

(, DYNAMICS)

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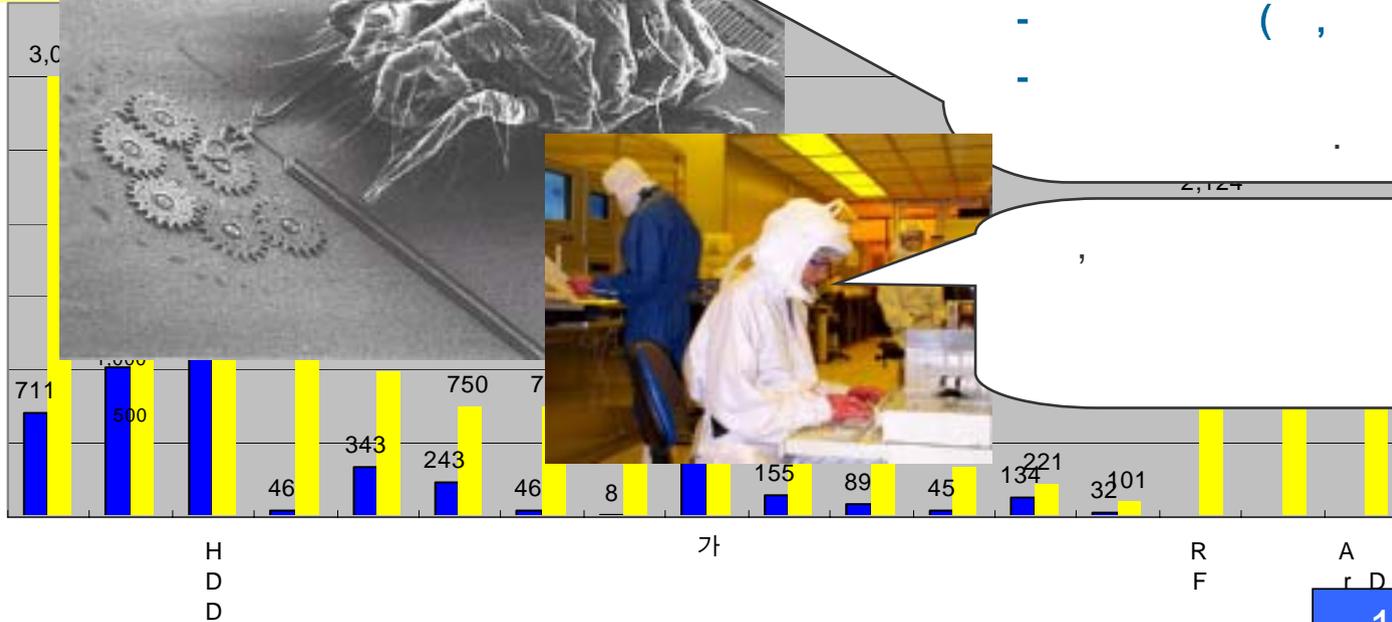
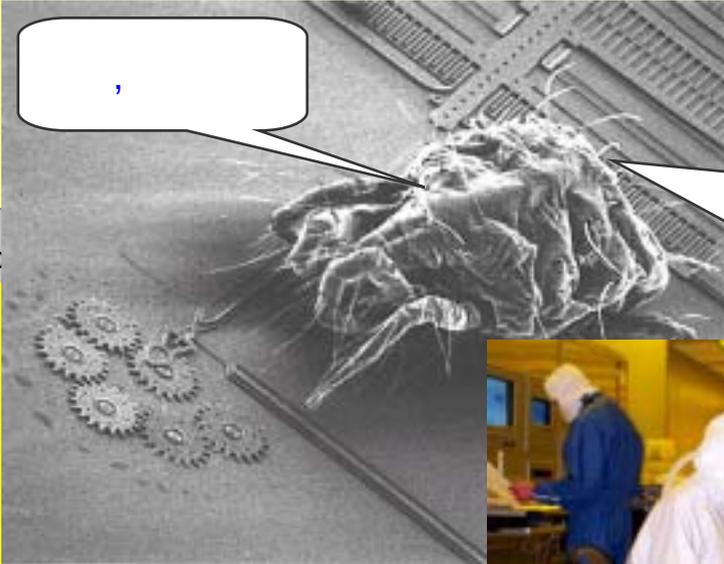
309 , T. 610 - 8362

E-mail : jhyubpark@korea.com

jhpark@tu.ac.kr

MEMS

□ NANO MEMS Device



가 .

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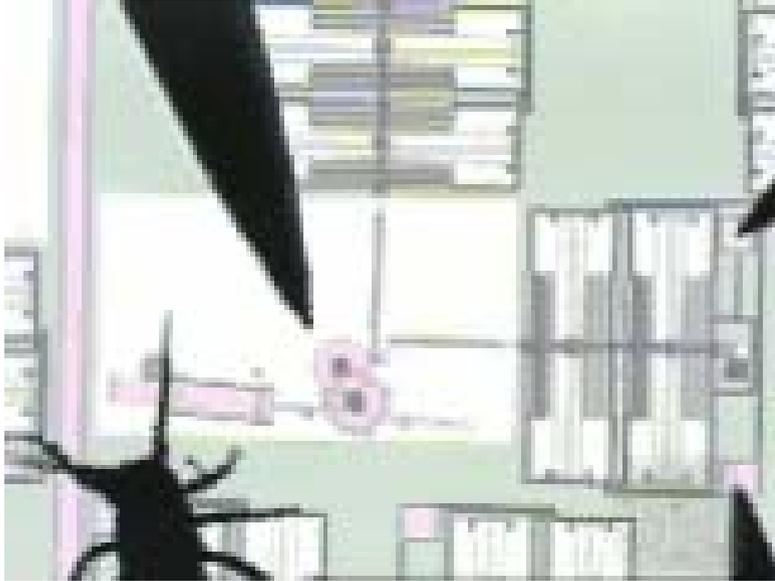
(,)

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가

NANO MEMS

1998
2003



□ (, ,)



가 가 10
30 km ?

A small, stylized icon of a car, similar to the one in the top-left image, positioned below the text.

