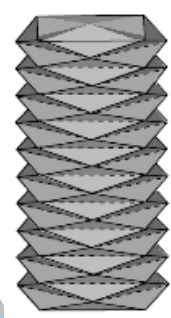
中心方向圧縮载荷



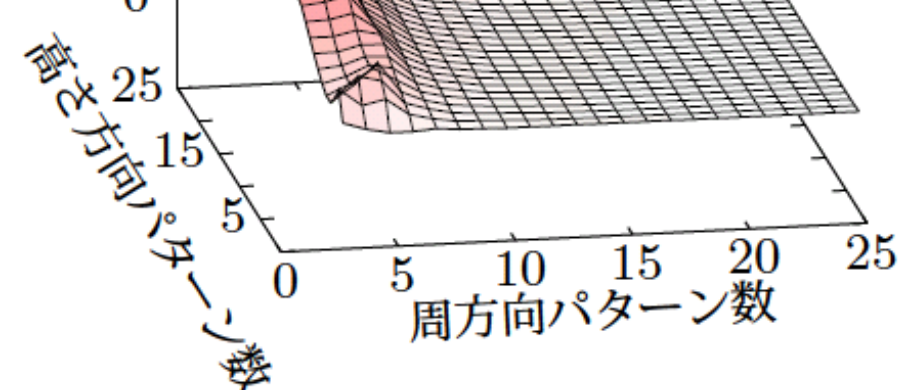
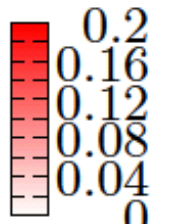
座屈モード



座屈荷重 (MN)



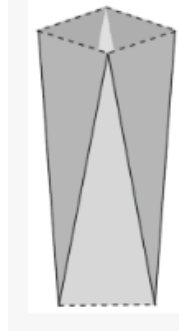
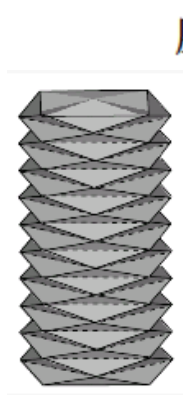
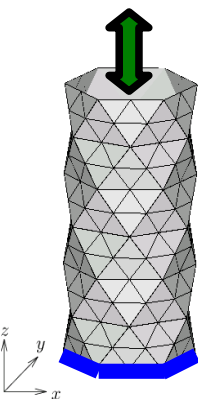
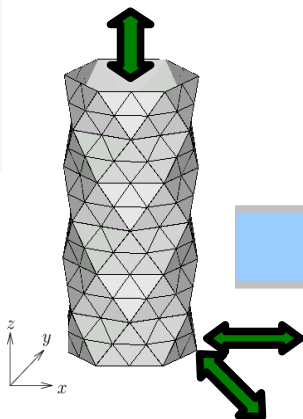
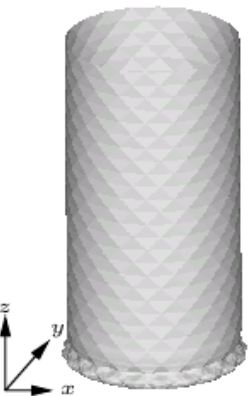
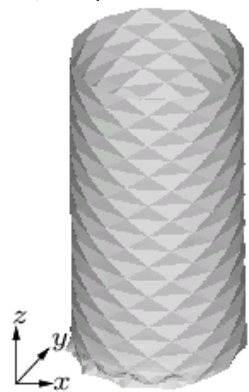
座屈荷重 (MN)



