

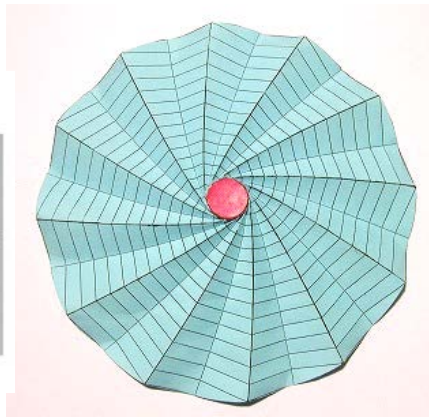
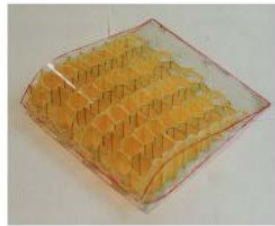
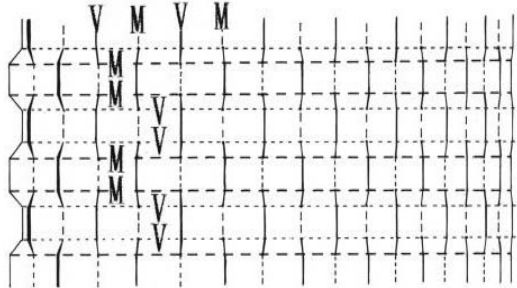
対称2枚貼り折紙法を用いた構造物の展開

京都大学大学院工学研究科
杉山 文子

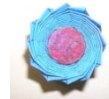
緒言

折紙

構造強化特性，展開収縮機能に関する研究・開発



ソーラーセイル，大型展開アンテナなどの宇宙開発関連構造物，自動車のサイドメンバー，床材などの耐衝撃構造物，テント，ドーム，仮設住宅などの大型構造物，折り畳み可能なペットボトル，食器などの民生品，ステントなどの医療機器



製品化 ?

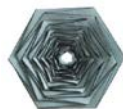
原因：

折線が複雑

人が折るときの微妙な指の動きを再現できる機械がない

実際の構造物の材料特性が紙の特性と大きく異なる

コストがかかる



問題解決の一方法

折線に注目：折線数を減らす，折線を簡素化する

「対称2枚貼り折紙」

屏風畳みを基にした折り畳み法

鏡面对称な展開図を貼り合わせる



貼り合わせ部分での折り畳み条件は考慮しなくても自動的に成立

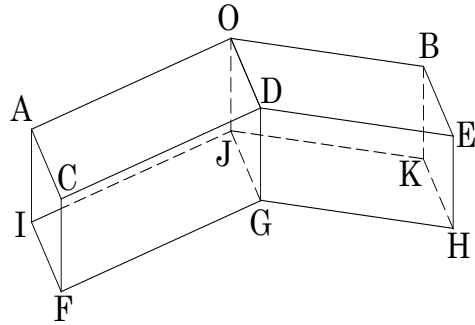
煩雑な作業は不要，簡素な折線で描くことができる



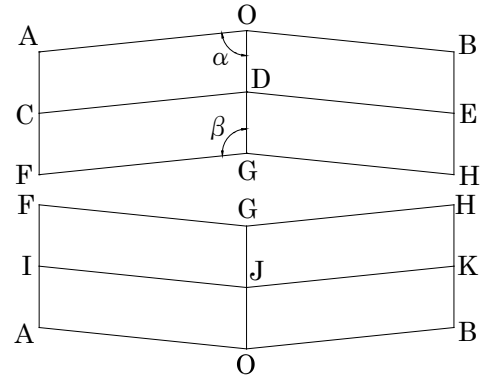
工業化が困難と考えられていた立体折り畳み・展開構造物の工業化を可能に出来る

基本原理

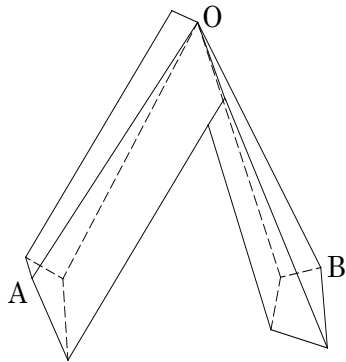
(a)



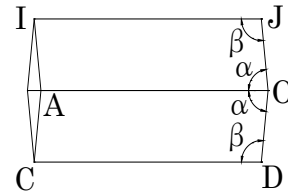
(b)



(c)

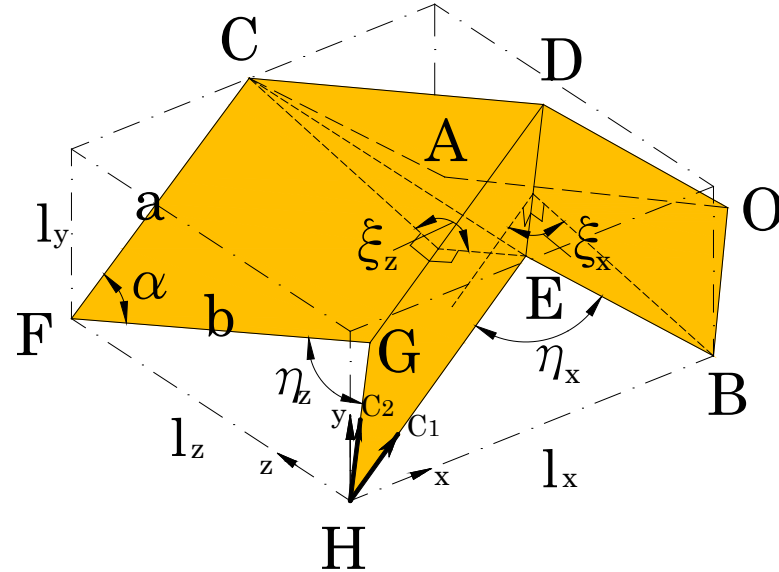
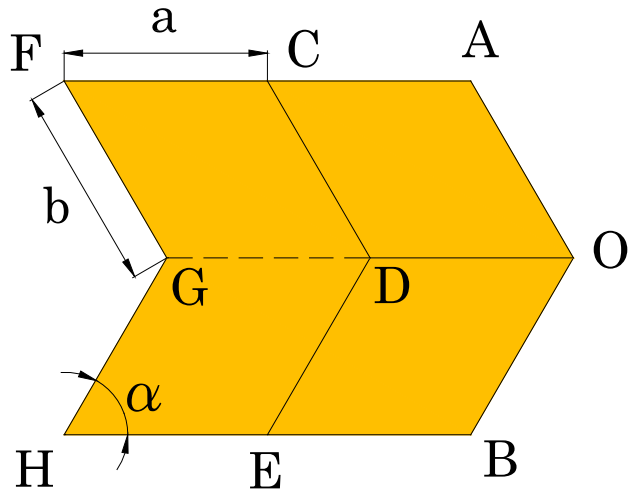