30 km

-
-
-



30 km

-
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: SI

Engineering Mechanics: Dynamics (2nd Edition)

Andrew Pytel & Jaan Kiusalaas, Brooks/Cole Pub. Co.

(, , , , ,)



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✓ A.Boresi & R. Schmidt, Engineering Mechanics: Dynamics,

9 ,

✓ Beer & Johnston Vector-Dynamics, McGraw-Hill, , Vector- ,

✓ A. Bedford & W. Fowler, Engineering Mechanics : Dynamics, New York,
Addison-Wesley

✓ W.F. Riley & L.D. Sturges, Engineering Mechanics: Dynamics, 2 ,

✓ A.G. Erdman & G.N. Sandor, Mechanism Design, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall 5

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- ✓ : 30
- ✓ : 30
- ✓ : 10
- ✓ 가 : 30

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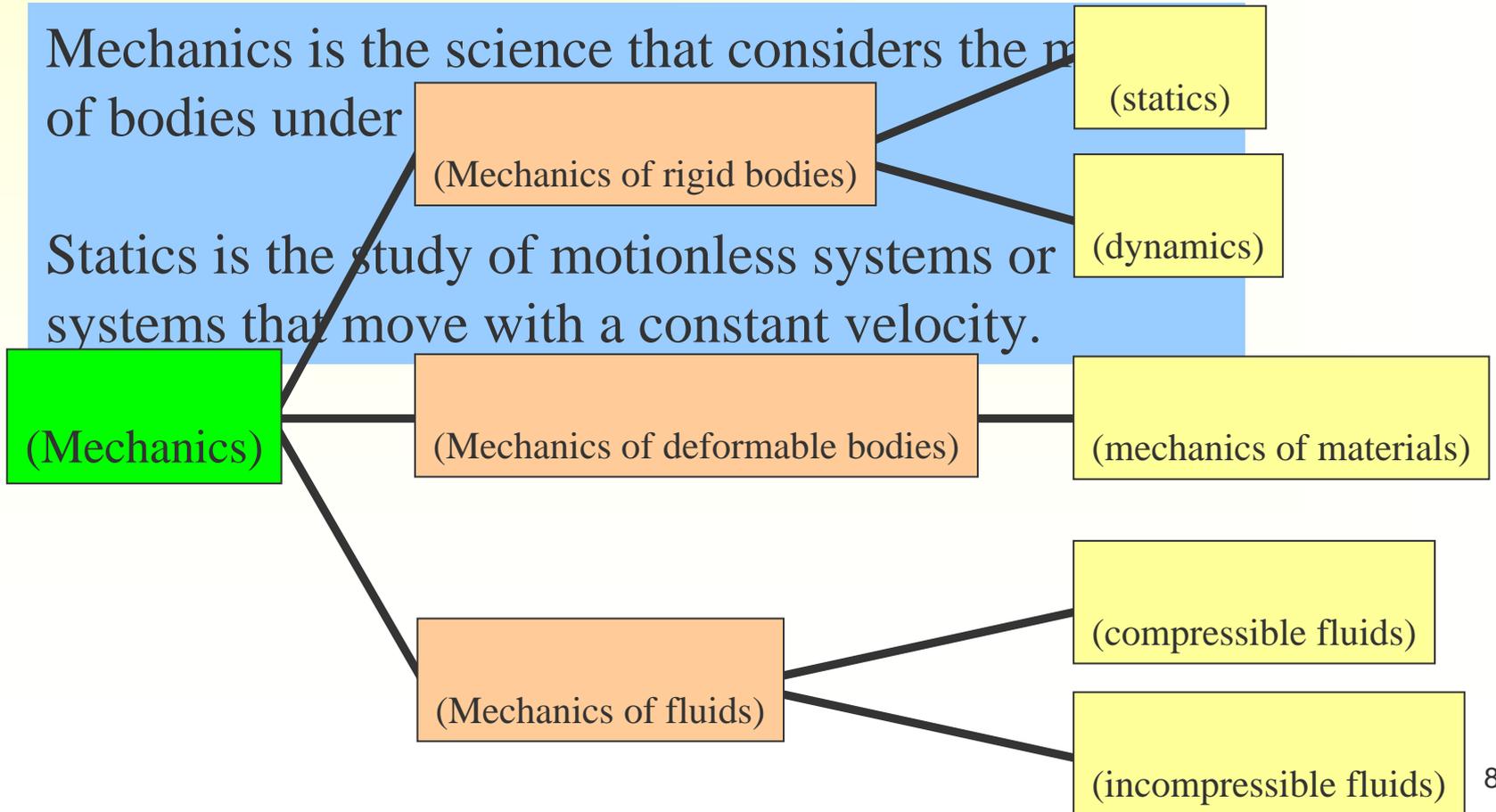
1.1

가?

(mechanics) :

Mechanics is the science that considers the motion of bodies under

Statics is the study of motionless systems or systems that move with a constant velocity.



1.2

(space) : .

.

(time) : .

(mass) : . 가

(force) : . 가

.