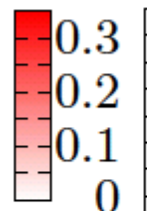
中心方向引張载荷



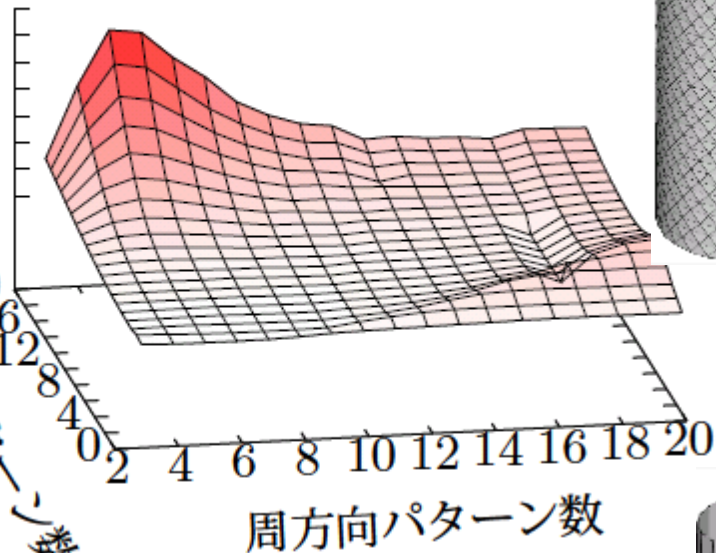
座屈モード



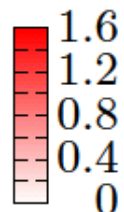
座屈荷重 (MN)



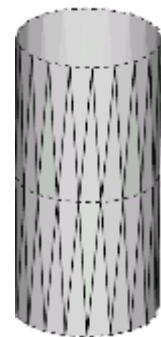
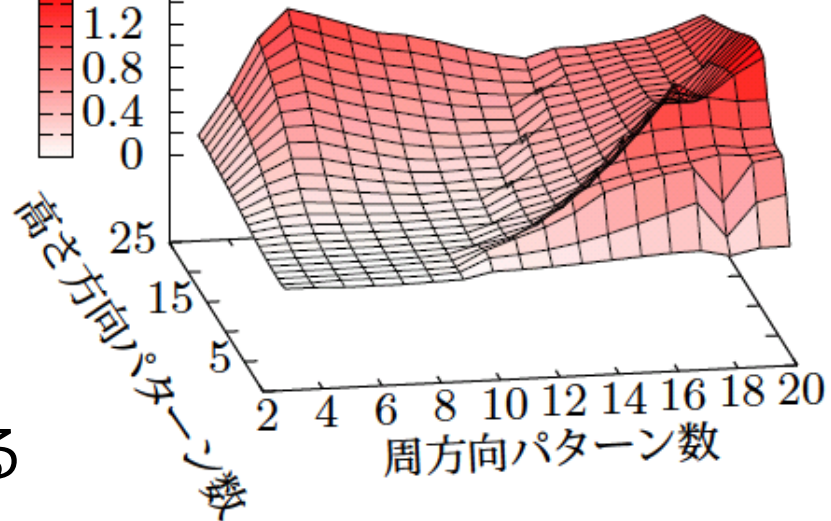
高さ方向パターン数



座屈荷重 (MN)



高さ方向パターン数



境界条件 → 座屈しやすさ変わる

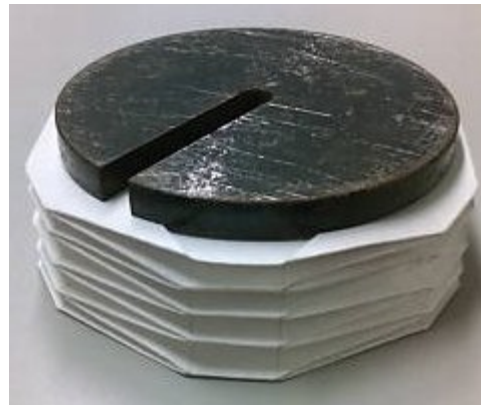
折り畳み円筒の解析

折り畳み円筒



力を加える

つぶれる!!

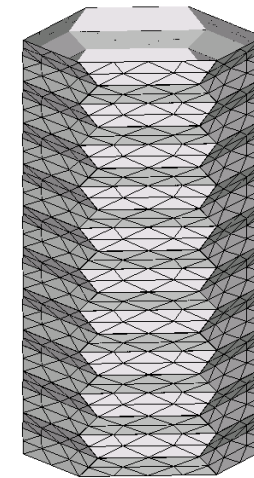
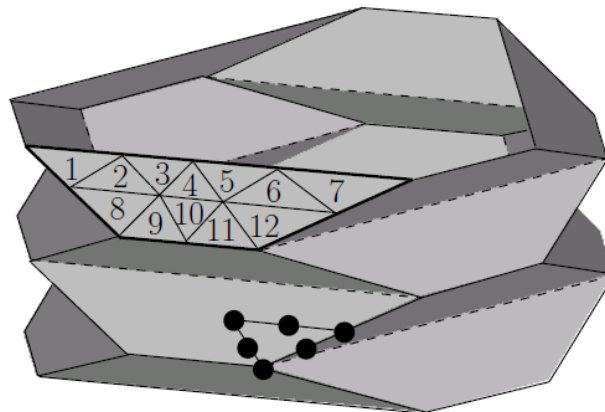


