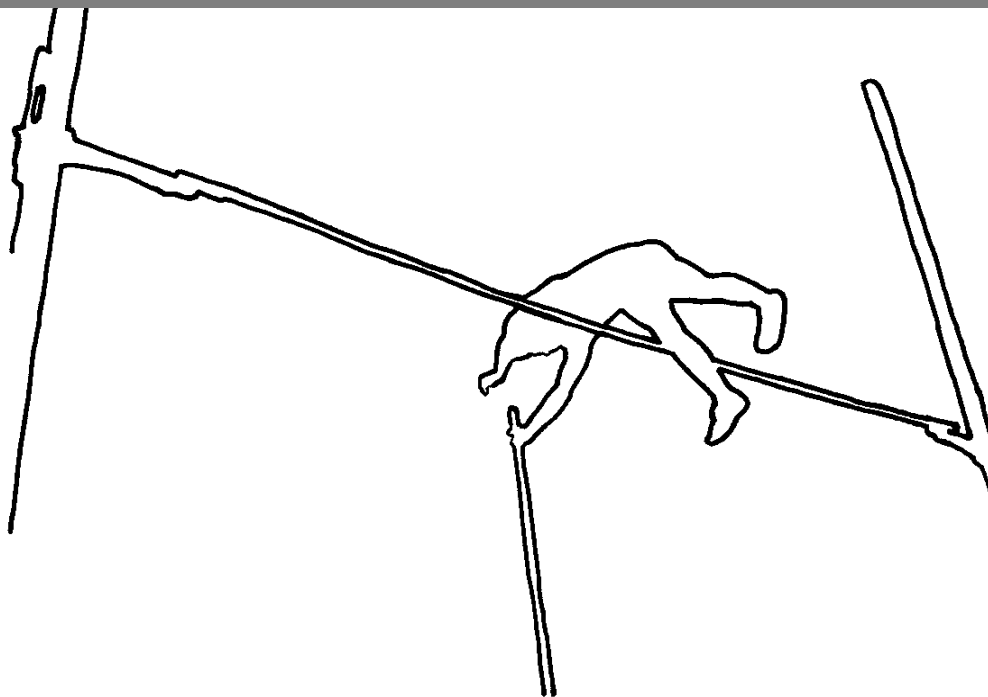




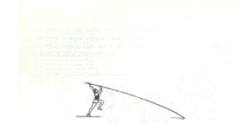
조한신, 미남새 날다

- 장대높이뛰기 신기록 갱신을 위한 장대의 최적설계 -



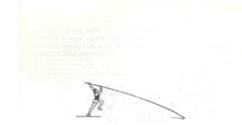
발표 : 뛰어넘조

◆ Contents

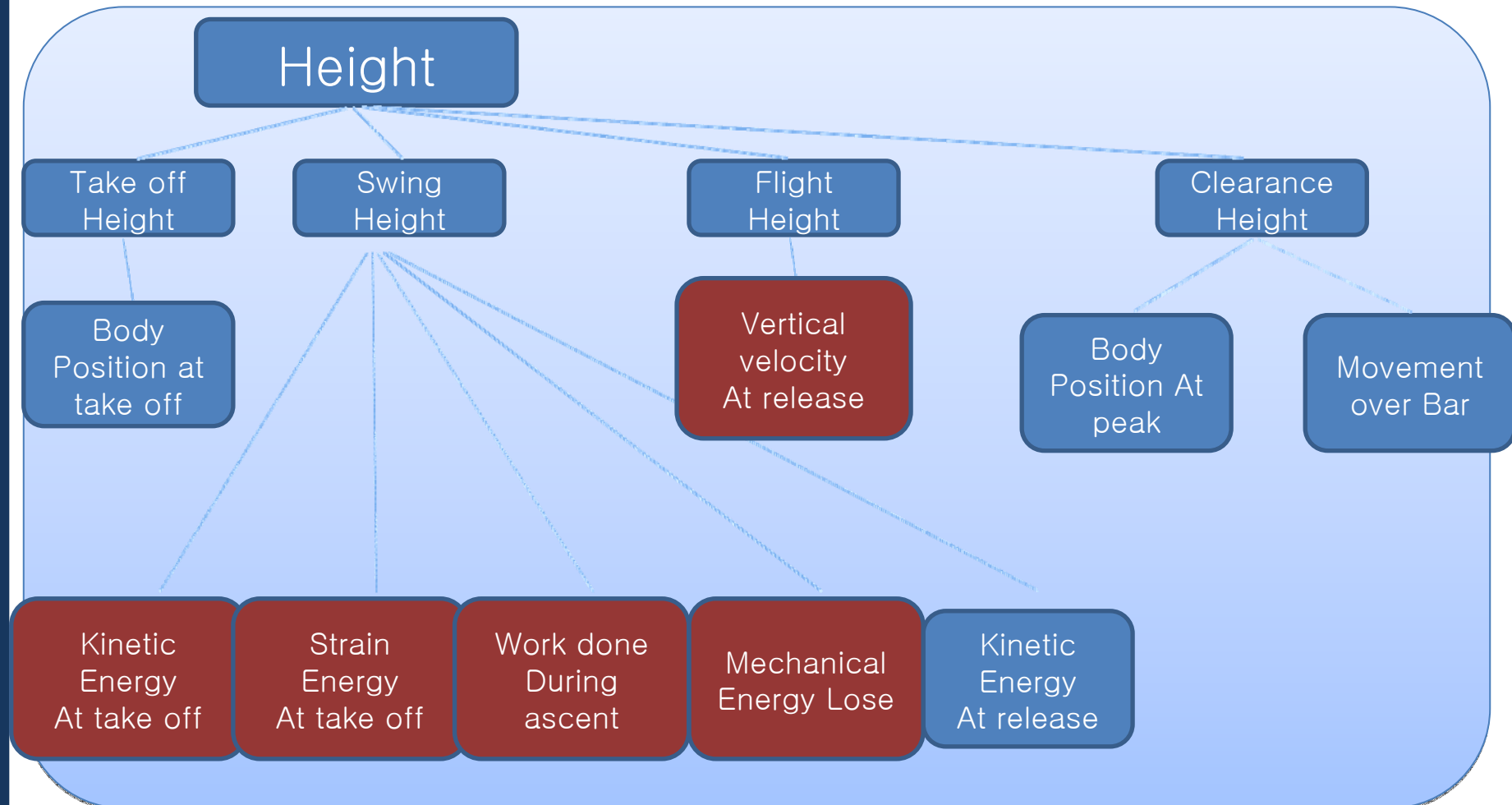


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- IX. Comment

I. Background of Project

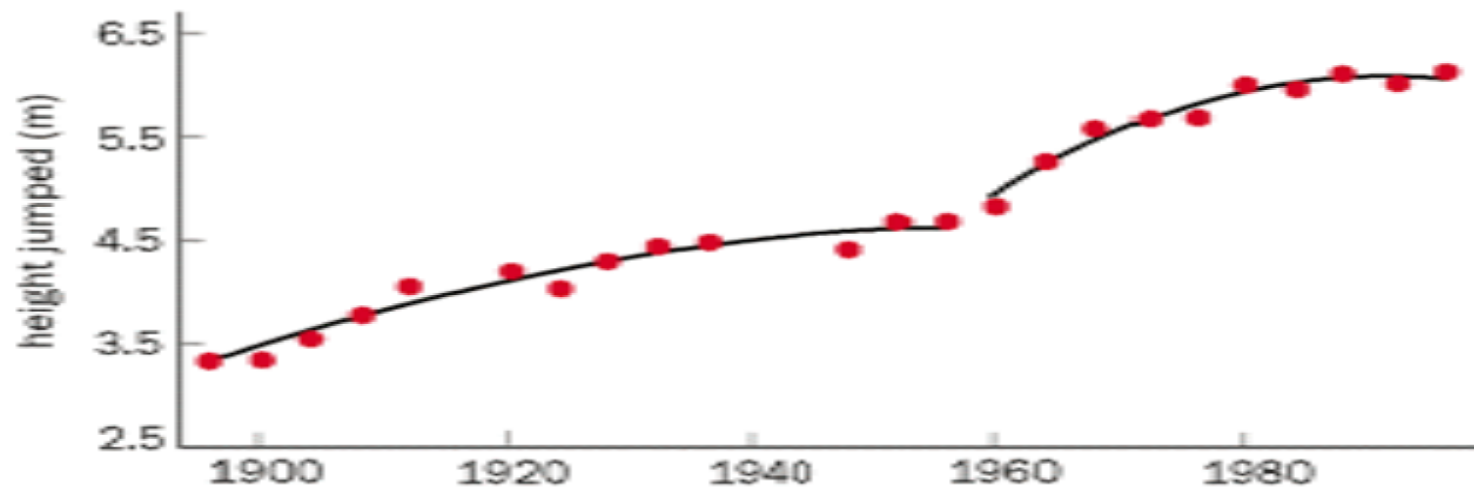


- 장대 높이 뛰기의 기본적 요건



I. Background of Project

- Pole vaulting - Olympic record heights

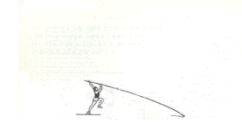


1900
Solid wood

1910
Bamboo

1960
Glass fiber

1990
Carbon fiber



I. Statement