,

1.2

(particle) :
가

(rigid body) : 가

11

11.1



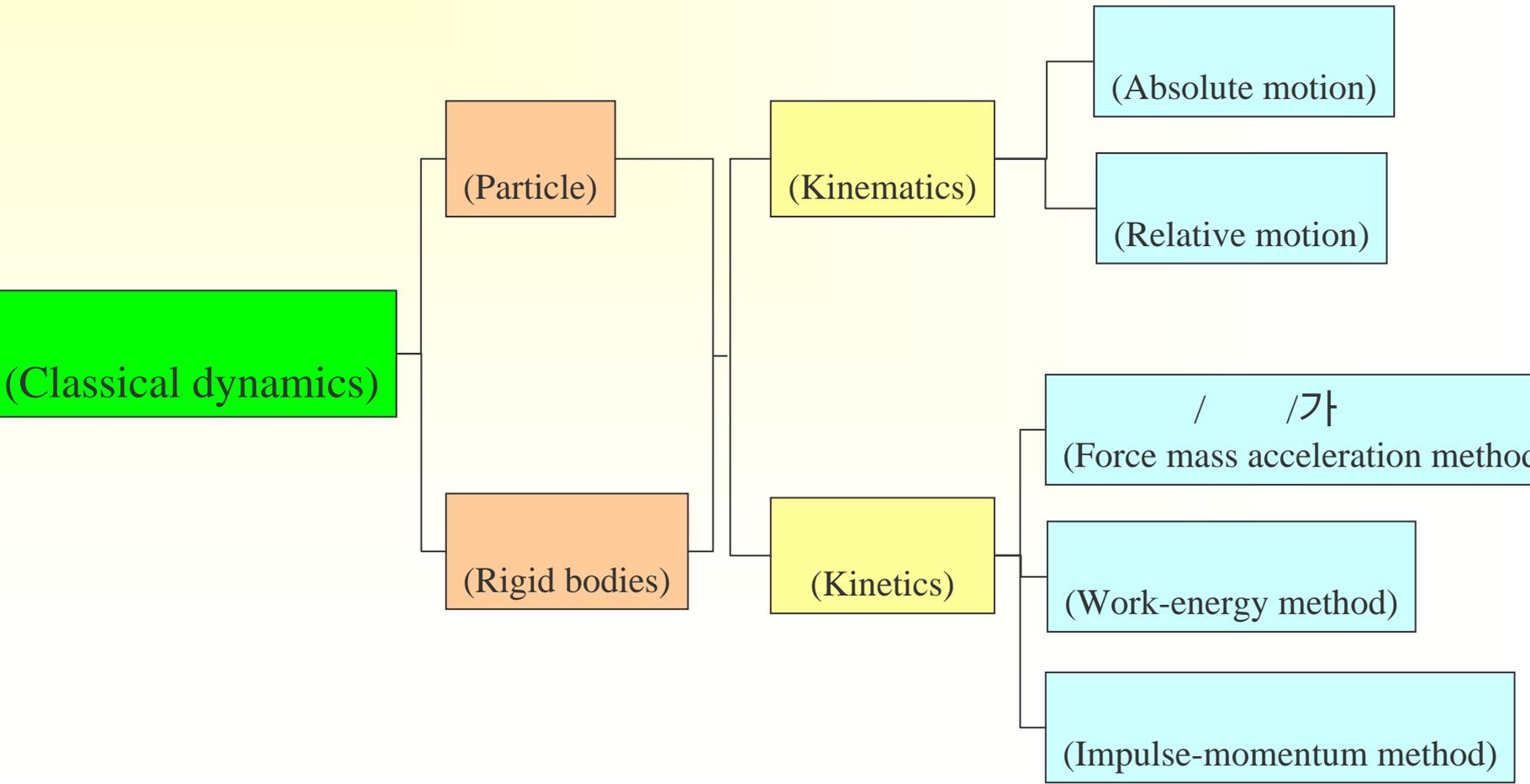
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1) (kinematics) :

✓ :
 ✓ :

2) (kinetics) :

✓ / /가 : 가 /
 ✓ : /
 ✓ : /



- **Problem Solving in Dynamics**
 1. Newton's laws (Force-Mass-Acceleration method)
 2. Work and energy methods
 3. Impulse and momentum methods

- **Differences between Statics and Dynamics**
 1. Time-varying nature of the loading (dynamic loading)
 2. Role played by accelerations (inertia force)

- **Advanced Dynamics**
 1. Structural Dynamics ()
 2. Machine Dynamics ()
 3. Vehicle Dynamics ()
 4. Soil Dynamics ()
 5. Ice Dynamics ()

- Why dynamics must be considered in the design?

- All machines are subjected to **dynamic loading**
- **Dynamic** means **time-varying**
- Dynamic load (magnitude, direction, or point of application) varies with time
 - 1) Periodic excitation
 - 2) Aperiodic excitation (step, impulse, ramp)
 - 3) Random excitation (earthquake)
- **Dynamic response** constitute the resulting time-varying deflections, vibrations and stresses, etc.
- **Safety, performance** and **reliability** of machines
- Need for extensive analysis and testing to determine their response to dynamic loading

11.2

$$\Delta A = A(u + \Delta u) - A(u)$$

$$\frac{dA}{du} = \lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta A}{\Delta u} = \lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{A(u + \Delta u) - A(u)}{\Delta u}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = \lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(u + \Delta u) - y(u)}{\Delta u}$$

$$\frac{d(mA)}{du} = m \frac{dA}{du} + \frac{dm}{du} A$$

$$\frac{d(A+B)}{du} = \frac{dA}{du} + \frac{dB}{du}$$

$$\frac{d(A \cdot B)}{du} = A \cdot \frac{dB}{du} + \frac{dA}{du} \cdot B$$

$$\frac{d(A \times B)}{du} = A \times \frac{dB}{du} + \frac{dA}{du} \times B$$

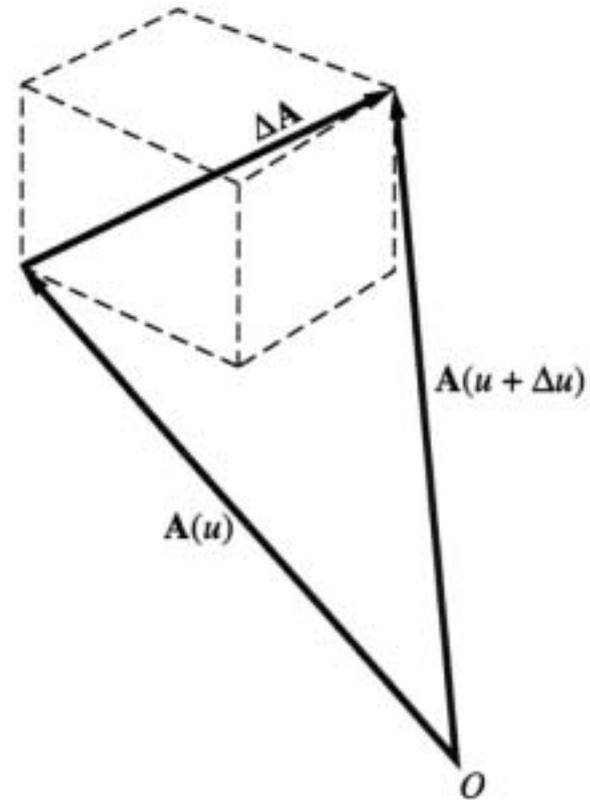


Fig. 11.2

11.3 , 가

a.