台形の角度を変えると…



解析方法

ダイヤカット円筒
と同じ断面形状

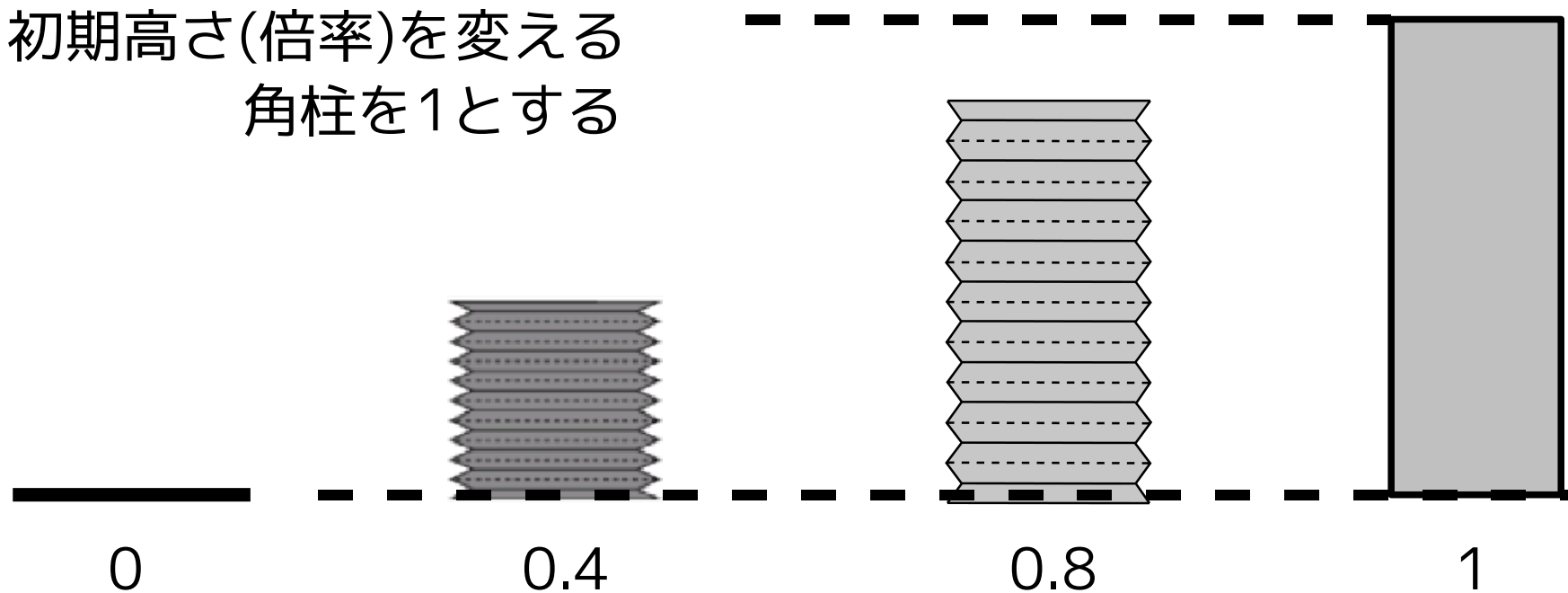


高さ方向パターン数を
20段に固定

- 周方向のパターン数を4~10角形と増やしていく

