

工學碩士 學位論文

# Linear Actuator

Design of Magnetic Fluid Linear Actuator Without Noise  
and Vibration

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## Abstract

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# **Design of Magnetic Fluid Linear Actuator Without Noise and Vibration**

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## **Abstract**

In this paper, the magnetic fluid linear actuator is designed. Inside the small tube, magnetic fluid is shielded with thin rubber protector. The magnetic fluid activated by traveling

pulses of magnetic field drags the water inside the actuator. The size and weight of the device because there is no gear type parts, we can do reduce. Furthermore, it could be operated without vibration and noise.

The iterative algorithm for the shape of magnetic fluid is presented by using nonlinear finite element method and Navier-Stokes equations. The computed curvatures of fluid under the magnetic field and the gravitational force are agreed well with photographic image. The dimension and electric configurations of the magnetic linear actuator are optimized and the results are compared with the measurements.

**b** :  
 $F_s$  :  
 $F_b$  :  
 $\rho$  :  
**v** :  
 $\Omega$  :  
**g** :  
 $\mu$  : ( )  
 $\tau$  :  
**h** : ( )  
 $P_i$  :  
 $M$  :  
**H** :  
 $P_o$  :  
 $M_n$  :  
**J** :  
**B** :  
**A** :

$\phi$  :

$\mu_o$  :

$\mu_r$  :

NE :



# 1

## 1.1

actuator  
sealing system, magnetic clutch,

[1]-[4]

(磁性流體) 가

(PC)

, CD-ROM

DRIVER

DVD DRIVER

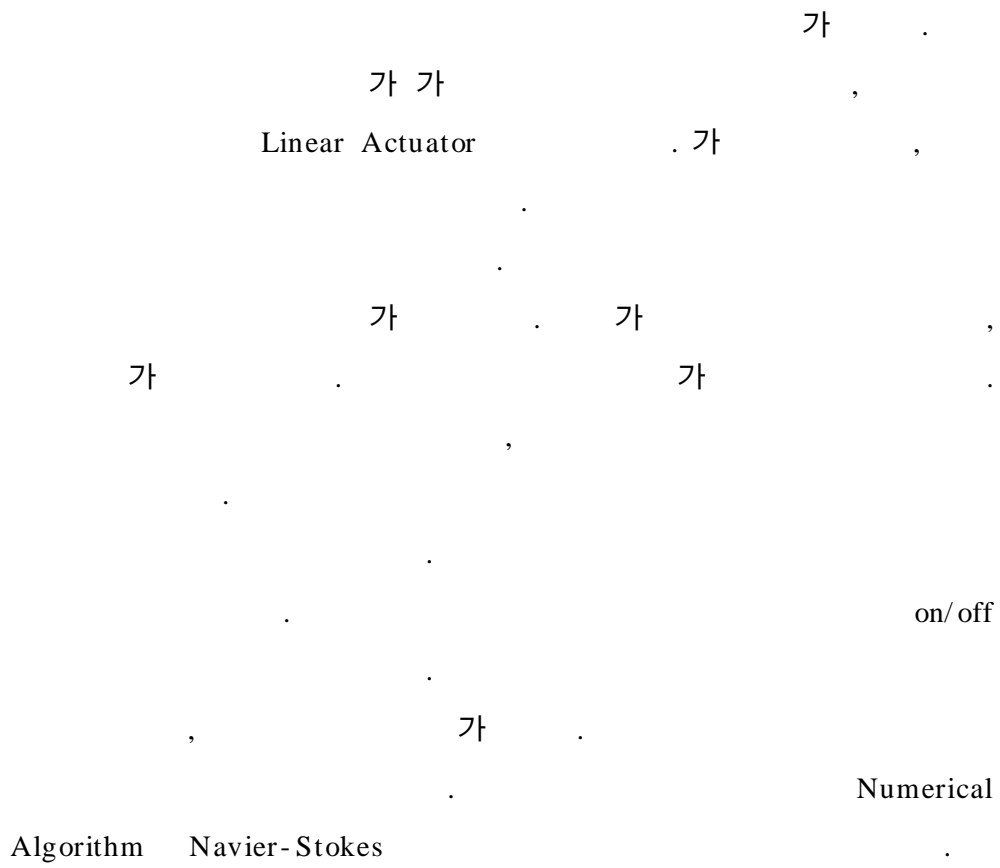
(stepping motor),

가

가

가 Linear Actuator

## 1.2



## 2

### 2.1

(液體)  
가 가 가 가  
3가  
가 100 ( $10^{-10}$ m)  
( $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ )  
가