$$\Delta \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t + \Delta t) - \mathbf{r}(t)$$

$$\Delta s = s(t + \Delta t) - s(t)$$

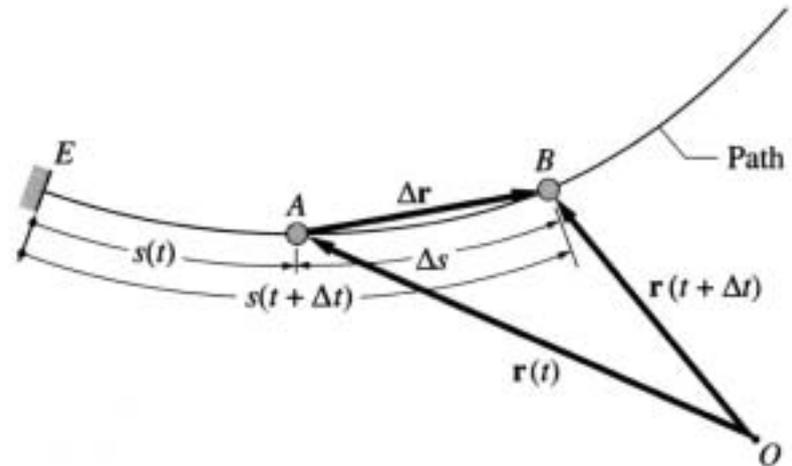


Fig. 11.3

11.3 가

b.

$$\vec{v}(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \dot{\vec{r}}(t)$$

$$v(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta \vec{r}|}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \dot{s}(t)$$

c. 가

$$\Delta \vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{v}(t)$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \dot{\vec{v}}(t) = \ddot{\vec{r}}(t)$$

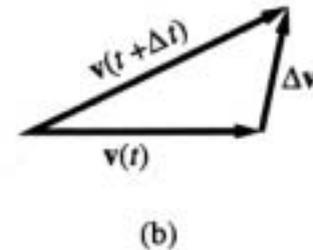
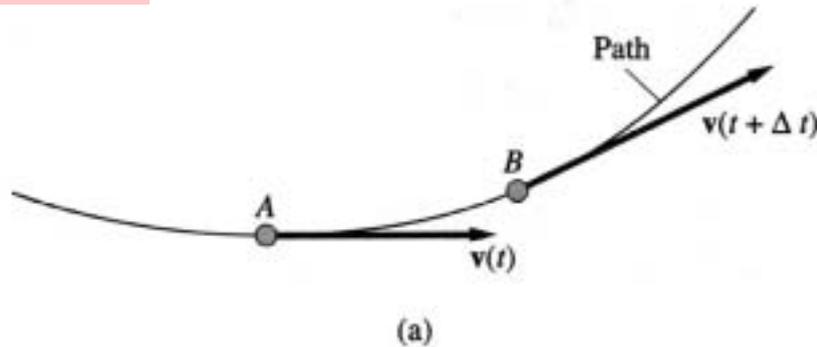


Fig. 11.4

11.4

□ : Isaac Newton(1642-1727), The Principia(1687)

- 1 ():
 ,
 .
- 2 (가):
 , 가 , 가
 .
- 3 ():
 가
 가
 .

□ : Leonhard Euler(1707-1783),

□ : , , ,

□ :

- 1) **(space)** : , 가
- 2) **(time)** : 2 (event)
- 3) **(mass)** :
- 4) **(force)** : 가 (action)
- 5) **(inertia)** :
- 6) **(matter)** : (substance)

-
- 1) : 가 (, ,)
 - 2) : , 가 (,)

□ (dimensions) :

1) SI () ; [M], [L], [T]

2) US () ; [F], [L], [T]

) [M] = [FT²/L] , [F] = [ML/T²]

□ (units) : (standards)

1)

(1) SI () ; (kg), (m), (s)

(2) US () ; (lb), (ft), (s)

2)

) (F = m g) ; 1 N = 1kg × 1 m/s²

(W = F · s) ; 1 J = 1 N · m

- , , , ,
 - :
- 1)
 - 2)



- :
- (1)
 - (2) :
 - (3) () ()



- () :
- (1)
 - (2) 가 ()
 - (3)



- :
- (1)
 - (2)

12 :

:

(kinematics)

(kinetics)

()

가

12.1 :

➤ , 가
가 가

➤ ,
1)
2) ()
3)

➤
1. () (rectangular Cartesian coordinate system)

- 1) 2
- 2) 2 (x y ;), 3 (x, y z ;)
- 3) ,

2. (curvilinear coordinate system)

- 1) (path coordinates) :
- 2) (polar coordinates) :
- 3) (cylindrical coordinates)

12.2 : 가

✓ 1.

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$$

✓ 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v} &= \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}) \\ &= x \frac{d\mathbf{i}}{dt} + \dot{x}\mathbf{i} + y \frac{d\mathbf{j}}{dt} + \dot{y}\mathbf{j} + z \frac{d\mathbf{k}}{dt} + \dot{z}\mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = v_x \mathbf{i} + v_y \mathbf{j} + v_z \mathbf{k}$$