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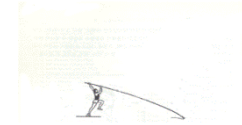
VI. Graphical method

VII. Solve by Excel & Matlab

VIII. 기존 설계와의 비교

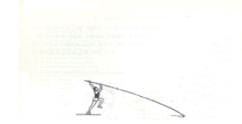
IX. Comment

I. Statement



- 장대 높이 뛰기에 필요한 장대를 설계한다.
 - 길이는 4m ~ 5.82m(Euler's buckling)로 제한한다.
 - 지름은 손으로 잡기에 불편함이 없는 범위 (3cm~5cm)로 설정한다.
 - 장대의 무게는 3 kg 을 넘지 않도록 한다.
 - 도약 거리는 (35m~45m)로 가정한다.
 - 전 과정에서 에너지 변환은 2차원 평면상에서 이루어진다고 가정한다.
 - 장대 내에서 발생하는 에너지 손실 외의 전 과정에서 발생하는 에너지 손실은 두 가지를 고려한다. (운동 E 손실, 인체 내부 E 손실)
 - 원기둥 형태의 장대는 flat spring으로 가정한다.
 - 운동에너지, 장대에 가한 에너지, 탄성에너지, 위치에너지
외에 기록에 관여하는 공중 동작과 무게 중심 이동을 고려한다.
 - 이신바예바가 사용한다고 가정, 그에 맞는 모든 조건을 설정한다.