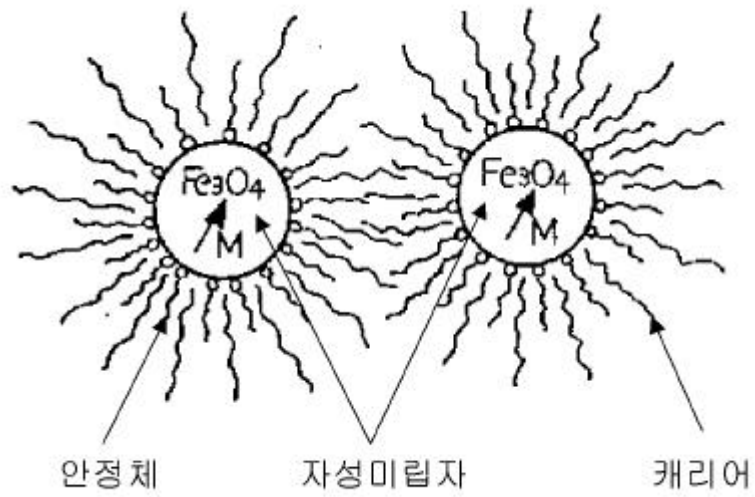


Fig. 1 The shape of magnetic fluid

가 , ( ( ) )  
 (基) (親油)  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 (親媒性) 가 .  
 가  
 , . ,  
 . .  
 ,  
 . (非)  
 . . (起泡力)  
 , . 가 .  
 (浮遊選鑛劑) .  
 (塗料分散劑) .  
 ,  
 가  
 , (magnetization)

## 2.2

(seal)

가

Table 1

Table 3 Characteristics table of Magnetic fluid and Ferrofluid

	WIL	D04	EIL	P03	M11
			-		
			가		
(Gauss)	450	450	350	200	300
(cps at 27 )	300	500	3,500	200	120
( $\times 10^{-6}$ ) (g/sec $\cdot$ cm <sup>2</sup> )	1.39	10.70	2.24	3.17	3.69
	1,425	4,410	2,245	1,080	1,210
( )	-28	-44	-27	-51	-54

가  
20  
40 50 60  
5

### 2.3

가 가 가  
가  
0.2 $\mu\text{m}$ ( $10^{-6}\text{m}$ )  
(seal)  
가  
가  
가  
crack  
(crack) 가

DVD DRIVER CD-ROM DRIVER

Linear-Actuator  
Linear-Actuator ,  
가 가  
SMF-210  
184[G] (at 10KOe), 1382[cP] (at 27 ), 1.12[kg/l] (at 27 )  
가 .

### 3

가

가

Poisson

Naver-Stokes

#### 3.1

가

Newton

( )

Newton

2

Newton

2

Fig. 2

t

가

Fig. 2

$$F_s + \int_{CV} \mathbf{b} \rho dV = \int_{CS} \mathbf{v} (\rho \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{A}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{CV} \mathbf{v} \rho dV \quad (3.1)$$



$$F_b = \int_{CV} \mathbf{b} \rho dV = \rho \mathbf{b} dx dy dz \quad (3.2)$$

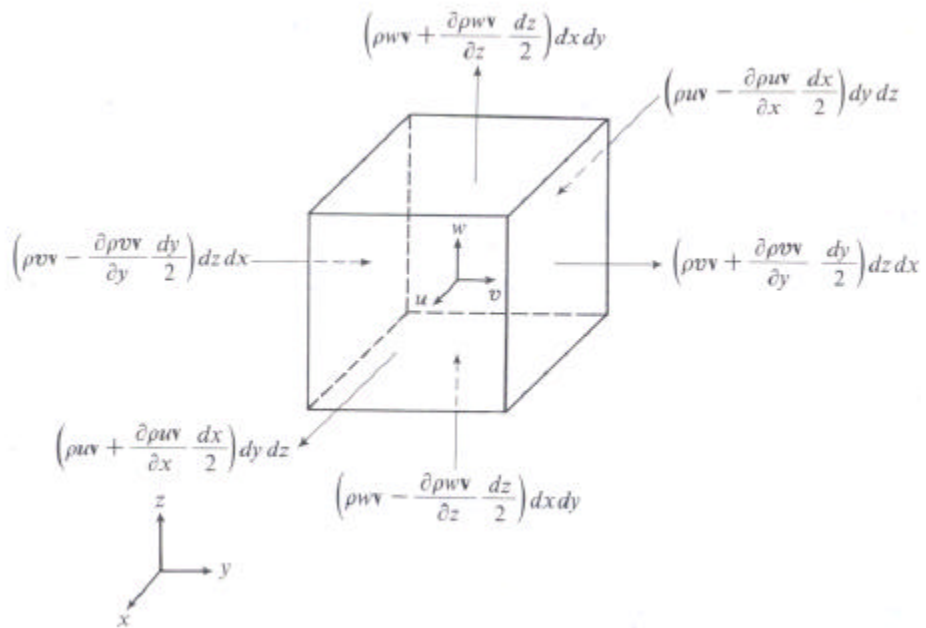


Fig. 2 Motional quantity to pass a surface

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{CS} \mathbf{v} (\rho \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{A}) \\
&= \left\{ \left[ \rho u \mathbf{v} - \frac{\partial \rho u \mathbf{v}}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{2} \right] + \left[ \rho u \mathbf{v} + \frac{\partial \rho u \mathbf{v}}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{2} \right] \right\} dy dz \\
&= \left\{ \left[ \rho v \mathbf{v} - \frac{\partial \rho v \mathbf{v}}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{2} \right] + \left[ \rho v \mathbf{v} + \frac{\partial \rho v \mathbf{v}}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{2} \right] \right\} dz dx \quad (3.3) \\
&= \left\{ \left[ \rho w \mathbf{v} - \frac{\partial \rho w \mathbf{v}}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{2} \right] + \left[ \rho w \mathbf{v} + \frac{\partial \rho w \mathbf{v}}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{2} \right] \right\} dx dy \\
&= \left[ \frac{\partial \rho u \mathbf{v}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho v \mathbf{v}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \rho w \mathbf{v}}{\partial z} \right] dx dy dz
\end{aligned}$$