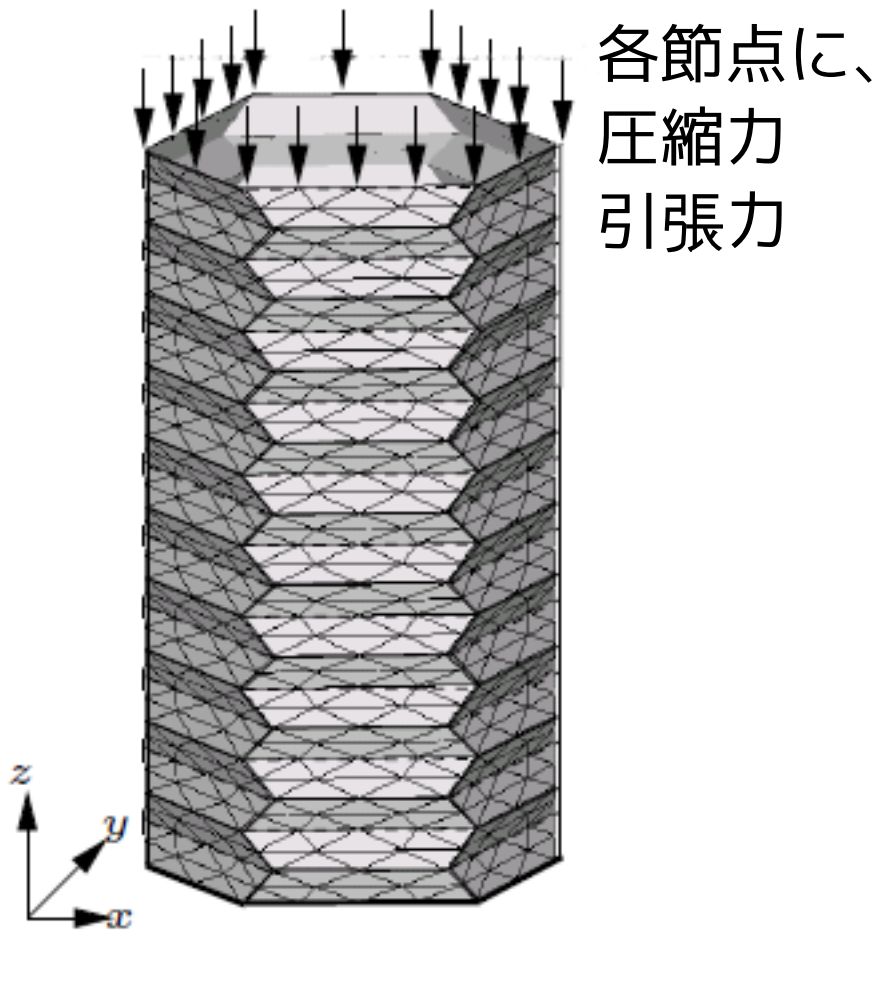


- 初期高さ(倍率)を変える
角柱を1とする

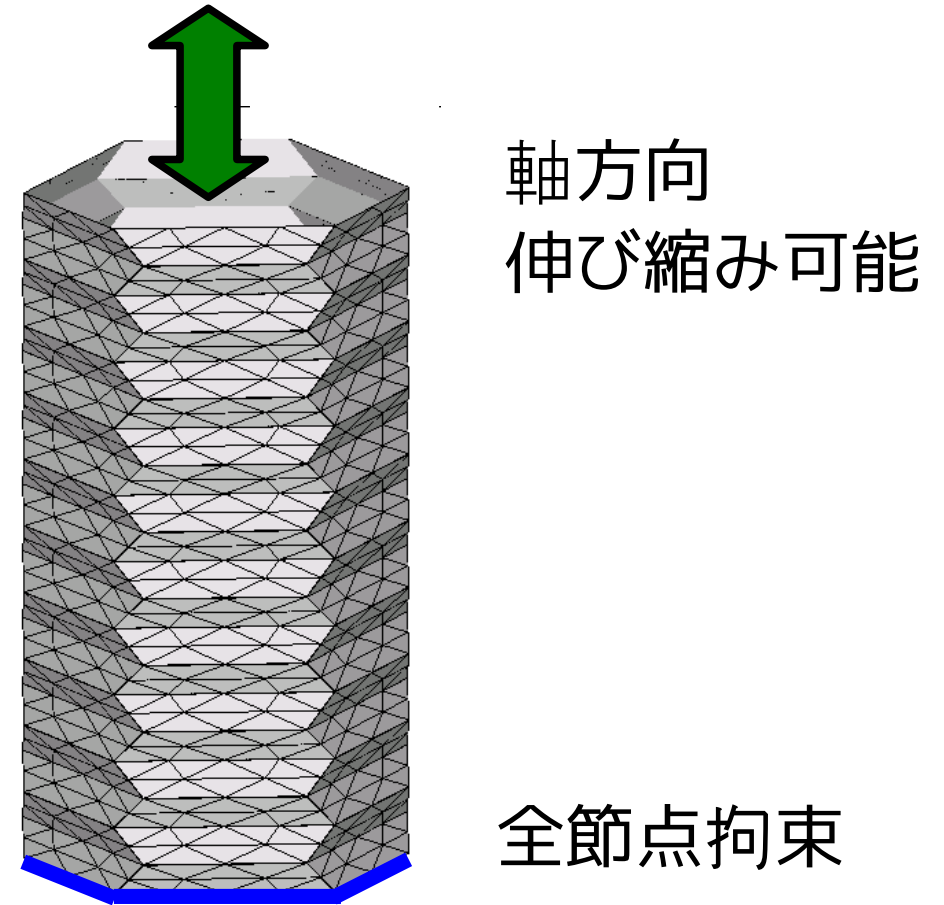


載荷・拘束

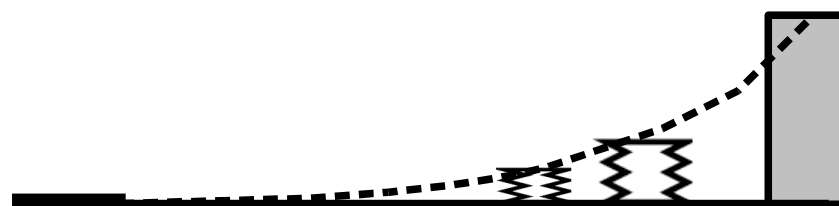