현 세계 신기록(5m 05) 을 갱신하기 위한 장대의 최적 설계를 수행한다.



I. Statement

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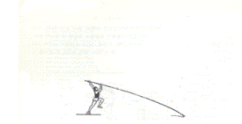
VI. Graphical method

VII. Solve by Excel & Matlab

VIII. 기존 설계와의 비교

IX. Comment

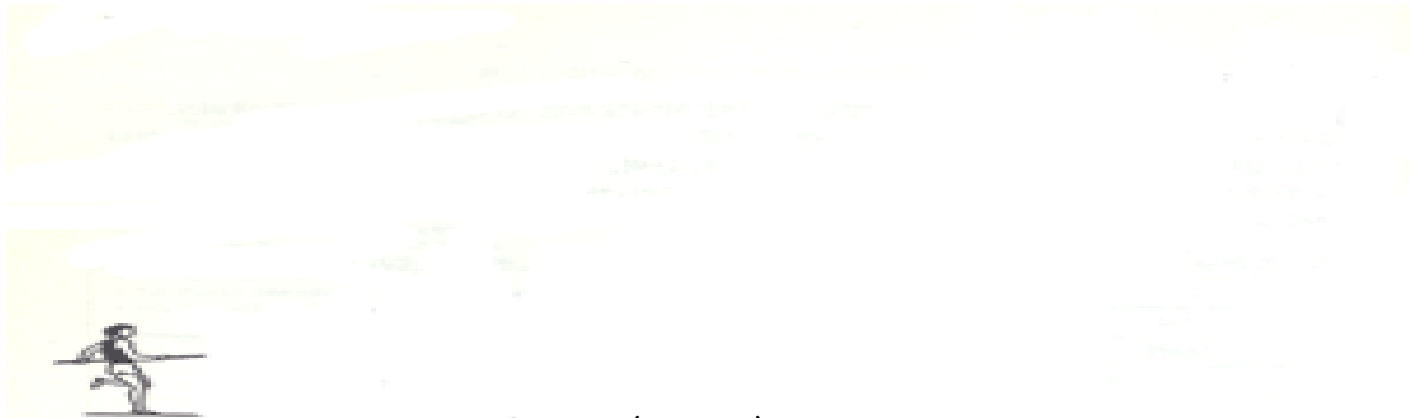
II. Data and Information Collection



•장대 높이 뛰기 에너지 변환 과정

$$\text{위치E} + \text{운동E(탄성E로 저장)} = \text{위치E} + \Delta \text{운동E}$$

$$\text{위치E} + \text{운동E(탄성E로 저장)} - \text{Energy Loss} = \text{위치E} + \Delta \text{운동E}$$



Dillman, C.J. and Nelson, R.C. (1968): The Mechanical Energy Transformations of PoleVaulting with a Fiberglass Pole

II. Data and Information Collection

- 엘레나 이신바예바 Profile

- ✓ 키 : 174.0 cm / 체중 : 65.0 kg

- ✓ 속력 : $v = \frac{\text{도움닫기 거리}}{\text{도움닫기 시간}} = \frac{40}{4} = 10 \text{ m/s}$ (동영상 측정)

- ✓ 서양인 여자의 신체 무게중심 : 신장의 약 55%

무게중심 $h_1 = 174 \times 0.55 = 95.7 \text{ cm}$

- 세계신기록 - 5m 05

- 에너지

- ✓ 운동에너지 = $E_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{65 \times 8 \times 8}{2} = 2080$

- ✓ 탄성에너지 = $U = \frac{P^2 L^3}{6EI} = \frac{1}{6}$

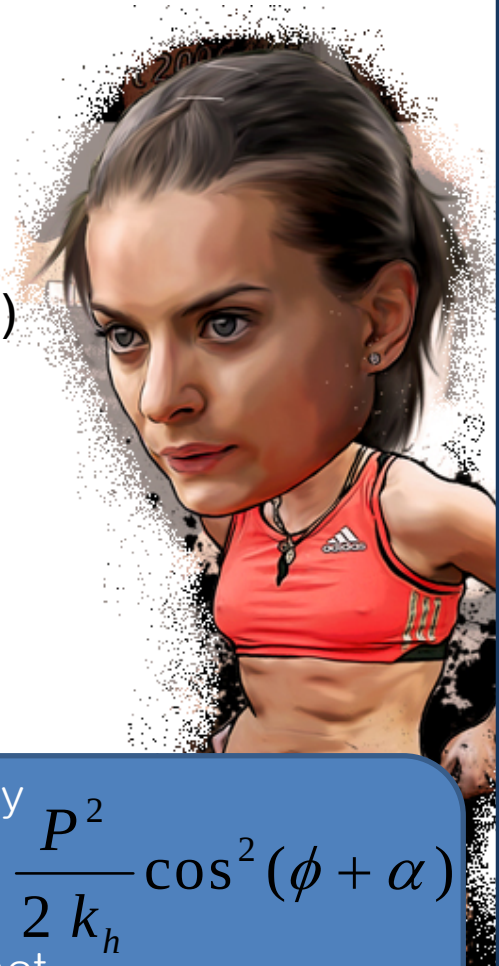
- ✓ 위치에너지 = mgh

- ✓ Energy Loss by Body

$$\Delta E = \frac{P^2}{2 k_h} \cos^2(\phi + \alpha)$$

- ✓ Energy Loss by Impact

$$\Delta E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \cos^2(\phi + \alpha)$$