(d)



対称2枚貼り折紙は貼り合わせ部分での節点での折り畳み条件が自動的に成り立つ

基本構造

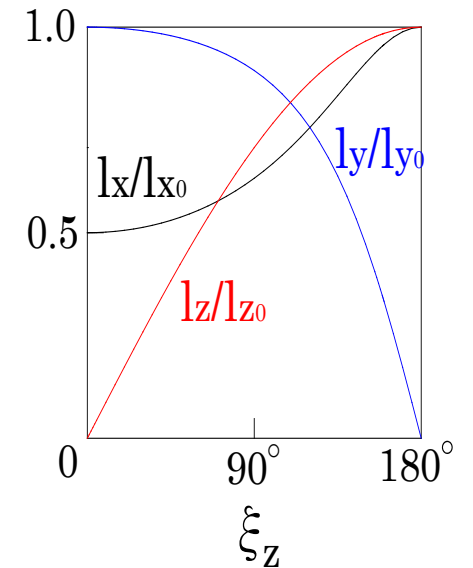


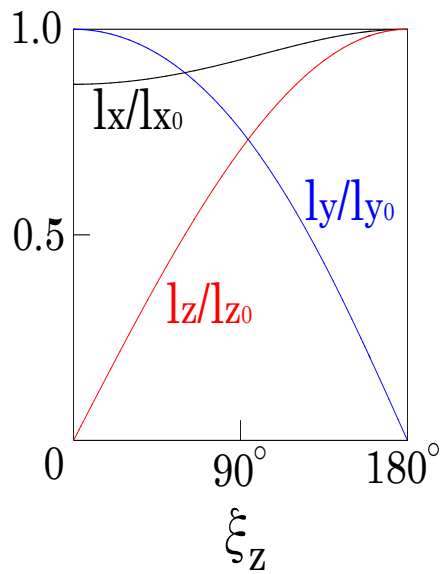
ミウラ折りの最小単位要素

$$l_x = \frac{2a \cos \alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\xi_z}{2}}}$$

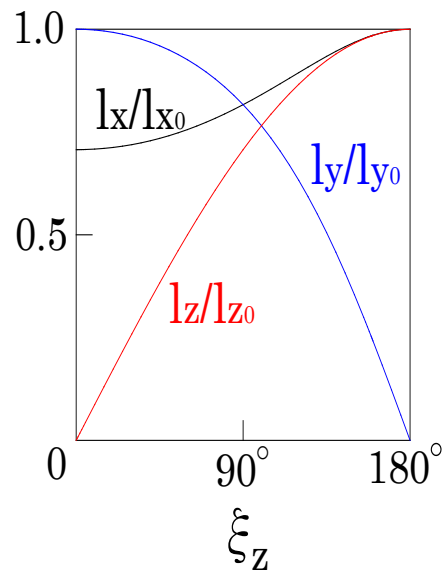
$$l_y = \frac{2a \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \frac{\xi_z}{2}}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\xi_z}{2}}}$$

$$l_z = 2b \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \frac{\xi_z}{2}$$

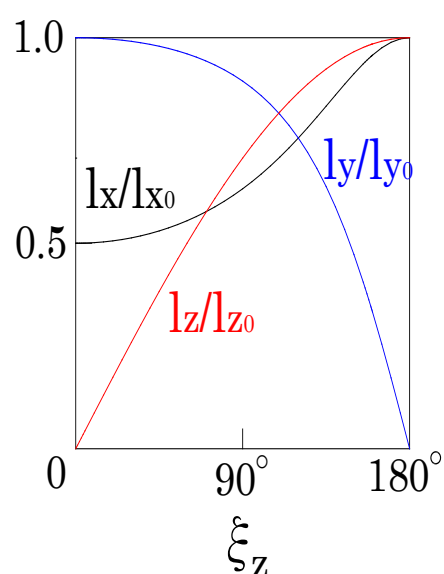




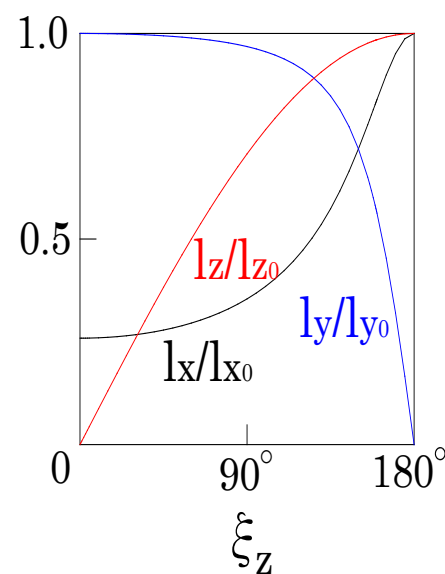
$\alpha = 30^\circ$



$\alpha = 45^\circ$

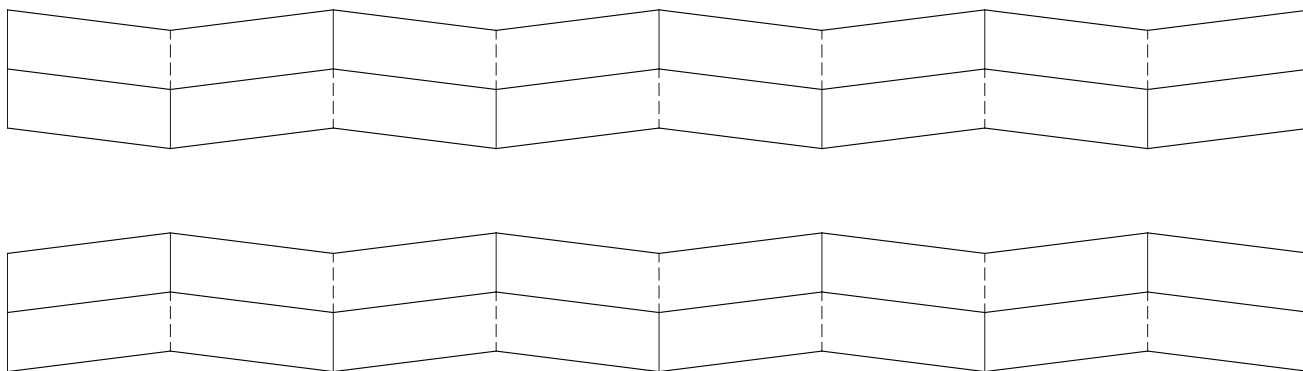


$\alpha = 60^\circ$



$\alpha = 75^\circ$

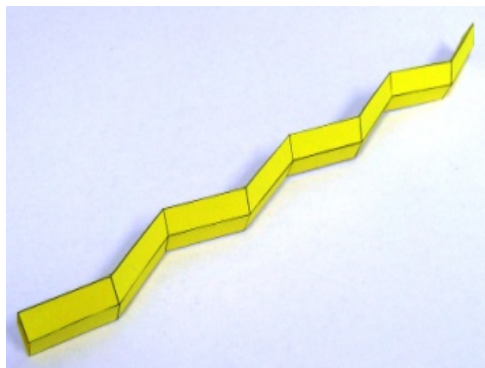
(a)