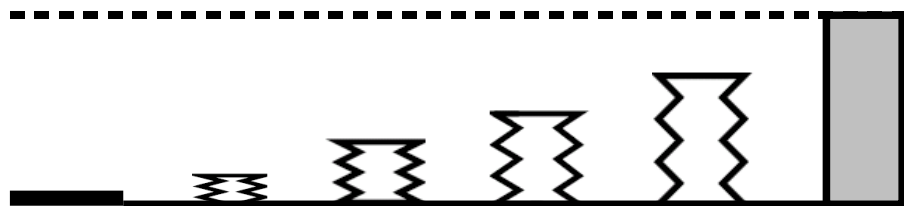
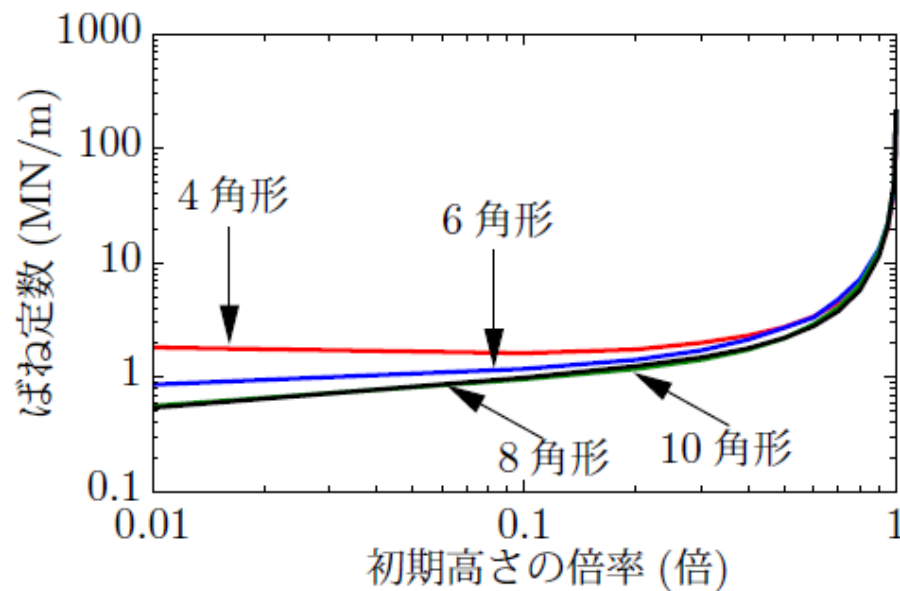
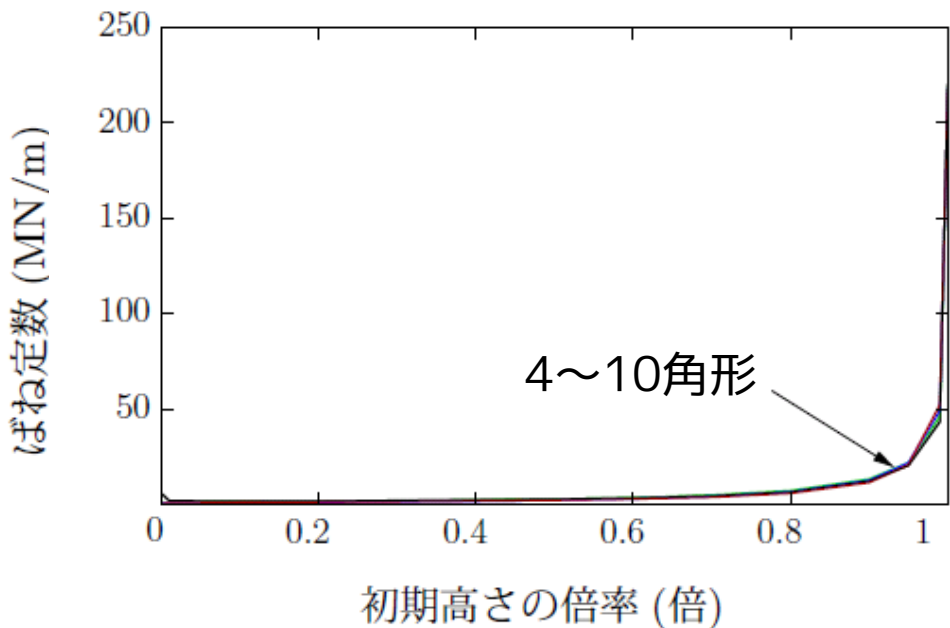
載荷方法