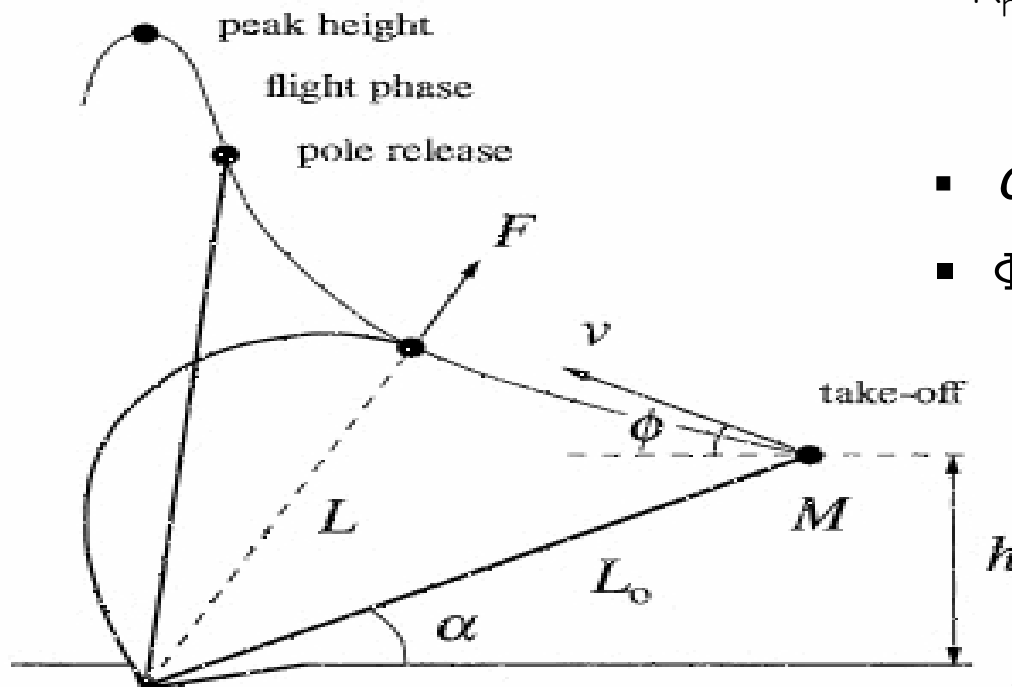
II. Data and Information Collection

✓ Energy Loss by Body

$$\Delta E = \frac{P^2}{2 k_h} \cos^2(\phi + \alpha)$$

✓ Energy Loss by Impact

$$\Delta E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \cos^2(\phi + \alpha)$$



▪ K_h = 어깨, 엉덩이, 다리 근육 등의
Energy loss factor
(A급 선수들의 경우 : 250 N/m)

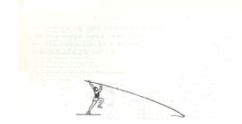
▪ $\alpha = 20^\circ$

▪ $\phi = 20^\circ$

출처 : 'The perfect vault', Mike Clapson 2005

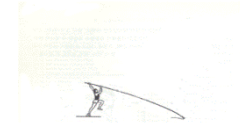
A diagram illustrating the components of a pole vault. A vaulter is shown in mid-air, having just released the pole. The pole is depicted as a curved line extending from the vaulter's hands down to the landing pit. The landing pit is represented by a shaded area at the bottom right. The diagram is labeled with 'Pole Vault' and 'Pole'.





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III. Identification of design variables



- 장대

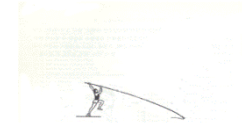
- ✓ 장대의 길이 l
- ✓ 장대의 지름 d
- ✓ 장대의 탄성계수 $E = 68.9 \text{ GPa}$

- 인간

- ✓ 신장 $x = 174 \text{ cm}$
- ✓ 체중 $m = 65 \text{ kg}$
- ✓ 속력 $v = 10 \text{ m/s}$
- ✓ Energy loss factor $= 250 \text{ Nm}^{-1}$

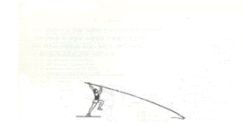
- 환경

- ✓ 도약 거리 $= 40 \text{ m}$



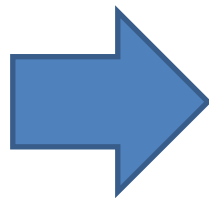
- I. Statement
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IV. Identification of an objective function



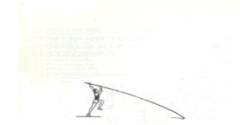
$$mgh_1 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgh_2$$

$$mgh_1 + mg \frac{h_2}{2} + \frac{2P^2 l^3}{3E\pi r^4} = mgh_2$$



$$h_2(l, r) = \frac{2 \left(mgh_1 + \frac{2P^2 l^3}{3E\pi r^4} \right)}{mg}$$

IV. Identification of an objective function

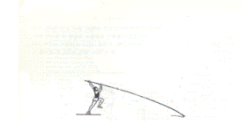


$$mgh_1 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{P^2}{2k_h} \cos^2(\phi + \alpha) - \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \cos^2(\phi + \alpha) = mgh_2$$

$$mgh_1 + mg(0.38h_2) + \frac{2P^2l^3}{3E\pi(d_o^4 - d_i^4)} - \frac{P^2}{2k_h} \cos^2(\phi + \alpha) - \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \cos^2(\phi + \alpha) = mgh_2$$