(b)



(c)



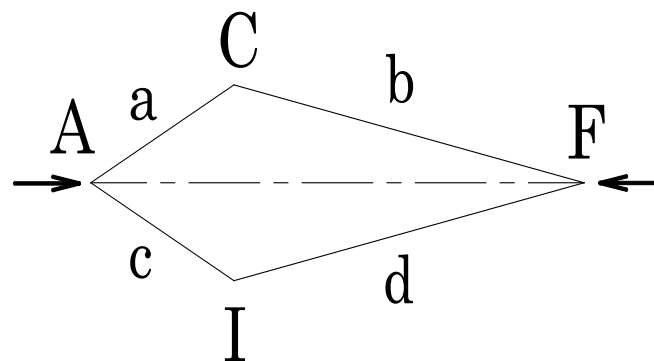
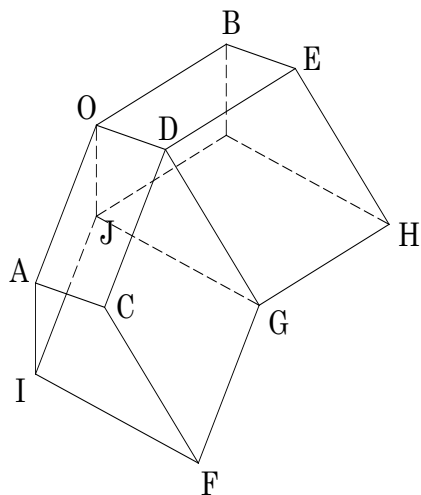
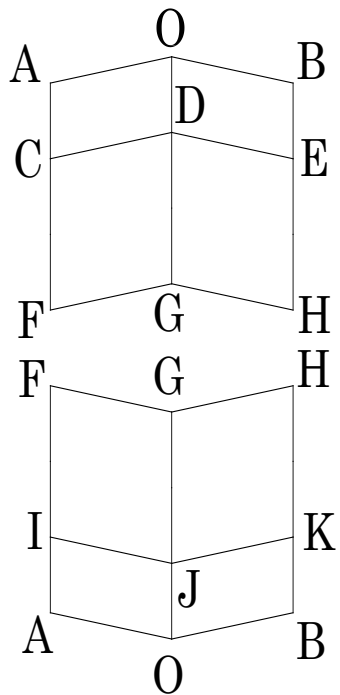
(d)



(e)



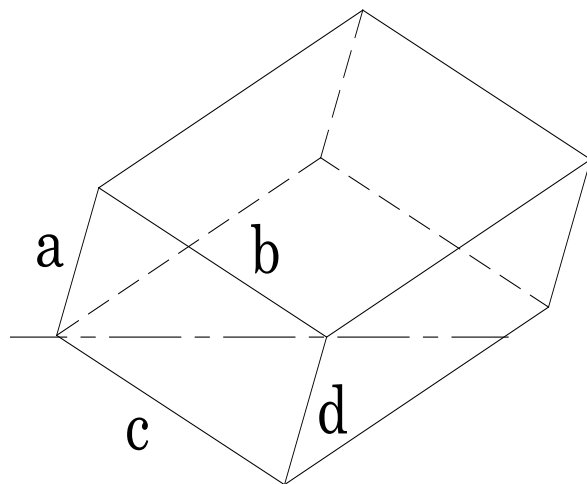
制約



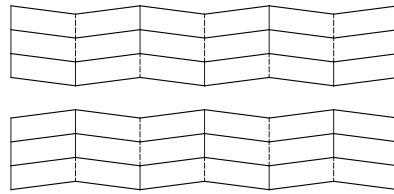
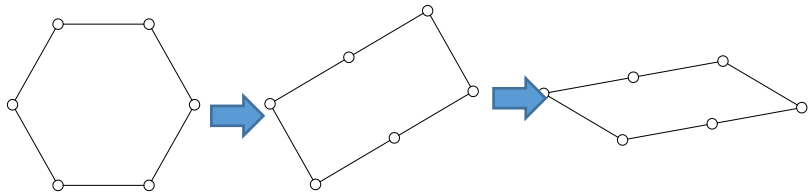
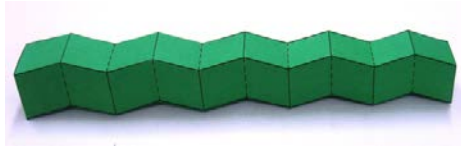
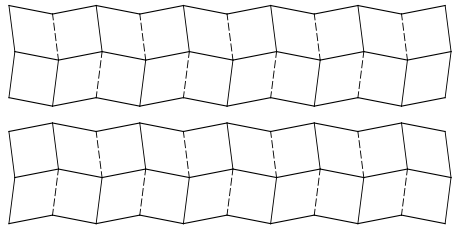
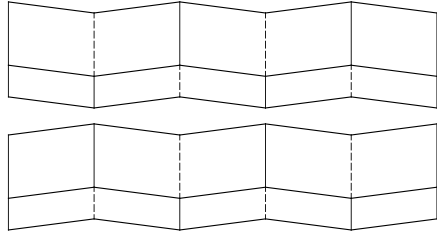
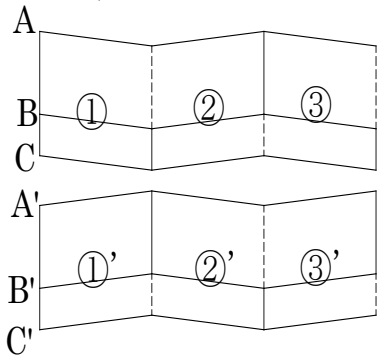
製図法から $a+b=c+d$