境界条件



ばね定数

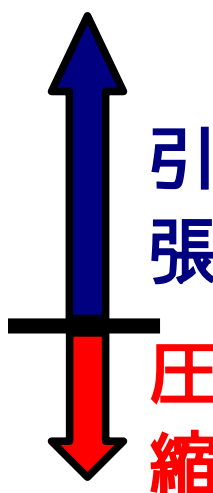
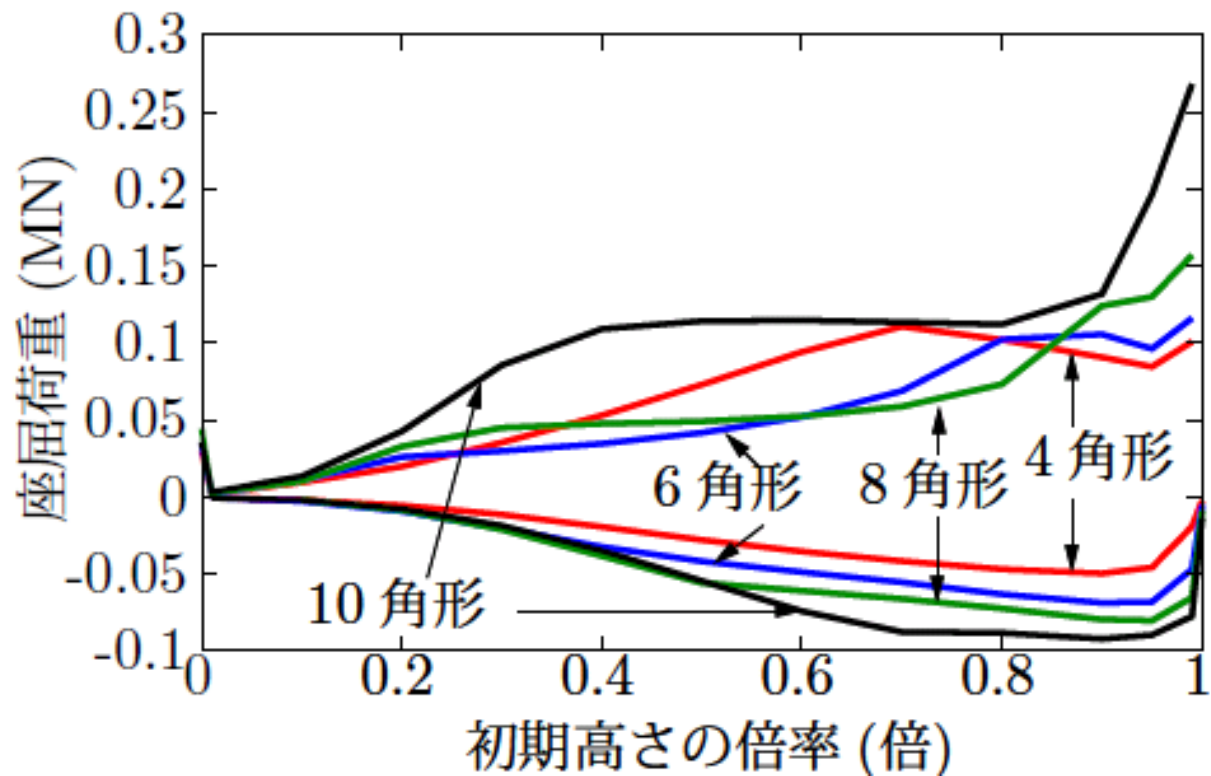