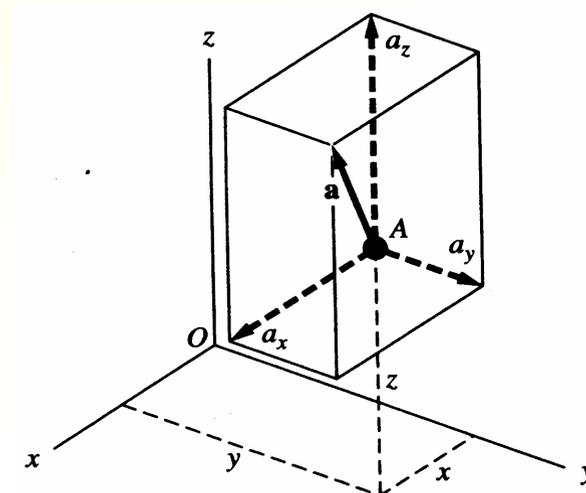
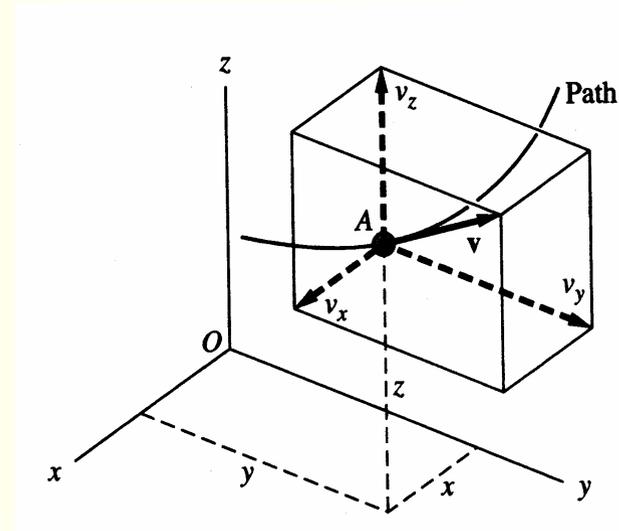
$$v_x = \dot{x} \quad v_y = \dot{y} \quad v_z = \dot{z}$$

✓ 3. 가

$$\mathbf{a} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(v_x\mathbf{i} + v_y\mathbf{j} + v_z\mathbf{k}) = \dot{v}_x\mathbf{i} + \dot{v}_y\mathbf{j} + \dot{v}_z\mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{a} = a_x \mathbf{i} + a_y \mathbf{j} + a_z \mathbf{k}$$

$$a_x = \dot{v}_x = \ddot{x} \quad a_y = \dot{v}_y = \ddot{y} \quad a_z = \dot{v}_z = \ddot{z}$$



a.

✓ x, y : $(z=0)$

$$\mathbf{r} = x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} \quad \mathbf{v} = v_x \mathbf{i} + v_y \mathbf{j} \quad \mathbf{a} = a_x \mathbf{i} + a_y \mathbf{j}$$

✓ x, y :

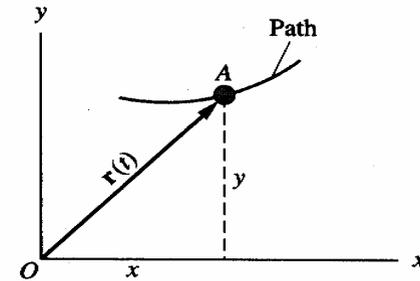
$$v_x = \dot{x} \quad v_y = \dot{y}$$

$$a_x = \dot{v}_x = \ddot{x} \quad a_y = \dot{v}_y = \ddot{y}$$

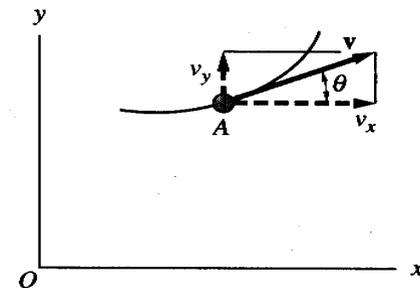
✓ 가 :

$$\tan \theta = \frac{v_y}{v_x} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

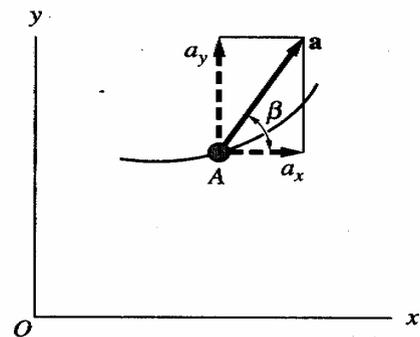
$$\tan \beta = \frac{a_y}{a_x} = \frac{d^2y/dt^2}{d^2x/dt^2}$$



(a)



(b)



(c)

b.

✓ 가 (1)

✓ ()

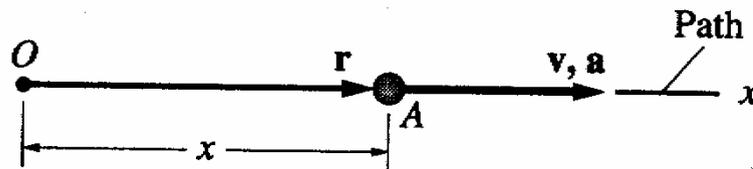
(x)

$$\mathbf{r} = x \mathbf{i} \quad \mathbf{v} = v \mathbf{i} \quad \mathbf{a} = a \mathbf{i} \quad v = \dot{x} \quad a = \dot{v} = \ddot{x}$$

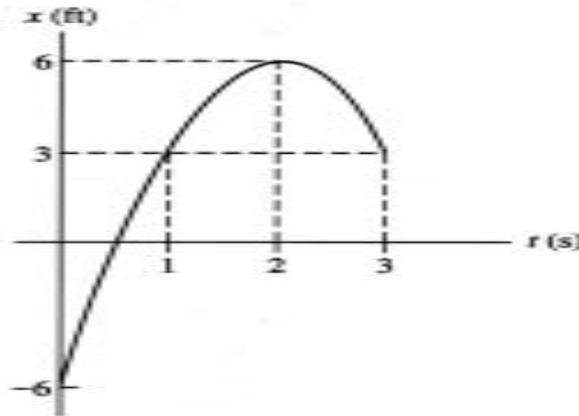
✓ 가 ()

$$a = dv/dt = (dv/dx)(dx/dt), \quad dx/dt = v$$

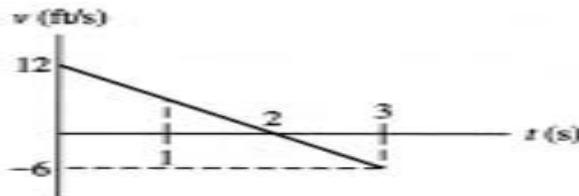
$$a = v \frac{dv}{dx}$$



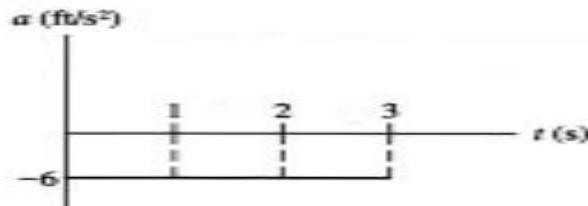
12. 1



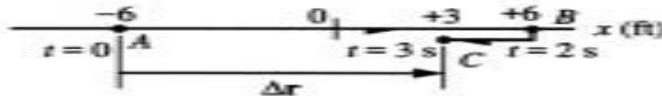
(a)