貼り合わせ部分を押し平坦に折り畳めるには $a+c=b+d$

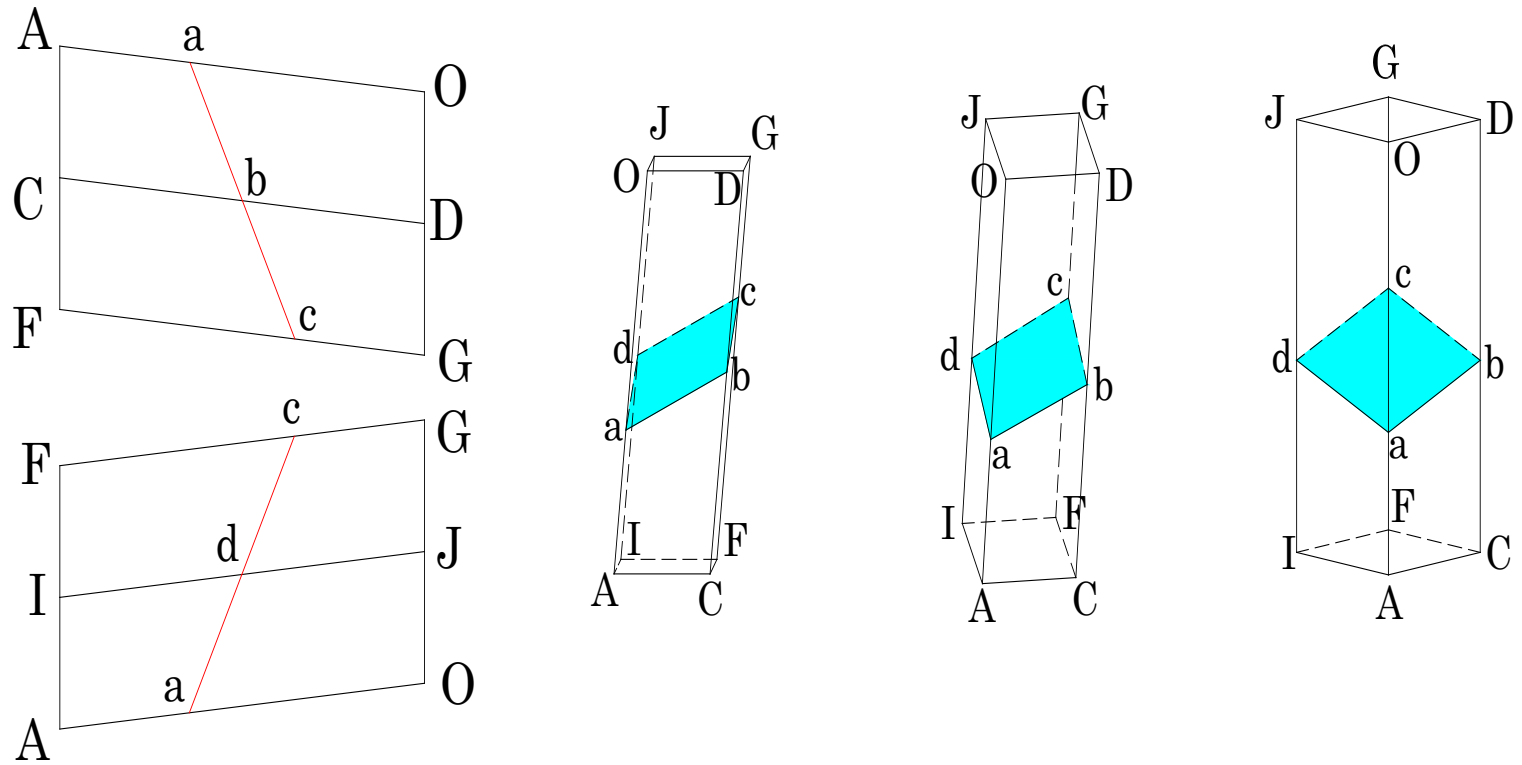
$$a=d, b=c$$



応用型



湾曲した筒状構造物の折り畳み

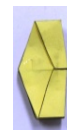
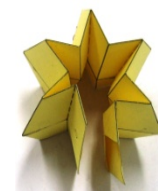
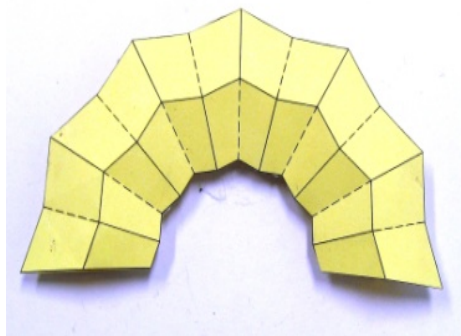
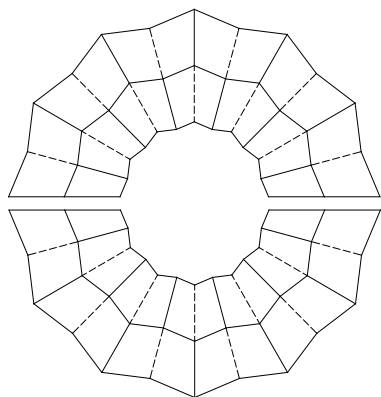


同じ角度で切断された矩形筒を切断面に対して対称に繋ぐ → 湾曲した筒状構造物

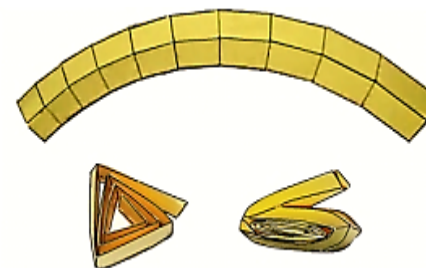
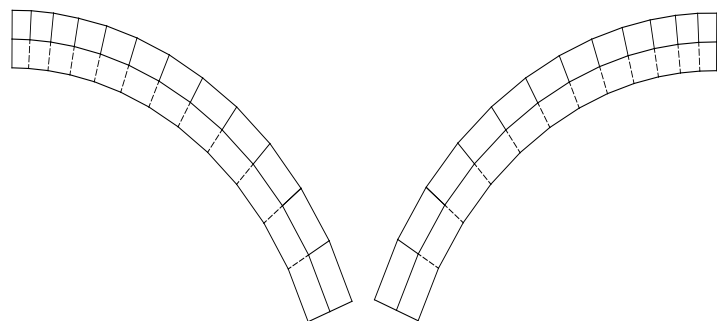
繋いだ面で裂けることなく折り畳みができる