(3.1)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{CV} \rho \mathbf{v} dV = \frac{\partial \rho \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} dx dy dz \quad (3.4)$$

(3.1)

$$\begin{aligned}
F_s + \rho \mathbf{b} dx dy dz \\
&= \left[ \frac{\partial \rho u \mathbf{v}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho v \mathbf{v}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \rho w \mathbf{v}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \rho \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} \right] dx dy dz \quad (3.5)
\end{aligned}$$

(3.5)

(3.5)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial \rho u \mathbf{v}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho v \mathbf{v}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \rho w \mathbf{v}}{\partial z} \\
&= \mathbf{v} \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial z} \right) \\
&+ \rho \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial z} \right) \quad (3.6) \\
&= \mathbf{v} \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \rho \mathbf{v} \right) + \rho \frac{d \mathbf{v}}{dt} \\
&= \rho \frac{d \mathbf{v}}{dt}
\end{aligned}$$

가 .

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \rho \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

· (3.6) (3.5)

$$F_s + \rho \mathbf{b} \, dx \, dy \, dz = \rho \frac{d \mathbf{v}}{dt} \, dx \, dy \, dz \quad (3.8)$$

· (3.8)  $\rho \, dx \, dy \, dz$  Netwon

· (3.8)

$F_s$

( ,

, )

(

)  $\Omega$   $\mathbf{b}$

$$\mathbf{b} = - \nabla \Omega \quad (3.9)$$

가 .  
z

$$\Omega = gz \quad (3.10)$$

$$\mathbf{b} = - \nabla \Omega = - \nabla gz = - g \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{g} \quad (3.11)$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{g} \quad (3.12)$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = [ \boldsymbol{\sigma} ] = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yz} & \sigma_{yy} & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & \sigma_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.13)$$

가 .

$$\mathbf{F}_s = F_{sx} \mathbf{i} + F_{sy} \mathbf{j} + F_{sz} \mathbf{k} \quad (3.14)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{sx} &= \left[ - \left( \sigma_{xx} - \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{2} \right) + \left( \sigma_{xx} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{2} \right) \right] dy dz \\
&+ \left[ - \left( \tau_{yx} - \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{2} \right) + \left( \tau_{yx} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{2} \right) \right] dz dx \\
&+ \left[ - \left( \tau_{zx} - \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{2} \right) + \left( \tau_{zx} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{2} \right) \right] dx dy \\
&= \left( \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz
\end{aligned} \tag{3.15 a}$$

y, z

$$F_{sy} = \left( \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz \tag{3.15 b}$$

$$F_{sz} = \left( \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz \tag{3.15 c}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_s &= \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} \right. \\
&+ \left( \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{j} \\
&+ \left. \left( \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{k} \right] dx dy dz
\end{aligned} \tag{3.16}$$

(3.16)

$$(3.16) \quad \nabla \cdot [\sigma]$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yz} & \sigma_{yy} & \tau_{zz} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & \sigma_{zz} \end{bmatrix} = \nabla \cdot [\sigma] \quad (3.17)$$

(3.16)

$$F_s = \nabla \cdot [\sigma] dx dy dz \quad (3.18)$$

$$[\sigma] = -p[\mathbf{I}] + [\tau] = -p\delta_{ij} + \tau_{ij} \quad (3.19)$$

$$\tau_{ij} = \mu \left[ \left( \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{ij} \frac{\partial v_k}{\partial x_k} \right] \quad (3.20)$$

$$F_s = [-\nabla p + \nabla \cdot [\tau]] dx dy dz \quad (3.21)$$

(3.21) (3.8)

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\nabla \cdot [\sigma] + \rho \mathbf{b} \quad (3.22 \text{ a})$$

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot [\boldsymbol{\tau}] + \rho \mathbf{b} \quad (3.22 \text{ b})$$

(3.22) 가  
 Netwon 가 ,  
 1 가 , 2  
 , 3 가 .