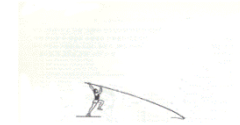


$$h_2(l, r) = \frac{\left(mgh_1 + \frac{2P^2l^3}{3E\pi(d_o^4 - d_i^4)} - \frac{P^2}{2k_h} \cos^2(\phi + \alpha) - \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \cos^2(\phi + \alpha) \right)}{(1 - 0.38)mg} + 0.7$$

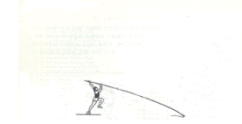


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V. Identification of constraints

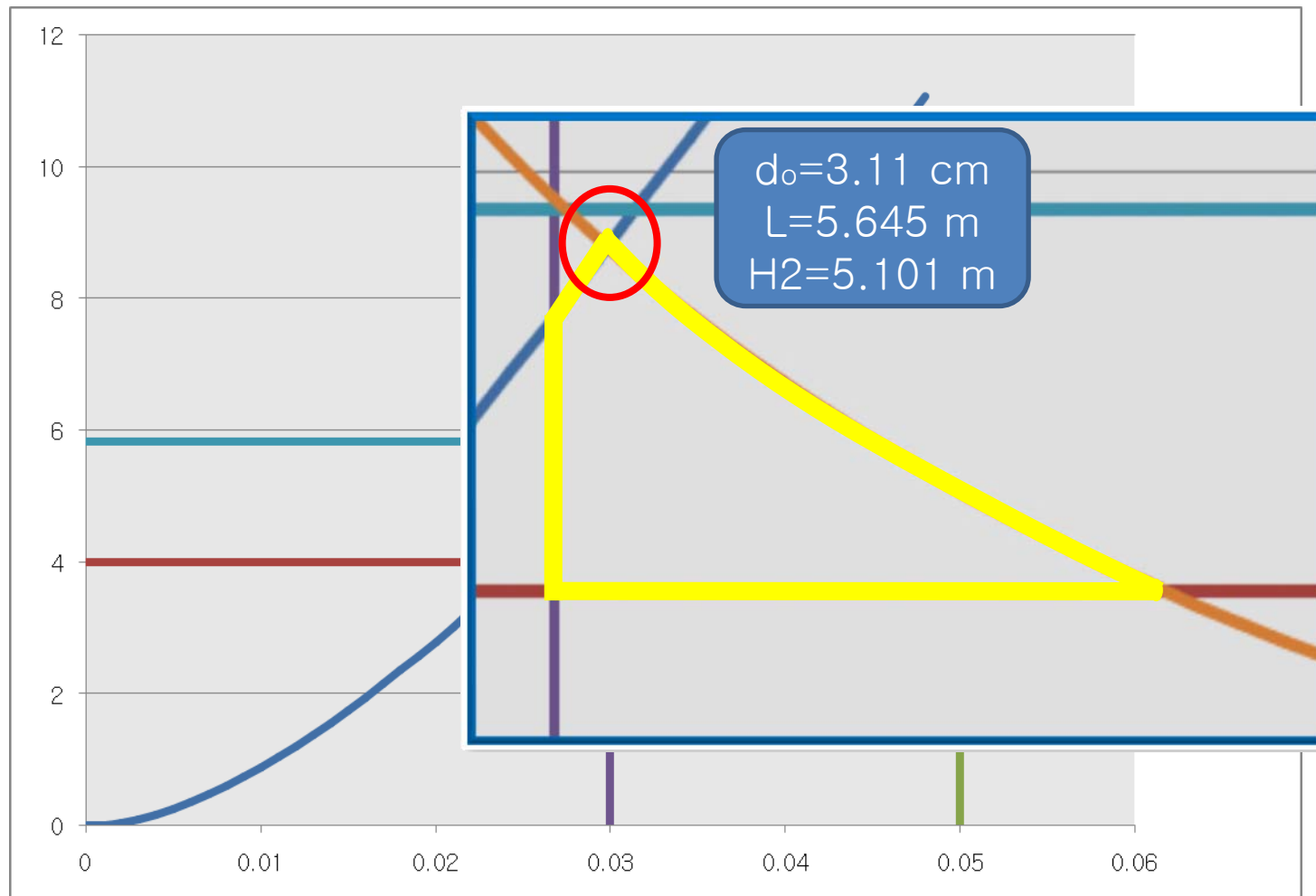
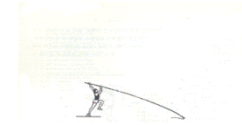


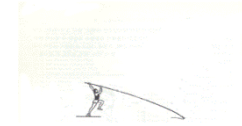
- g1 : $mg - \frac{EI\pi^2}{l^2} \leq 0$ Euler's buckling
- g2 : $4m - l \leq 0$ L 의 경계조건
- g3 : $d - 3 \text{ cm} \leq 0$ d_o 의 경계조건
- g4 : $2.5 \text{ cm} - d \leq 0$ d_o 의 경계조건
- g5 : $\rho l \pi (d_o^2 - d_i^2) - 3 \leq 0$ 질량 제한 조건
- g6 : $l - \frac{h}{\sin \alpha} \leq 0$ 최소 각도 조건