- ・ 初期高さ
- ・ 周方向パターン数

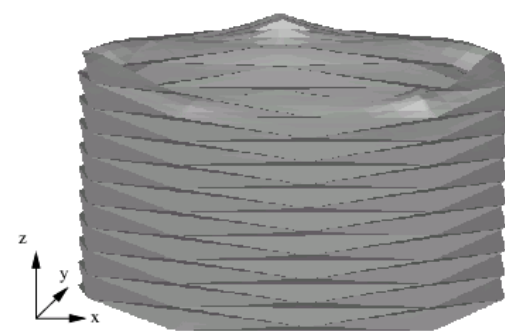


ばね定数 大

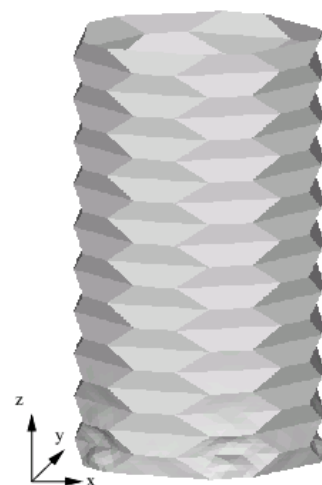
座屈荷重を求める



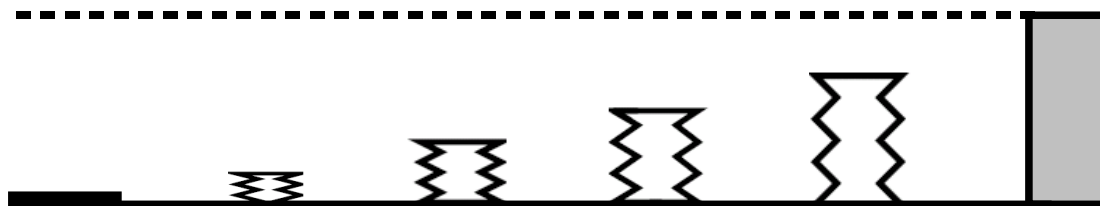
座屈モード



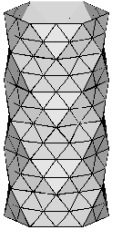
初期高さ 0.3



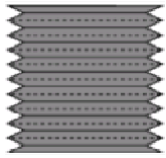
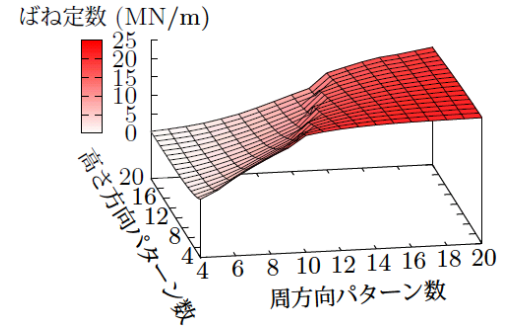
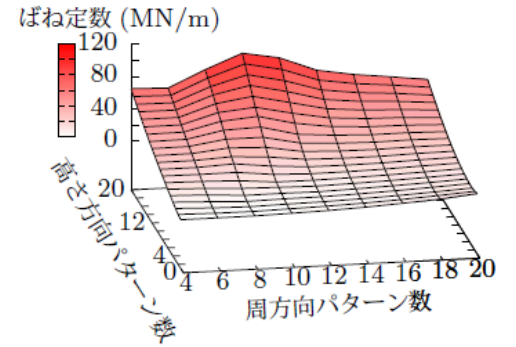
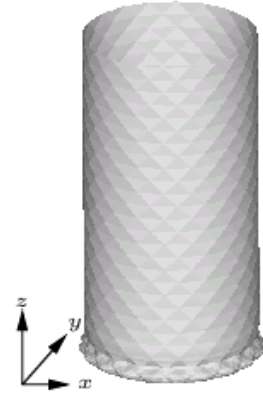