(b)



(c)

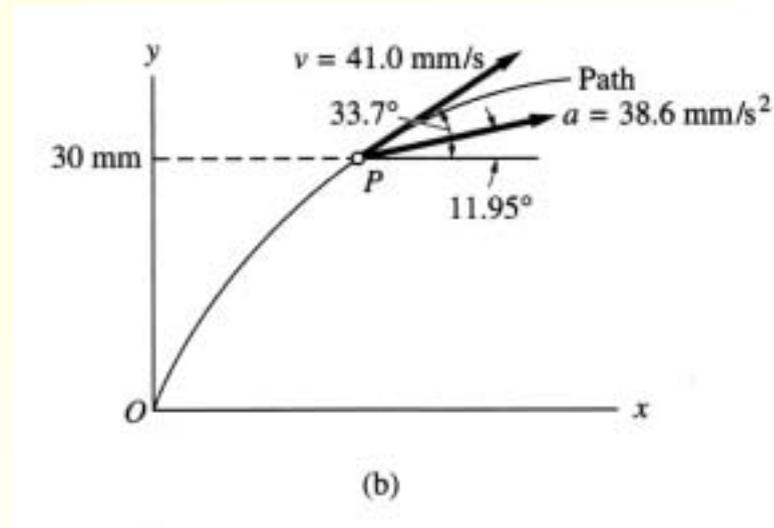
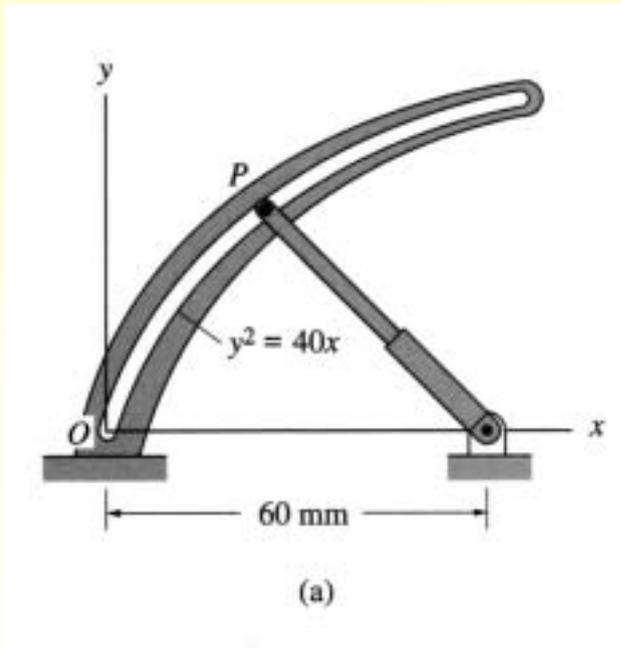


(d)

$$x = -3t^2 + 12t - 6 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 0, 3 \text{ sec}$$

12. 2



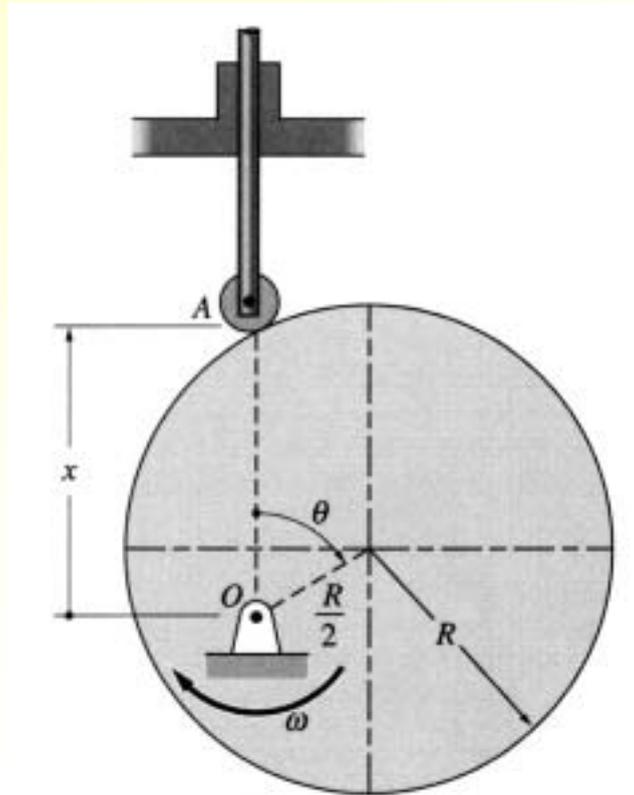
$$y = 4t^2 + 6t \text{ mm, when } y = 30 \text{ mm}$$

12. 3

$$x=R \cos(\omega t), \quad y=R/2 \sin(2\omega t), \quad z=R \sin^2(\omega t),$$

12. 4

$R = 16 \text{ mm}$



12.3 : - -가

□ : $\sum F_x = ma_x \quad \sum F_y = ma_y \quad \sum F_z = ma_z$

□ (FBD) 가 (MAD): 가

FBD :