端面が開放されている場合

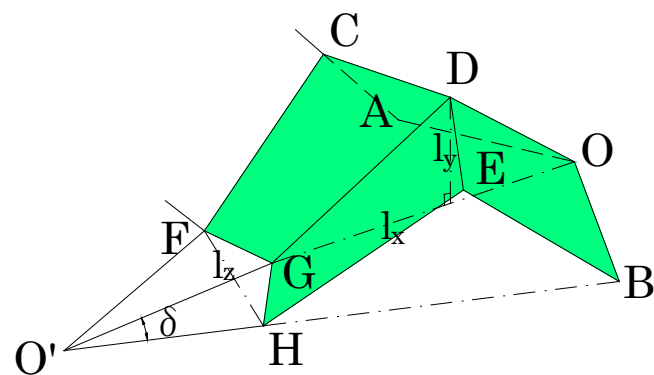
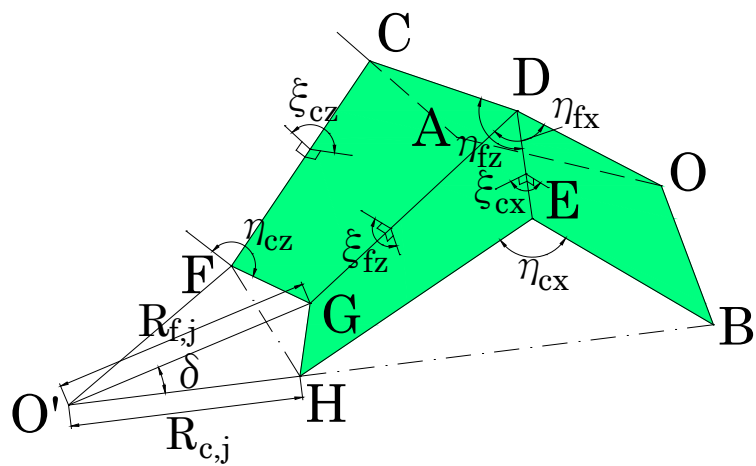
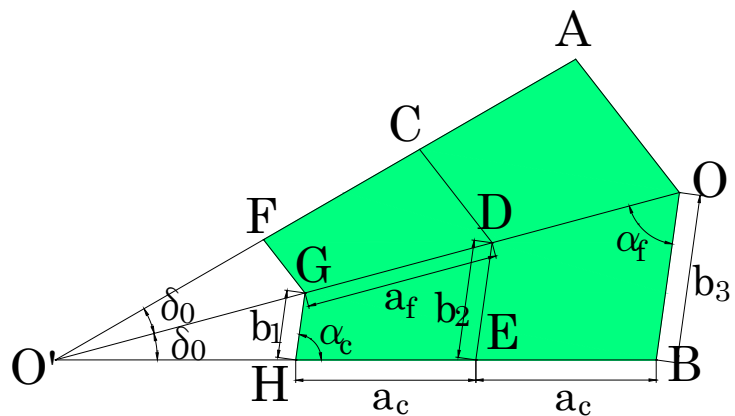
両端を中心線側に傾ける

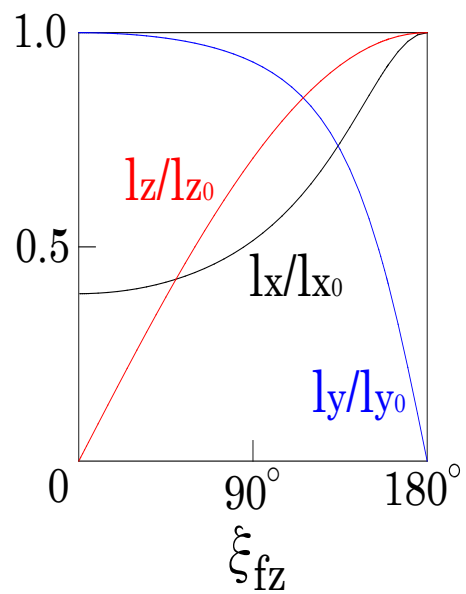
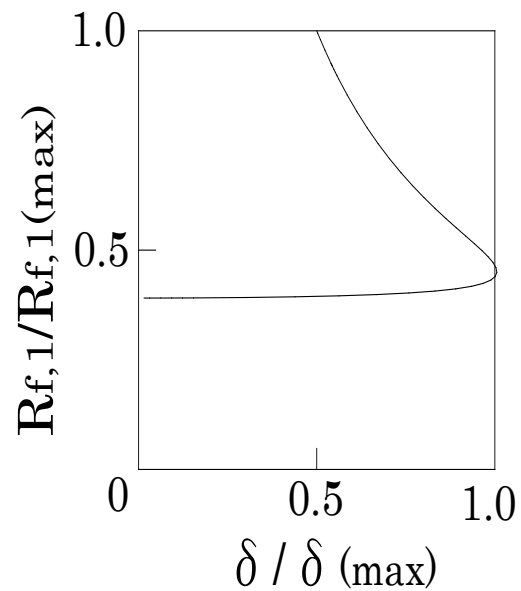
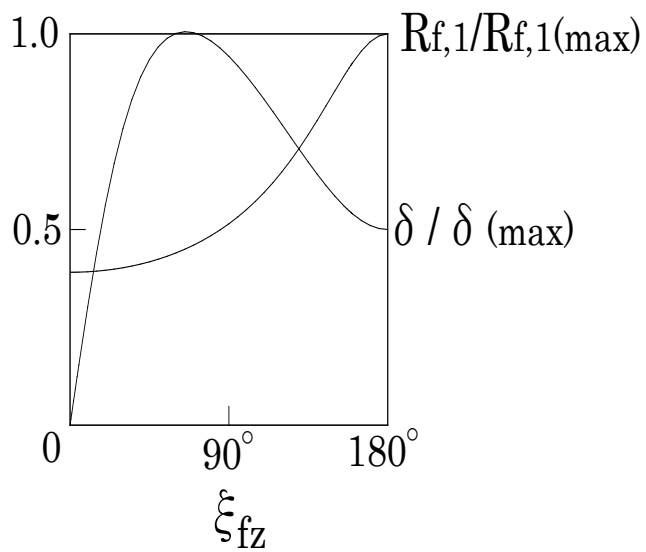


外側に傾けてつなげる

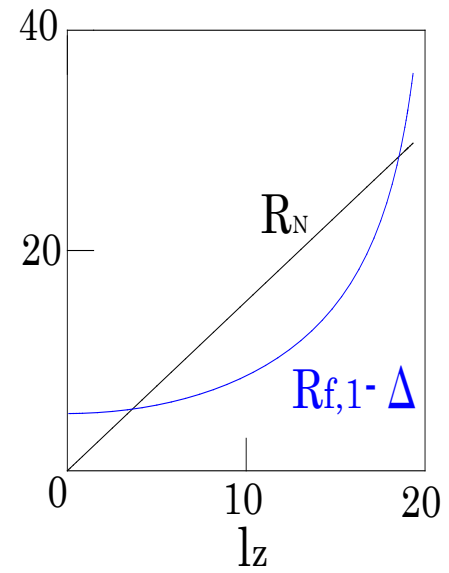
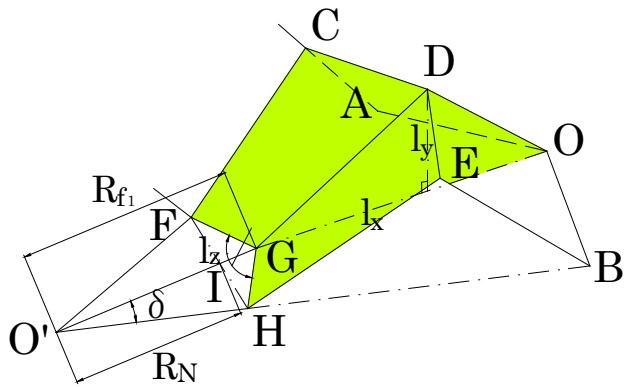