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VI. Graphical method





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VII. Excel _ Solver

ro	3800		
d_o	0.031175749	t	0.003
d_i	0.028175749		
m	65		
v	10		
h1	0.957		
kh	250		
F0	650		
I	5.64540157		
a	0.34906585		
E	68000000000		
I	3.0867E-08		
Φ	0.34906585		
Energy=	1773.716268		
h2=	5.101281061		
Constraints			
g1	-1.98088E-09	0	
g2	-1.64540157	0	
g3	-0.018824251	0	
g4	-0.001175749	0	
g5	4.16197E-10	0	
g6	-0.17952079	0	

찾기 모델 설정

목표 셀(E):

해의 조건: ☒ 최대값(M) ☐ 최소값(N) ☐ 지정값(V):

값을 바꿀 셀(B):

제한 조건(U):

-
-
-
-
-
-

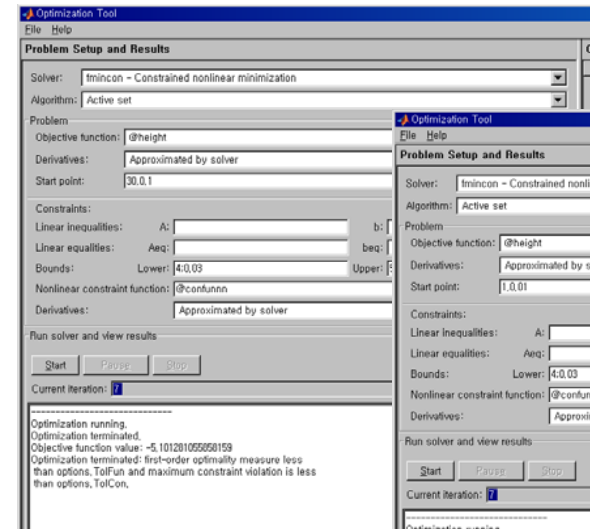
D : 31 mm , L : 5.64 m

VII. MATLAB - fmincon

- 초기값의 변화

– [30, 0.1] [1
0.01]

D : 31 mm , L : 5.645 m

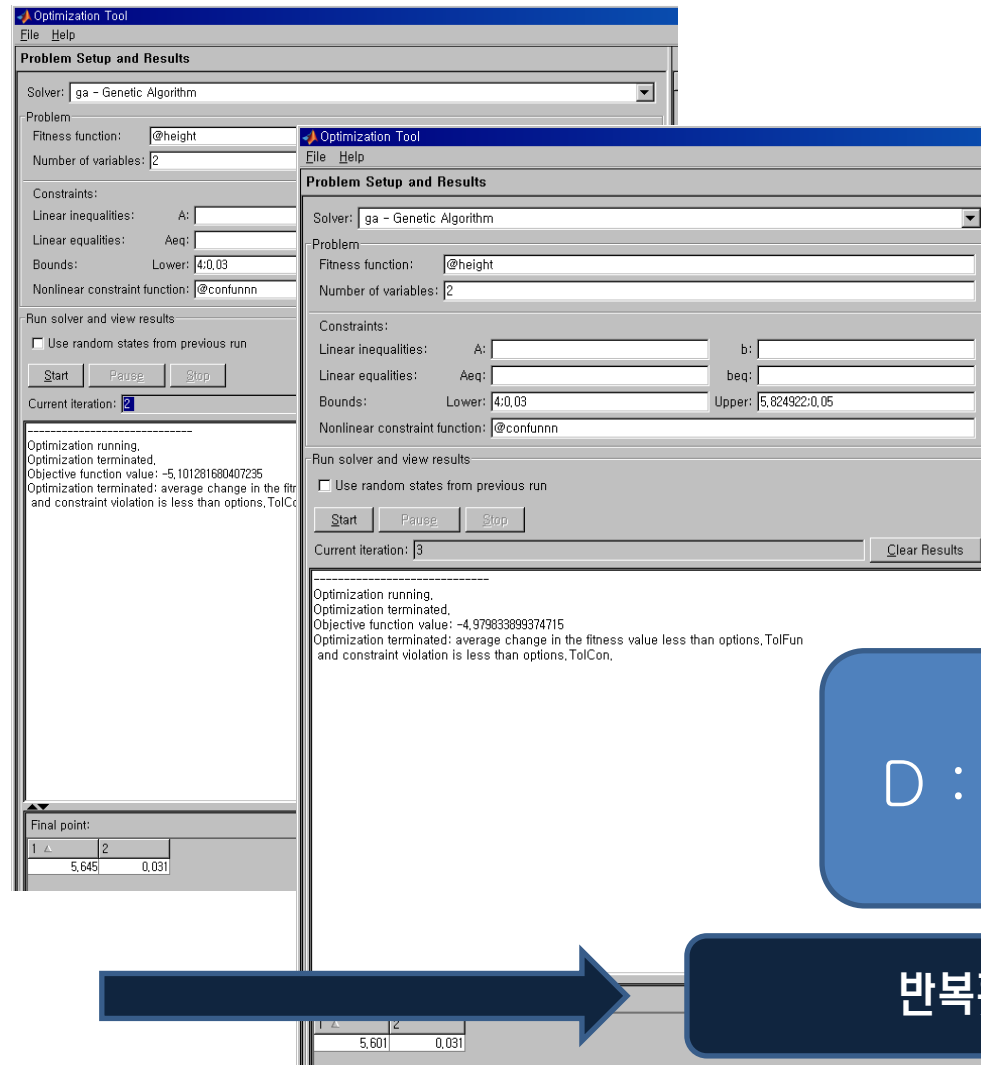


Final point:	
1	2
5.645	0.031

Final point:	
1	2
5.645	0.031

초기값의 영향을 받지 않는다.