MAD : ma

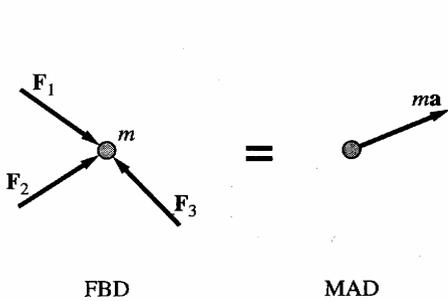
□ 4

✓ 1 : FBD

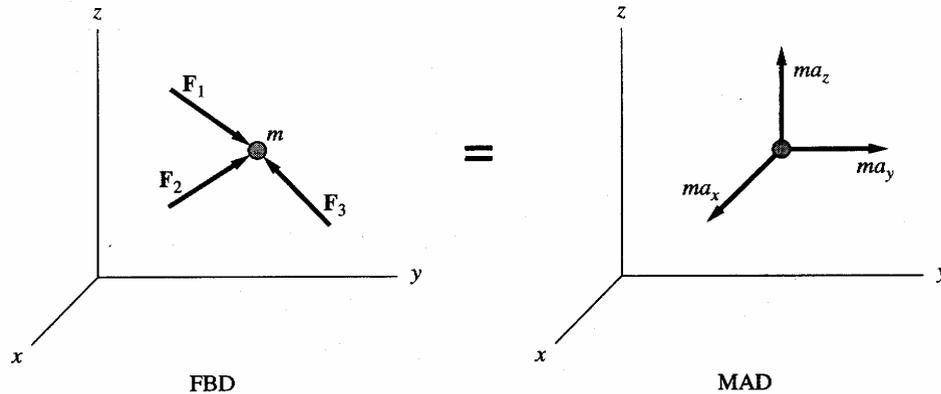
✓ 2 : 가

✓ 3 : 2 MAD

✓ 4 : 가 , 가



(a)



(b)

12.4 : (1)

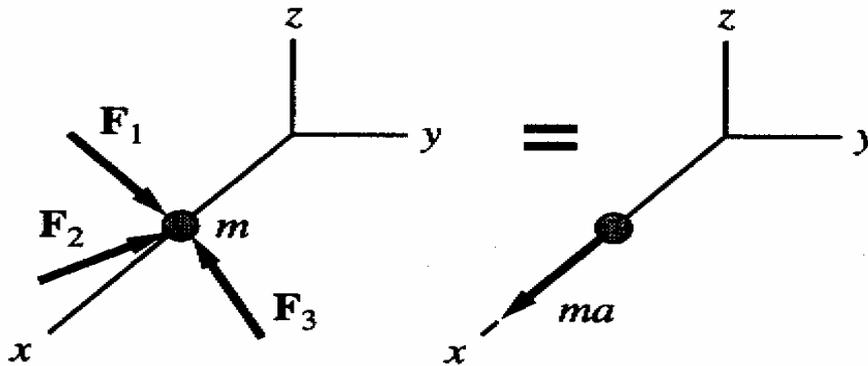
- :

$$\sum F_x = ma \quad \sum F_y = \sum F_z = 0$$
- : 가 , 가 ,

가 : $a = f(v, x, t)$

- 가가 :2 , $x(t)$
 f 가3 (x, v, t) , 가 가 ,

$$\ddot{x} = f(\dot{x}, x, t)$$



FBD

MAD

12. 4 : (2)

✓ f 가

1. Case I: $a = f(t)$, $a = dv/dt$

$$dv = a(t) dt \quad v(t) = \int a(t) dt + C_1$$

$$x \quad v = dx/dt \quad dx = v(t) dt$$

$$x(t) = \int v(t) dt + C_2$$

$$C_1, C_2 \quad [t = 0; x(0), v(0)]$$

2. Case II: $a = f(x)$, $a = v dv/dx$

$$v dv = a(x) dx \quad \frac{1}{2}v^2 = \int a(x) dx + C_3$$

$$v(x) = \sqrt{2 \left[\int a(x) dx + C_3 \right]}$$

12.4

:

(3)

✓ f 가

3. Case III : $a = f(v)$

$$v dv = a(x) dx \quad a(x) \quad a(v)$$

$$v dv = a(v) dx$$

$$dx = \frac{v dv}{a(v)}$$

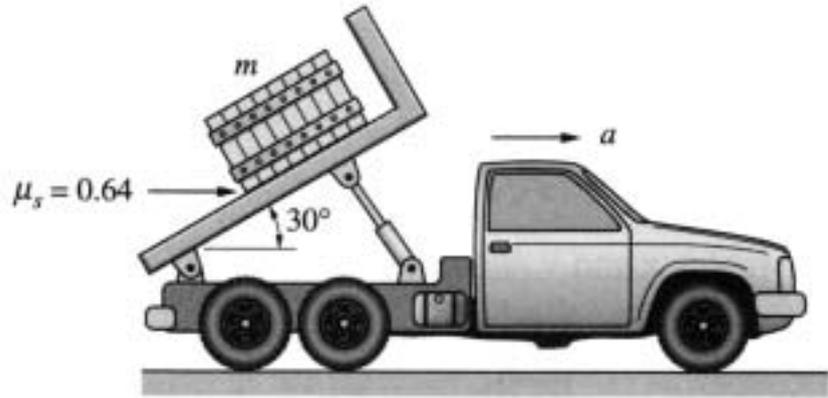
$$x(v) = \int \frac{v dv}{a(v)} + C_4$$

$$dv = a(v) dt$$

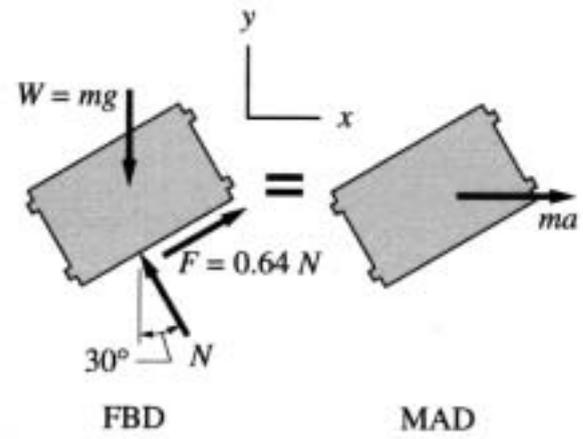
$$dt = \frac{dv}{a(v)}$$

$$t(v) = \int \frac{dv}{a(v)} + C_5$$

12. 5

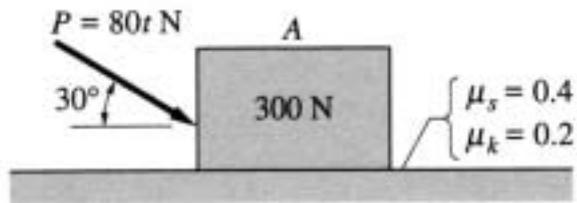


(a)