折り畳み挙動



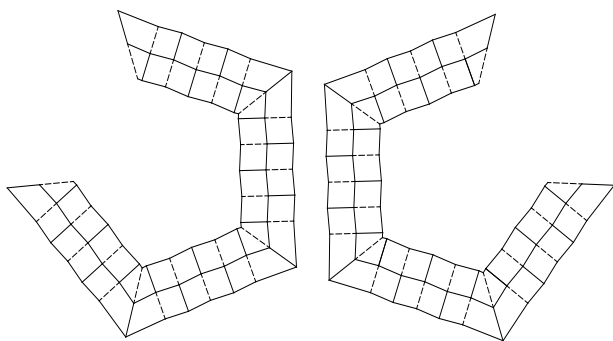
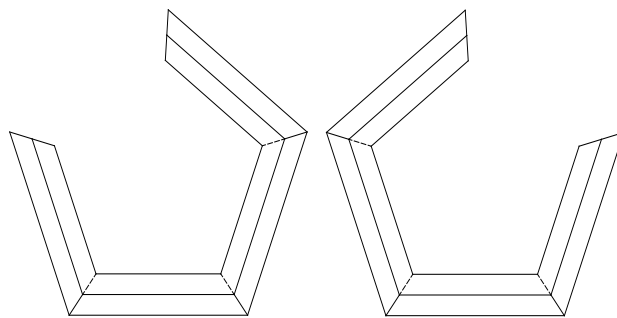
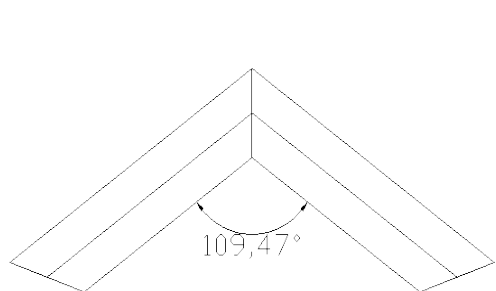


端が閉じている場合

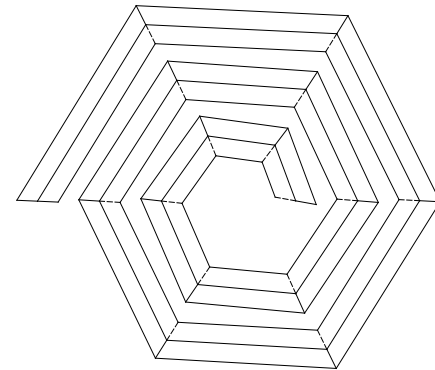
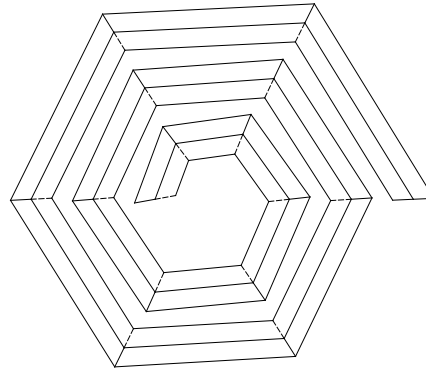
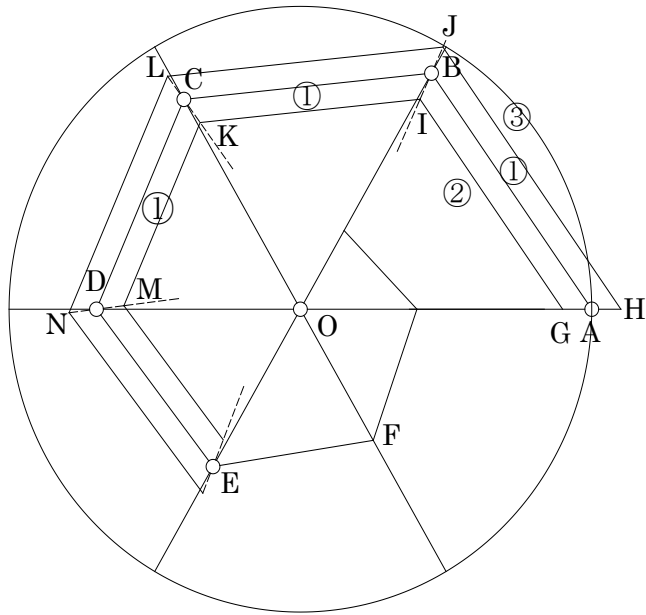


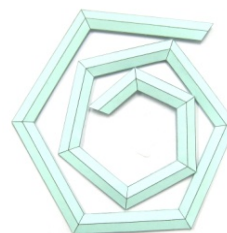
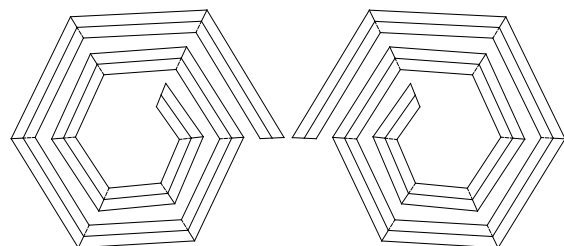
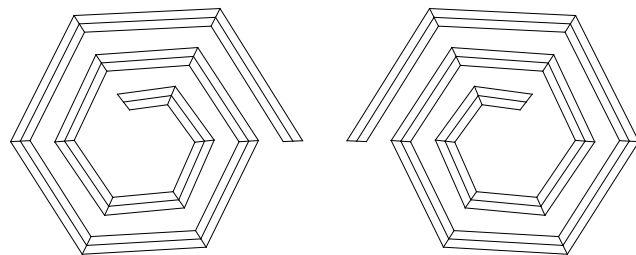
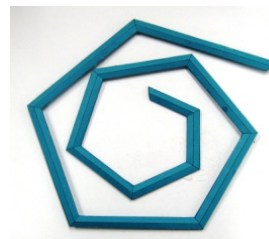
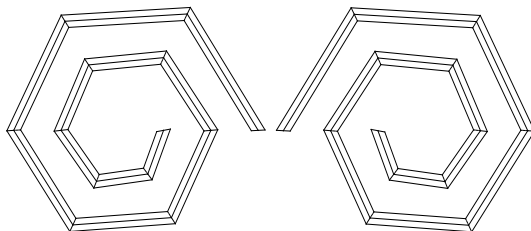
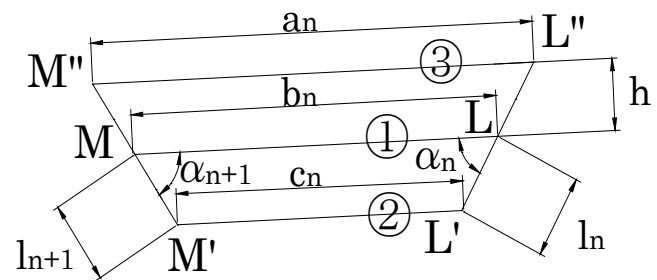
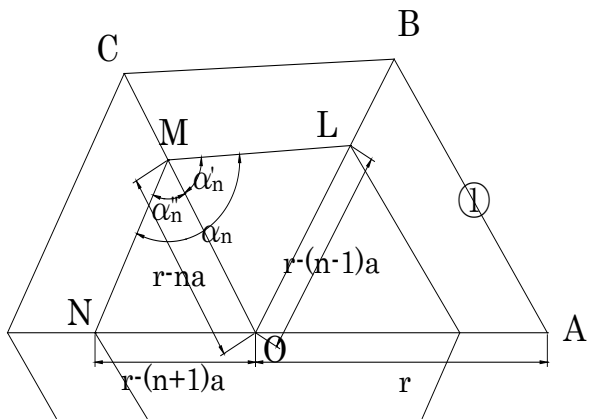
断面が正方形の筒の折り畳み