VII. MATLAB_ GA

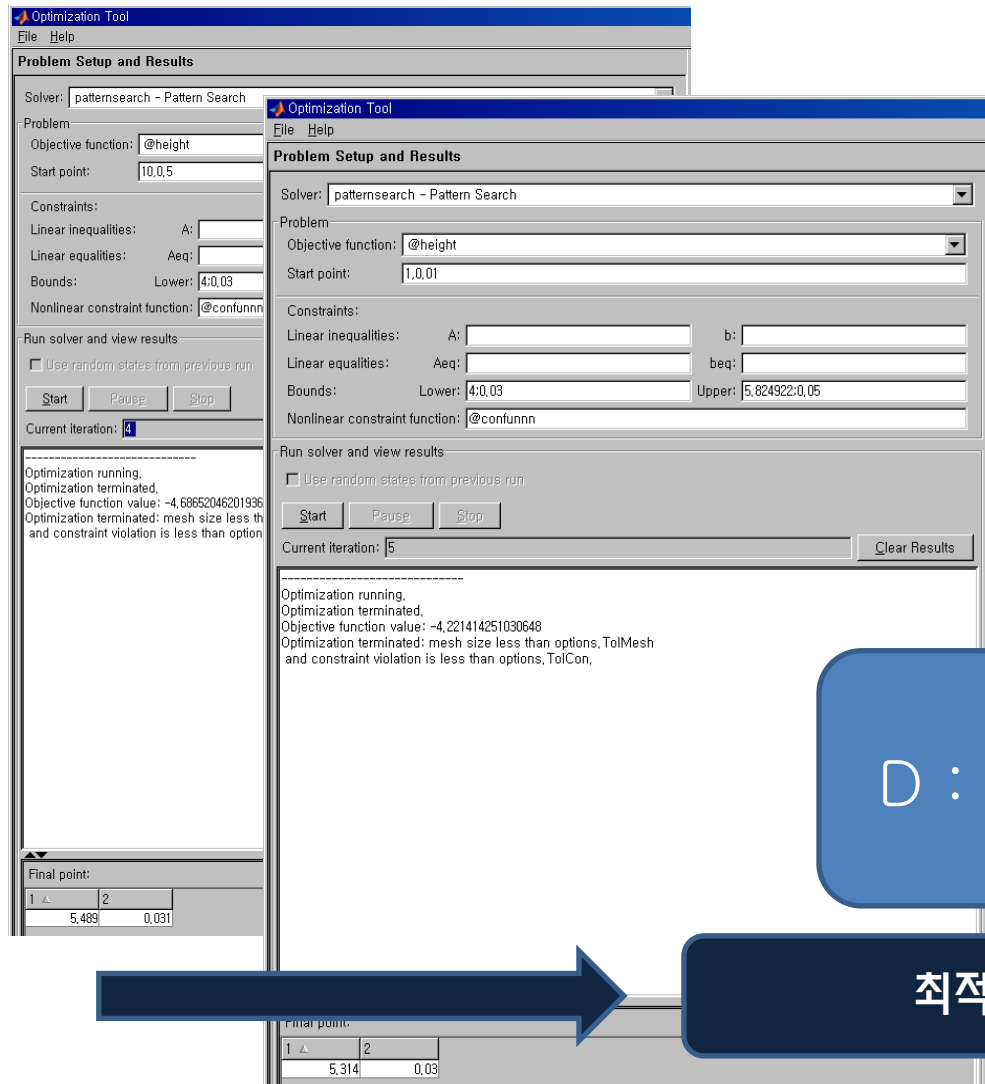


- Population의 변화

D : 31 mm , L : 5.645 m

반복횟수가 초기값의 영향을 받음

VII. MATLAB_Pattern Search

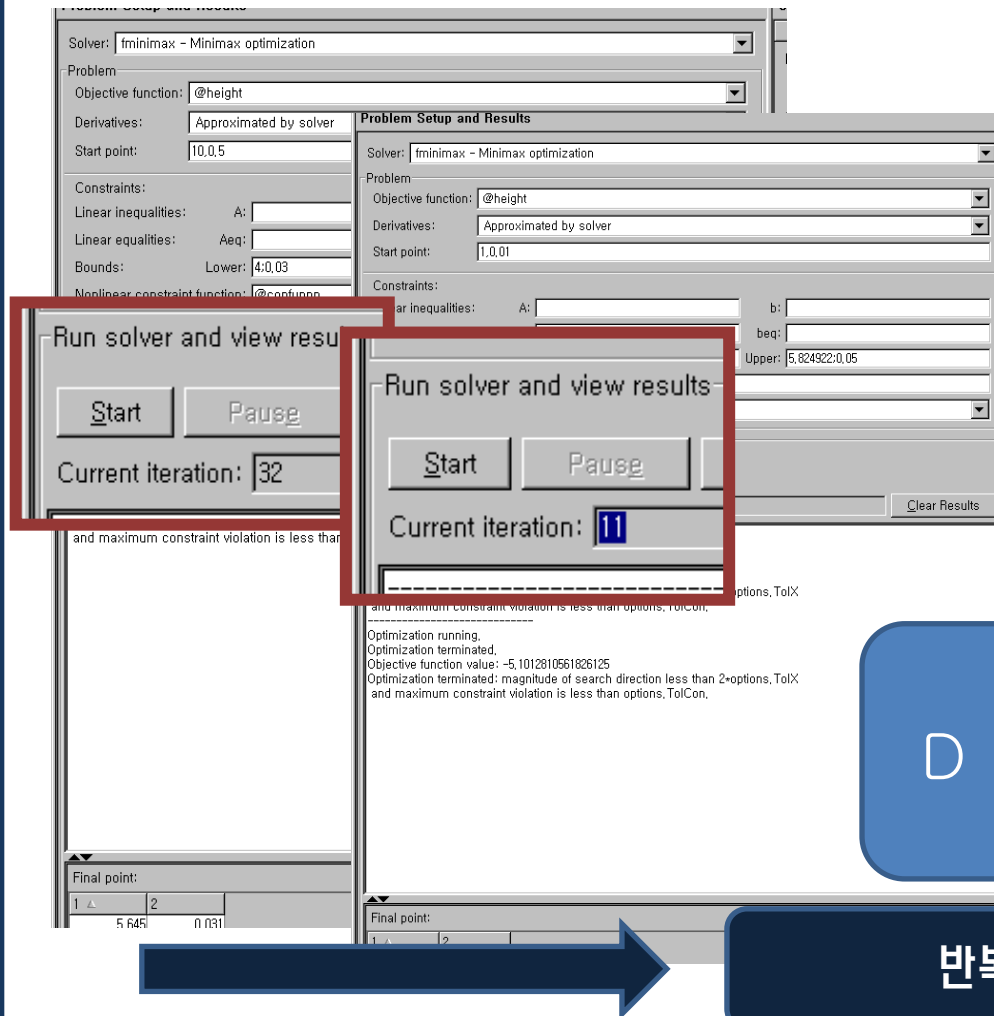


- 초기값의 변화
– [10, 0.5] [1 0.01]

D : 30 mm , L : 5.314 m

최적해가 초기값의 영향을 받음

VII.MATLAB_ fminimax



- 초기값의 변화
 - [10, 0.5] -> 32회 반복
 - [1, 0.01] -> 11회 반복

D : 31 mm , L : 5.645 m

반복횟수가 초기값의 영향을 받음

VII. MATLAB

Fmincon

초기값	[30 0.1]	[1 0.1]
L [m]	5.645	5.645
D _o [mm]	31	32
H ₂ [m]	5.1013	5.1013

Pattern Search

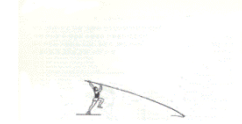
초기값	[10 0.5]	[1 0.01]
L [m]	5.489	5.314
D _o [mm]	31	30
H ₂ [m]	4.6865	4.2214
iteration	4	5

Ga

L [m]	5.645	5.601
D _o [mm]	31	31
H ₂ [m]	5.1013	4.9798
Iteration	2	3
population	20	5

Fminimax

초기값	[10 0.5]	[1 0.01]
L [m]	5.645	5.645
D _o [mm]	31	31
H ₂ [m]	5.1013	5.1013
iteration	32	11



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VIII. 기존 설계와의 비교

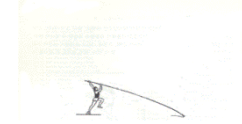
- 장대는 어떤 재질(材質)이나 재료의 합성물로 만들어도, 어떤 길이와 굵기가 되어도 무방하나 기본 표면은 매끄러워야 한다.
 - 육상경기연맹 (www.kaf.go.kr)
- 일반적인 장대의 길이