### 3.2 Navier-Stokes

(3.22) .  
 (3.22) .  
 Navier(1823) Stokes(1845) Newton  
 - Newton 가  
 [34]. Navier-Stokes  
 .  
 Navier-Stokes

$$[\boldsymbol{\tau}] = 2\mu[e] + \lambda(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v})[\mathbf{I}] \quad (3.23)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot [\boldsymbol{\tau}] &= \nabla \cdot [2\mu[e] + \lambda(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v})[\mathbf{I}]] \\ &= \nabla(\lambda\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) + \nabla \cdot (2\mu[e])\end{aligned}\quad (3.24)$$

$$[e] = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right] \quad (3.25)$$

(3.22) Navier-Stokes

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\nabla p + \nabla(\lambda\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) + \nabla \cdot (2\mu[e]) + \rho \mathbf{b} \quad (3.26)$$

$$\rho \frac{dv_i}{dt} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( \lambda \frac{\partial v_k}{\partial x_k} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right] + \rho b_i \quad (3.27)$$

$\mu$   $\lambda$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot (2\mu[e]) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right] \\ &= \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} \right) + \mu \frac{\partial^2 v_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \\ &= \mu \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) + \mu \nabla \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v}\end{aligned}\quad (3.28)$$



$$\begin{aligned}\nabla(\lambda \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \lambda \frac{\partial v_k}{\partial x_k} \right) \\ &= \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \frac{\partial v_k}{\partial x_k} \right) = \lambda \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v})\end{aligned}\quad (3.29)$$

Navier-Stokes

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\nabla p + (\lambda + \mu) \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) + \mu \nabla \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} + \rho \mathbf{b} \quad (3.30 \text{ a})$$

$$\rho \frac{dv_j}{dt} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_j} + (\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \frac{\partial v_k}{\partial x_k} \right) + \mu \frac{\partial^2 v_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} + \rho b_j \quad (3.30 \text{ b})$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} = \nabla^2 \mathbf{v} \quad \text{Laplacian}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) - \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}) \quad (3.31)$$

(3.31)

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\nabla p + (\lambda + 2\mu)\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) + \mu\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}) + \rho \mathbf{b} \quad (3.32)$$

Navier-Stokes  $\lambda$ 가 ,  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$  ,  
 Navier-Stokes  $\mu$ 가 (3.30)

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\nabla p + \mu \nabla \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} + \rho \mathbf{b} \quad (3.33 \text{ a})$$

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\nabla p - \mu \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}) + \rho \mathbf{b} \quad (3.33 \text{ b})$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{g} = -\nabla \Omega \quad (3.34)$$

$\mathbf{g}$  가 ,  
 , h  
 $\Omega$

$$\Omega = gh \quad (3.35)$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{g} = -\nabla\Omega = -\nabla gh \quad (3.36)$$

$\mu$ 가

Navier-Stokes

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\nabla p + \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{v} - \rho \nabla gh \quad (3.37)$$

### 3.3

가

Navier-Stokes

#### 3.3.1

Maxwell

$$\nabla \times H = J \quad (3.38)$$

$$B = \mu H \quad (3.39)$$

$$B \equiv \nabla \times A \quad (3.40)$$

$$\cdot \quad (3.39) \quad (3.40) \quad (3.38)$$

$$\nabla \times \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \times A \right) = J \quad (3.41)$$

$$\nabla \times \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \times A \right) = \nabla \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \cdot A \right) - \left( \nabla \cdot \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \right) A \quad (3.42)$$

$$\nabla \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \cdot A \right) = 0 \quad (3.43)$$

$$-\left(\nabla \cdot \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla\right) A = J \quad (3.44)$$

$$-\nabla^2 A = \mu J \quad (3.45)$$

, (3.45)가 Poisson 방정식이다.

functional

$\frac{1}{2} B \cdot H$       Kinetic Energy       $- JA$       Potential Energy  
 . Energy

$$\begin{aligned} I(A) &= \int \left[ \frac{1}{2} B \cdot H - JA \right] dv \\ &= \int \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\mu} B^2 - JA \right] dv \end{aligned} \quad (3.46)$$

,

$$I(A) = \int \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\mu} (\nabla \times A)^2 - JA \right] dv \quad (3.47)$$

가 가       $I(A)$ 가 0      .

### 3.3.2

(3.47)

$$-\nabla^2\phi = f \quad (3.48)$$

2

$$\phi(x, y) = \sum_{e=1}^{NE} \phi^e(x, y) \quad (3.49)$$

$\phi^e(x, y)$

$$\phi^e(x, y) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 x + \alpha_3 y \quad (3.50)$$

$(\phi = g(s))$

$(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial n} = h(s))$

$$-\nabla^2\phi = f \quad (3.51)$$

(3.51)

$$I^e(\phi^e) = \frac{1}{2} \int \int \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right\} dx dy - \int \int f \phi dx dy \quad (3.52)$$

(3.52)      (3.49)

$$\sum_{j=1}^n K_{ij} \phi_j = f_i \quad (3.53)$$

### 3.4

Navier-Stokes

$\mu$

$$P_i = \int M dH - \rho g h + C \quad (3.54)$$

$P_i, M, H, \rho, g, h$

C

$$P_o = P_i + \int M dH + \frac{1}{2\mu_o} M_n^2 \quad (3.55)$$

$$(3.54) \quad P_o \quad M_n \quad C$$

$$C = P_o - 2 \int M dH + \rho g h - \frac{1}{2\mu_o} M_n^2 \quad (3.56)$$

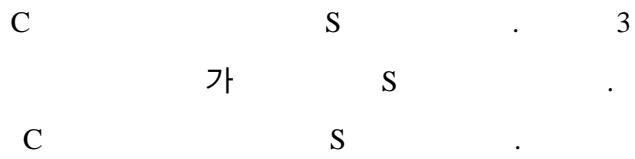


Fig. 3



step 1 :  $V_o$   $P_o$  .

step 2 :  $H^i$

step 3 :  $P_o$  (3.40) C .

step 4 :  $x_k$

C .

step 5 : C S

step 6 : S  $V_k$  .

step 7 :  $|V_k - V_o|$   $x_k$  step 4

step 8 :  $|H^i - H^{i-1}|$  step 2 .