多角形状に閉じる場合



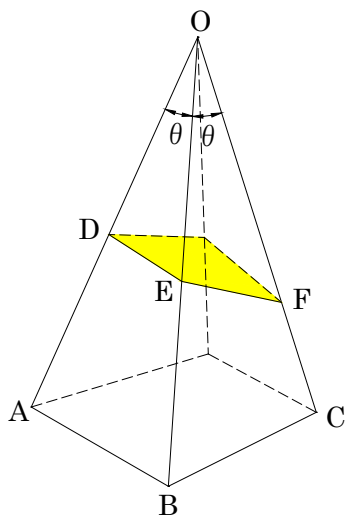
螺旋状に巻き取る場合



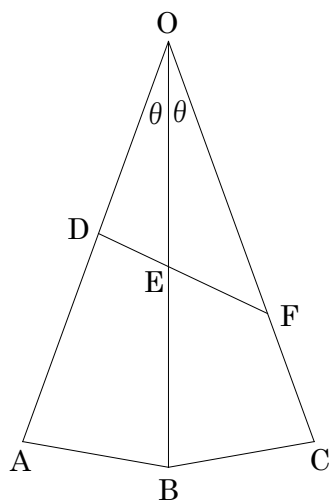


角錐の折り畳み

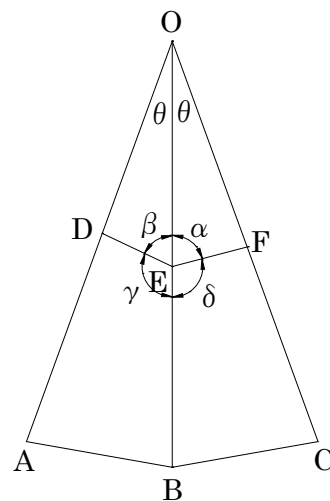
(a)



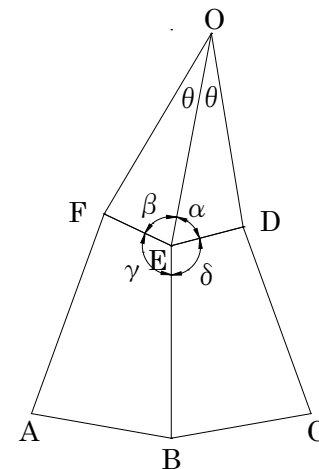
(b)



(c)



(d)



$$\triangle ODE : DE/OE = \sin\theta / \sin(180^\circ - \theta - \beta)$$

$$\triangle OEF : EF/OE = \sin\theta / \sin(180^\circ - \theta - \alpha)$$

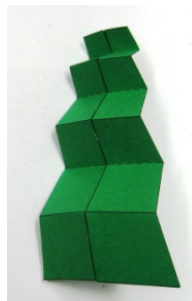
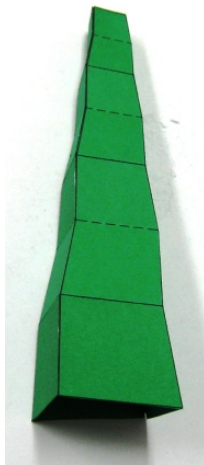
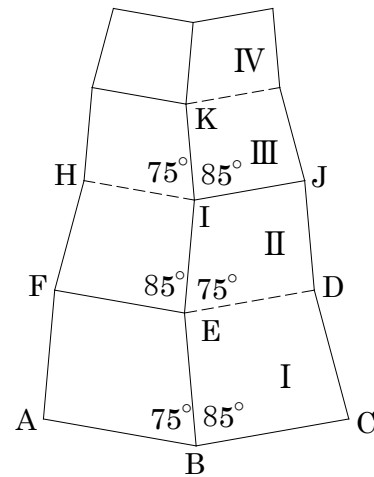
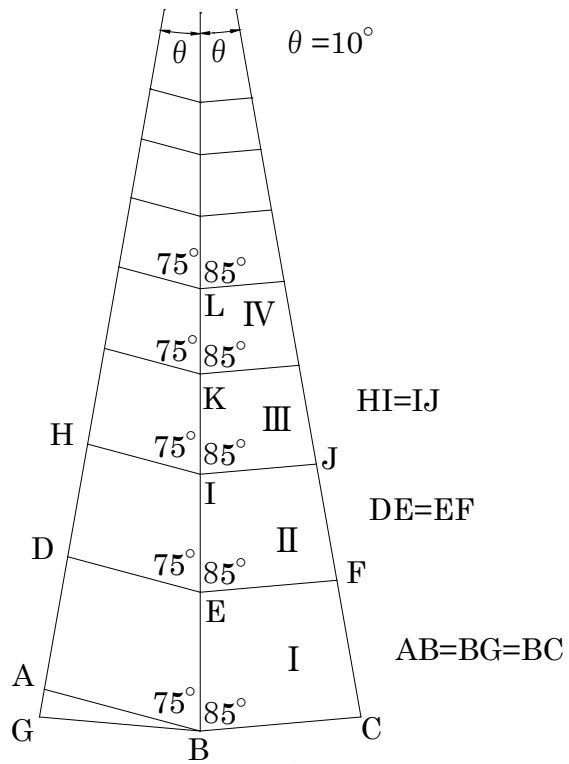
$$DE = EF \cdots \cdots \sin(180^\circ - \theta - \beta) = \sin(180^\circ - \theta - \alpha)$$