初期高さ 0.9



まとめ

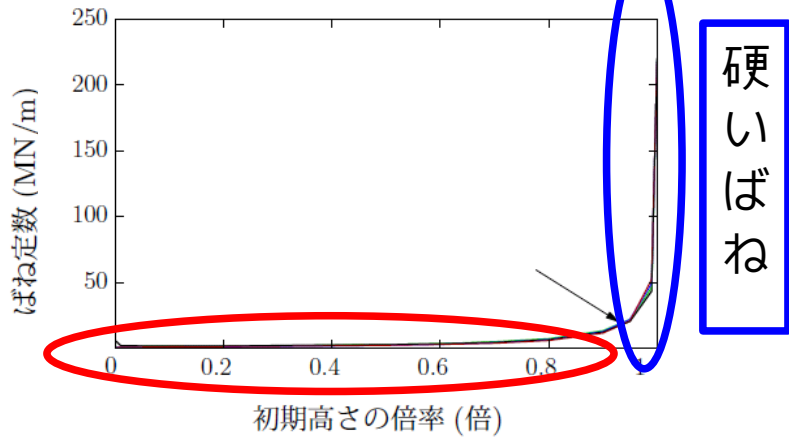


- ダイヤカット型折り畳み円筒
 - ばね剛性…パターン数と単調な相関
 - 座屈荷重…パターン数
 - 荷重方向
 - 境界条件
- 依存

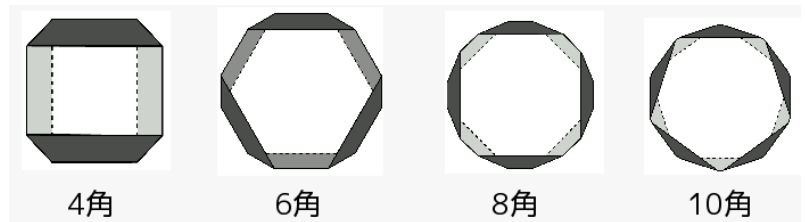
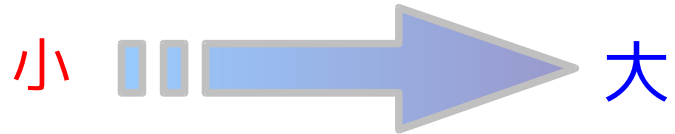
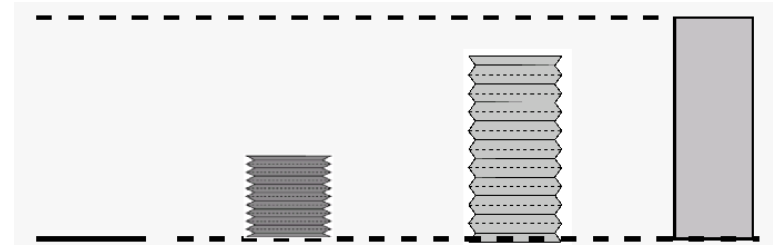


- 折り畳み円筒

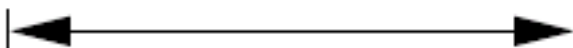
ばね剛性



座屈荷重



周の長さ=18.85cm



高さ=
12cm



厚さ=0.02cm

ヤング率=69GPa