Fig. 4 가 . Fig. 7 mode2

Fig. 4 4가

가 .

. Fig. 5 (b)

10mm .

, . Fig. 5

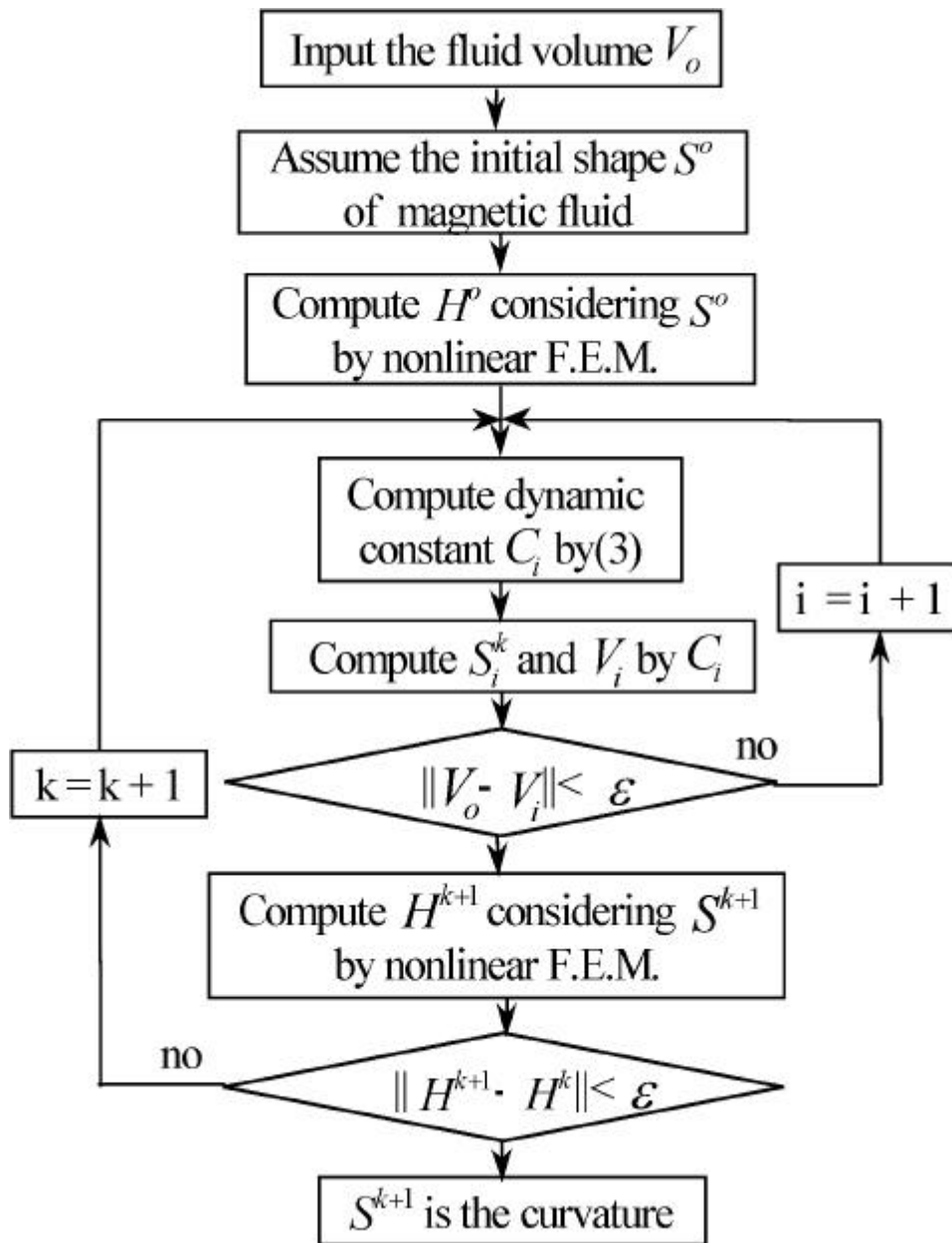


Fig. 3 Numerical algorithm for magnetic fluid shape

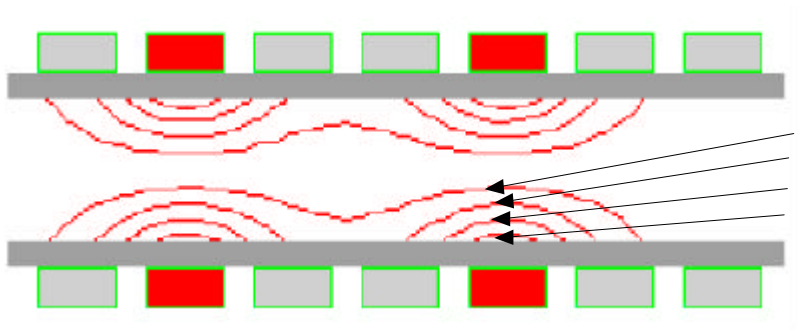
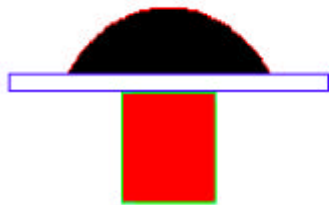