 - $L = 4.5\text{m}$ 이상 $d_o = 3.0\text{ Cm}$ 이상 ($t = 3\text{ mm}$ 내외)



최적화한 장대의 제원

$L = 5.645\text{m}$ $d_o = 3.1\text{ cm}$

최종 높이 $h_2 = 5.101\text{ m}$
(현 세계 기록 5.05 m + 0.051 m)



-
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IX. Comment

- 최적의 장대 설계

최적화한 장대의 길이 + α
L = 5.645m d = 3.1Cm

- 다양한 최적화 방법에 대한 고찰

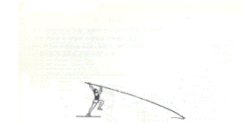
- Excel _ Solver
- MATLAB _ fmincon , ga
Pattern Search , fminimax

IX. Comment



- 더 나은 설계를 위해서 . .
 - 2차원으로 가정한 설계를 3차원으로 확장,
그에 따른 물리적 영향 고려
 - 선수 개인의 특성 분석
 - 공학적인 분석 + 신체 운동학적 분석

◆ Reference



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- Introduction to sports biomechanics , 정철수, 신인식
- Dillman, C.J. and Nelson, R.C. (1968): The Mechanical Energy Transformations of Pole Vaulting with a Fiberglass Pole. J. Biomechanics, 1, 175–183.
- Ekevad, M. and Lundberg, B. (1997): Influence of Pole Length and Stiffness on the Energy Conversion in Pole–Vaulting. J. Biomechanics, 30, 259–264.
- 육상경기 : 이론과 실제 , 박준기
- <http://www.wikipedia.org/>
- 국제육상경기연맹 <http://www.iaaf.org/>

Thanks for listening.
Do you have any questions?