$$\beta = \alpha, \quad 180^\circ - \theta - \beta = \theta + \alpha$$

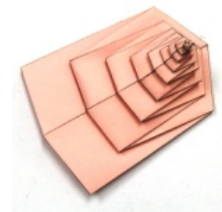
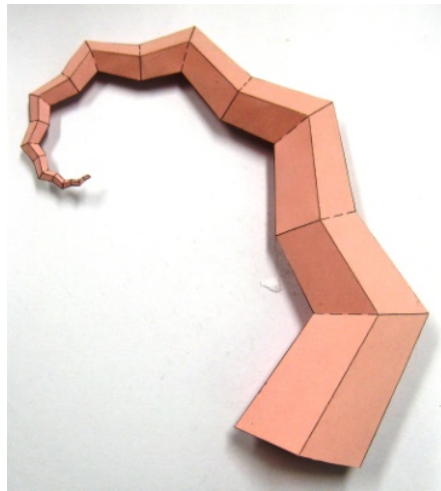
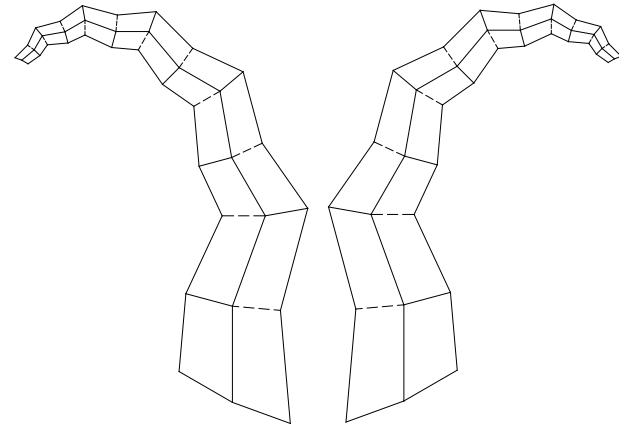
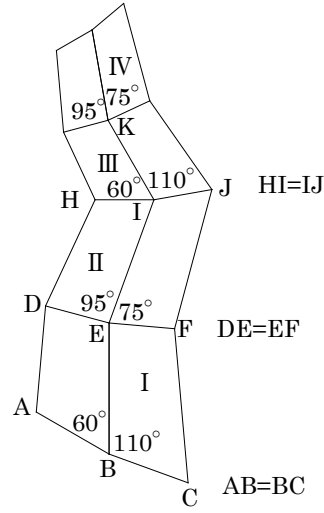
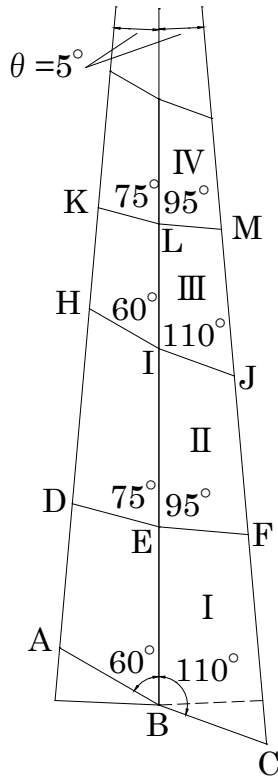


$$2\theta + \alpha + \beta = 180^\circ$$

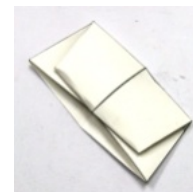
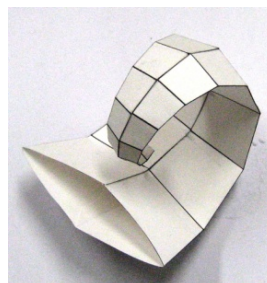
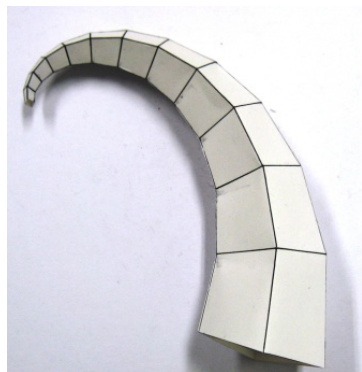
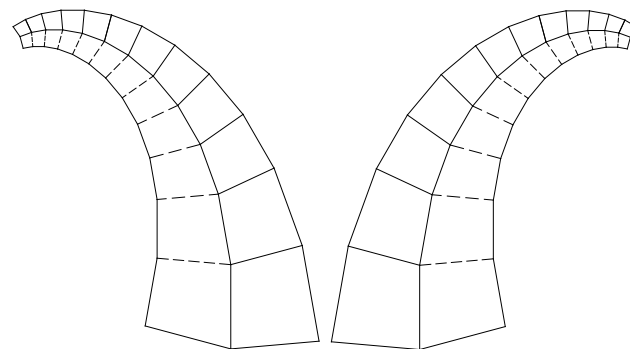
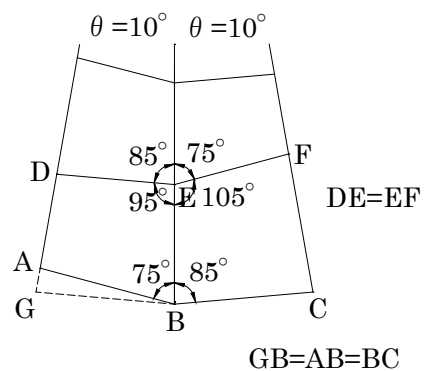
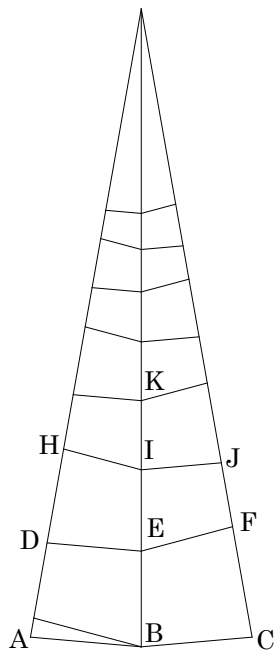
稜線が直線に近いジグザグ形状の角錐の折畳み



湾曲したジグザグ形状角錐の折畳み



湾曲した角筒を巻き取る折畳み



まとめ

簡素で基本的な折り畳み法である屏風畳みを基にした新しい折り畳み法である「対称2枚貼り折紙」について基本事項および応用例について述べた。

この折り畳み法では、鏡面对称な展開図を貼り合わせるため、貼り合わせ部分での折り畳み条件は考慮しなくても自動的に成り立つ。したがって、展開図を描く際に煩雑な作業は不要であり、簡素な折線で描くことが出来る。

本折り畳み法でできる擬直線状構造物、円環状構造物（両端が開放されている場合、両端が閉じられている場合、片端が閉じられている場合）、角錐状構造物（稜線が直線に近いジグザグ形状の角錐、湾曲したジグザグ形状角錐）について、基本構造および応用例について述べた。