Fig. 4 Examples of the magnetic fluid shape



(a) computed shape



(b) Photographed shape

Fig5 The shapes of magnetic fluid under the magnetic field and gravitation

## 4 Linear Actuator

### 4.1 Linear Actuator

Fig. 6 Linear Actuator

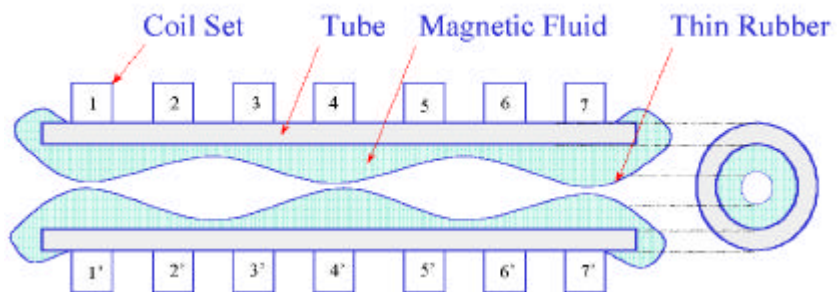
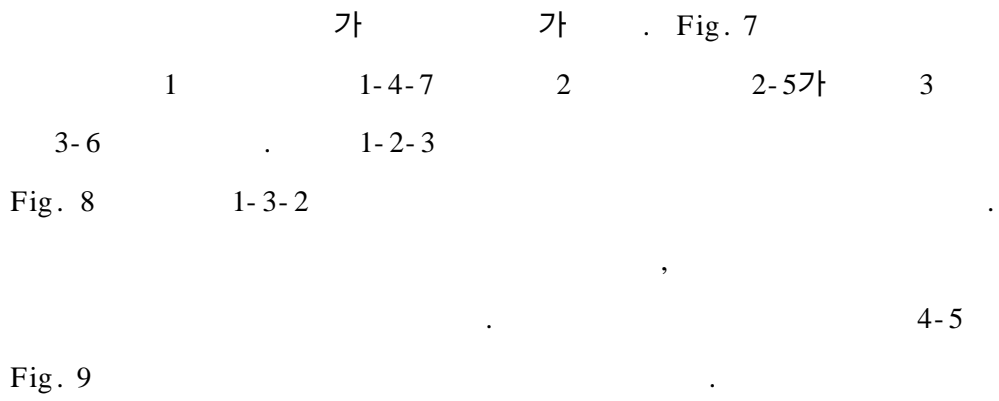


Fig. 6 The structure of magnetic fluid Linear Actuator

## 4.2 Linear Actuator



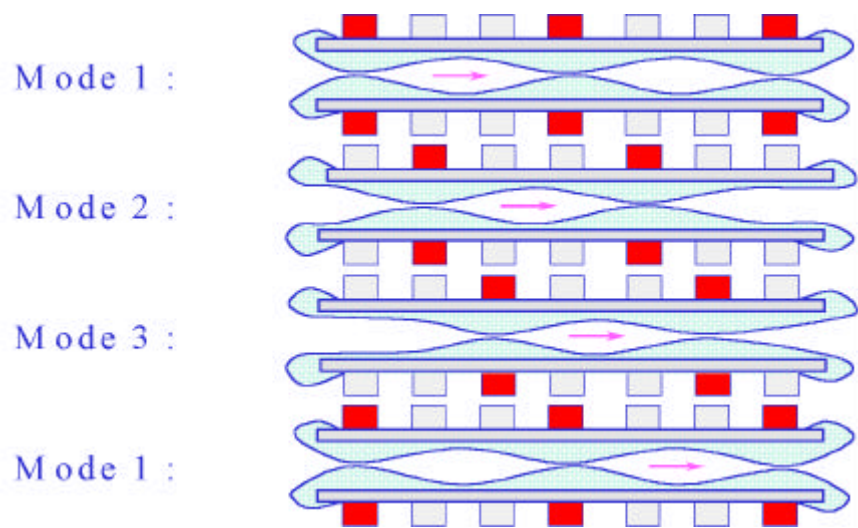


Fig. 7 The driving of Linear Actuator (forward pumping)

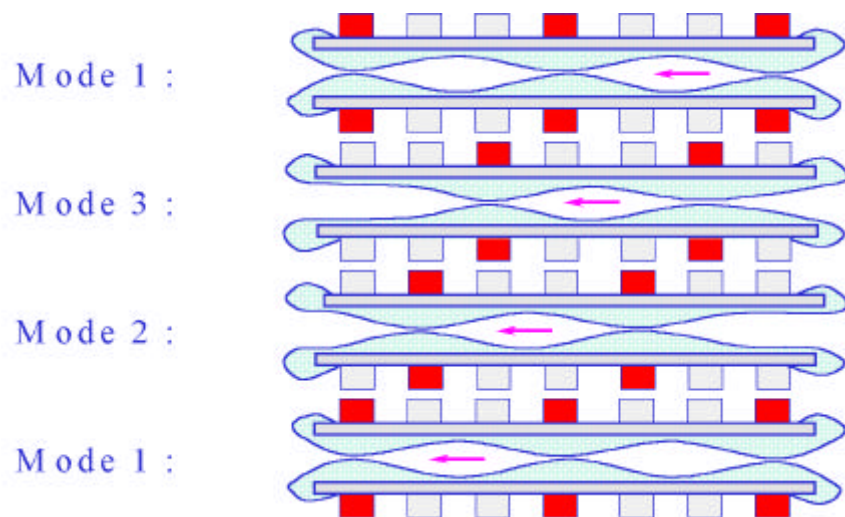


Fig. 8 The driving of Linear Actuator (backward pumping)



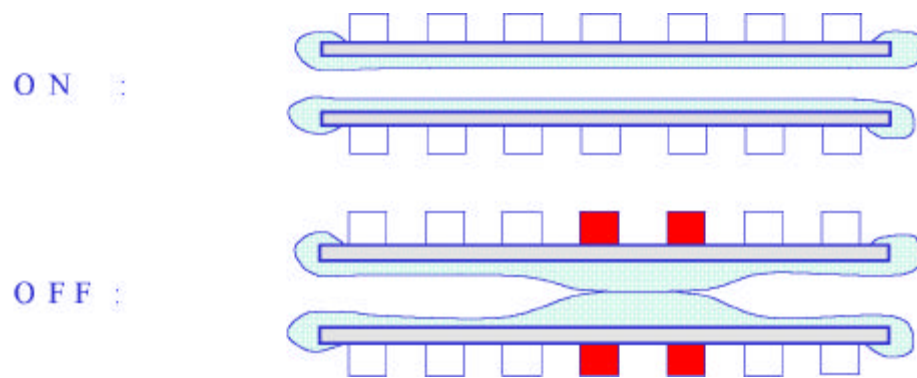


Fig. 9 on/off switch

## 5 Linear Actuator

Fig. 10 Linear Actuator .

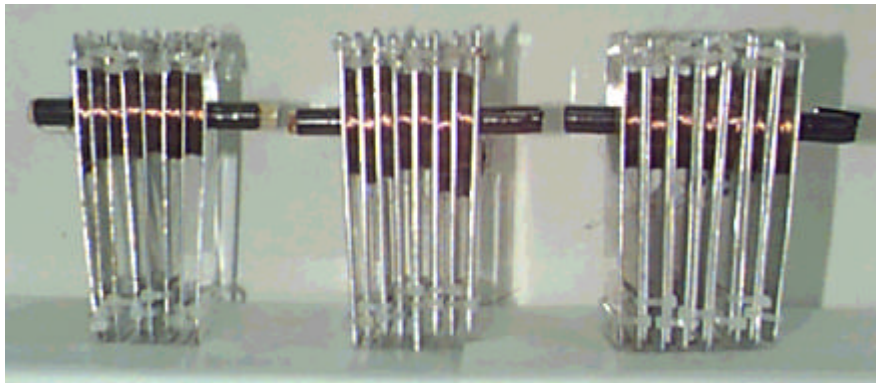
Actuator 92mm, 10mm, 1.2mm .

15mm . 1000 coil 5mm

16kA/m .

Fig. 10 (a) 1mm (b) 2mm (c)

4mm .



(a) (b) (c)

Fig. 10 The Linear Actuator

5.1

V 가  
 가  
 Fig. 11  
 a , d , h  
 V d

a d 1.2  
 20%

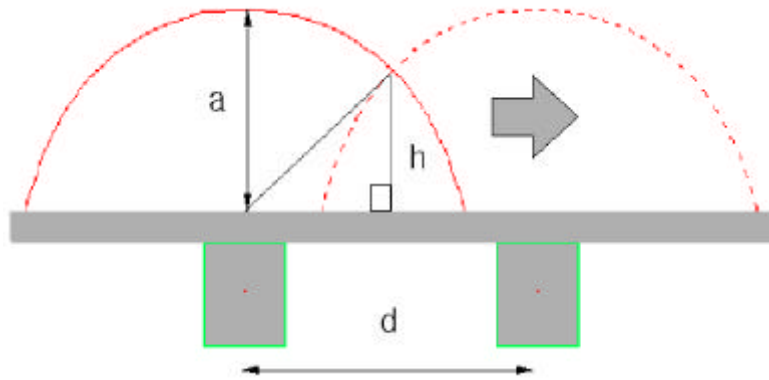


Fig. 11 Dragging magnetic fluid by the neighboring coil field

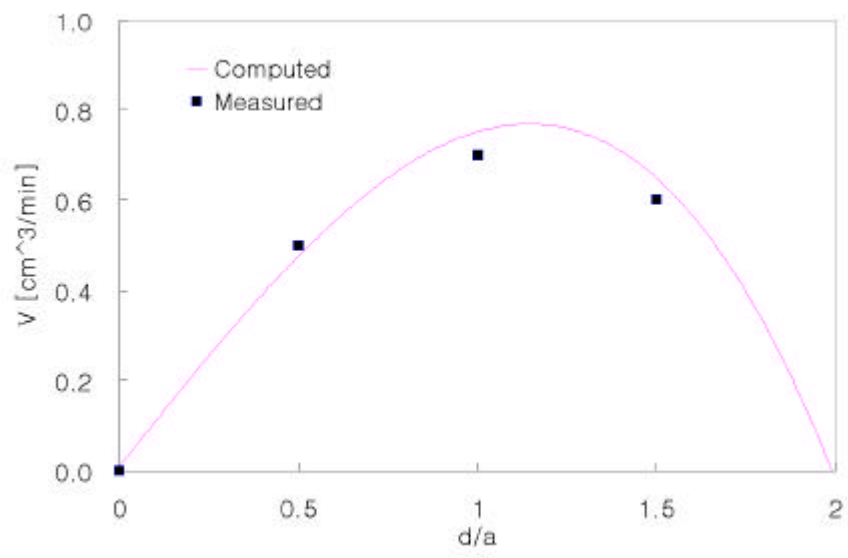


Fig. 12 Optimum distance between neighboring coils

## 5.2

가 가

. Fig. 13

Fig. 13

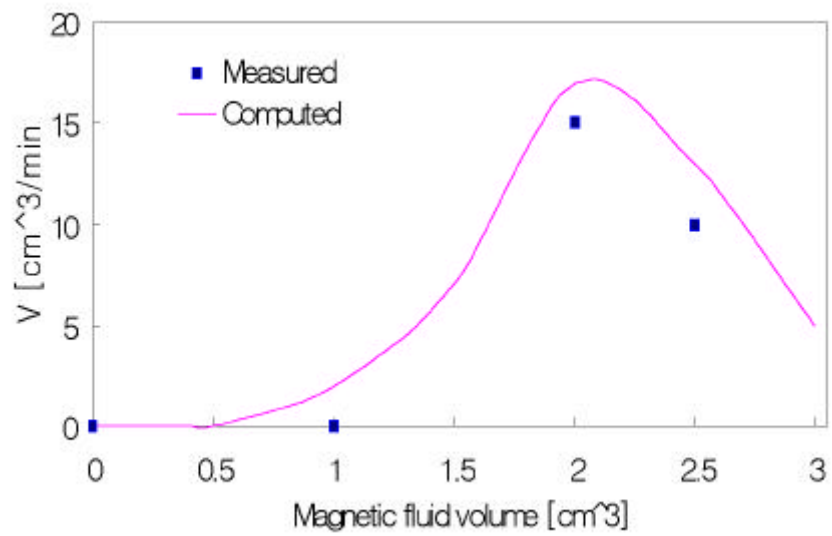


Fig. 13 Optimum volume of magnetic fluid

### 5.3

가

. Fig. 14 driving

2A

가

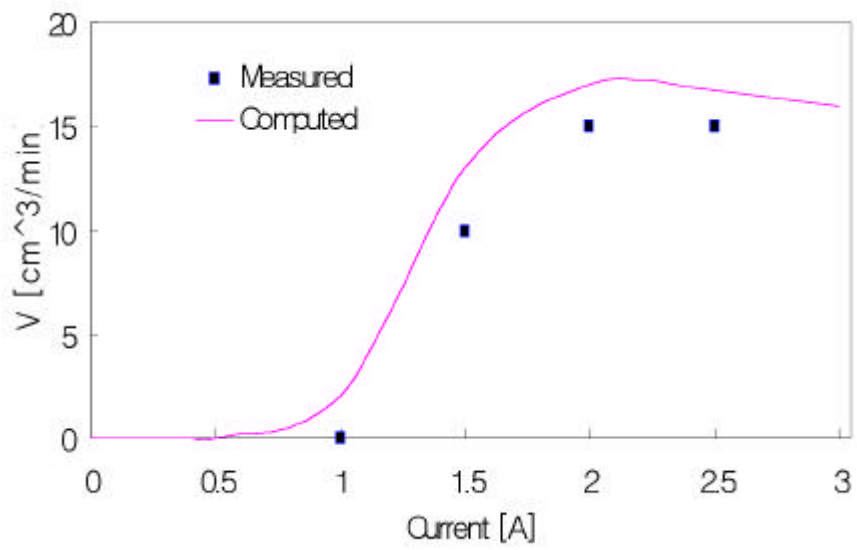


Fig. 14 Optimum driving field

# 6

Linear Actuator .

Linear Actuator가

가

가 ,

Linear

Actuator .

1.2 .

Linear Actuator ,

, 가 .

가 ,

가 가 , force

, On/Off 가 .

Linear Actuator 가

. Linear Actuator

가 .

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# Linear Actuator

actuator

(磁性流體) 가

Actuator 가 Linear

Linear Actuator 가 ,

Linear Actuator가 가

Linear Actuator

1.2

Linear Actuator ,

가 ,

On/Off 가 가 , force ,

Linear Actuator 가

Linear Actuator 가