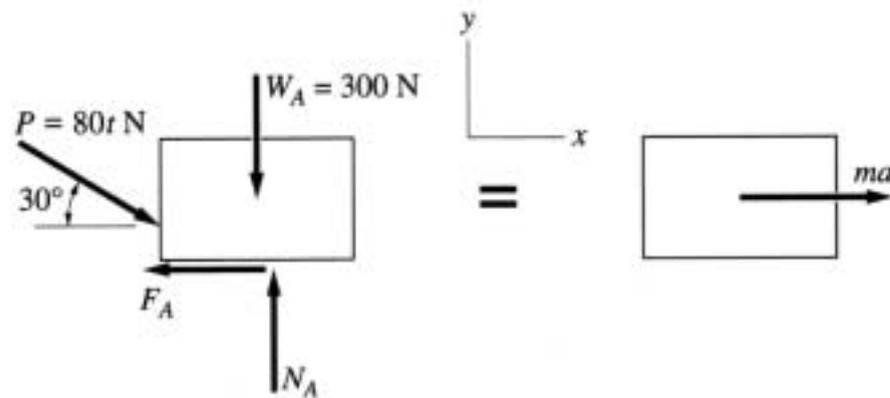


(b)

12. 6



(a)

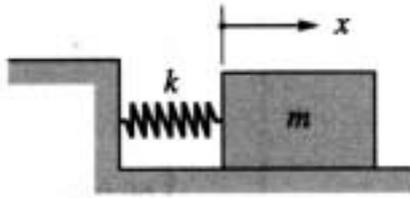


FBD

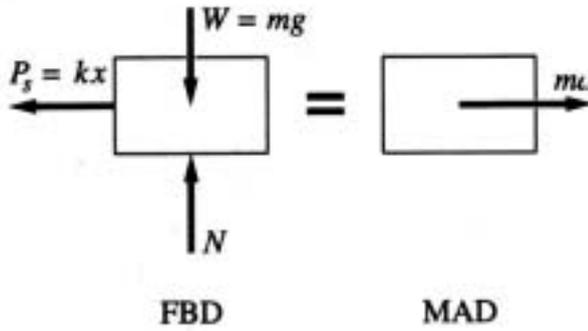
MAD

(b)

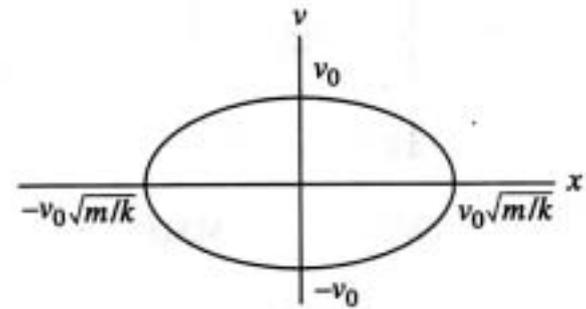
12. 7



(a)

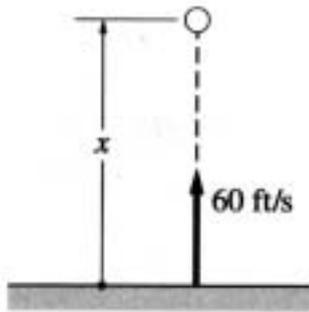


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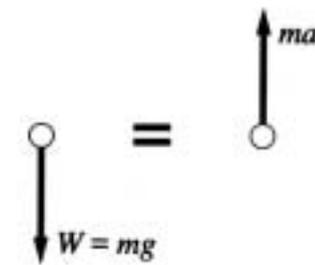


(c)

12. 8



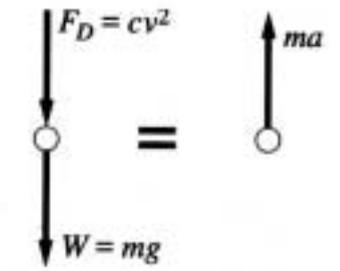
(a)



FBD

MAD

(b)



FBD

MAD

(c)

12. 5

:

✓

가

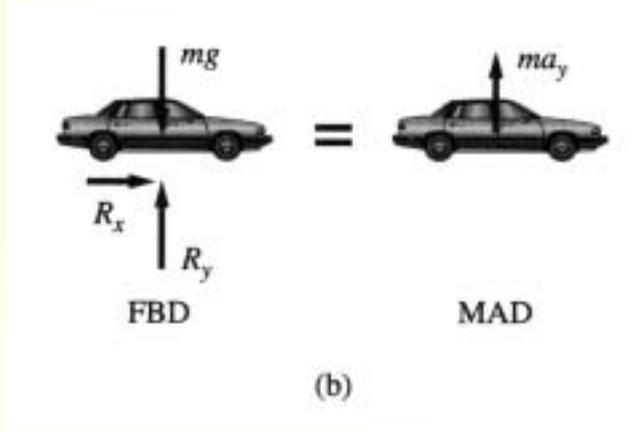
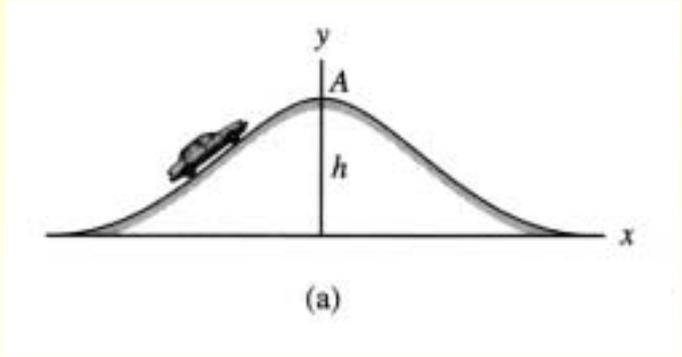
$$a_x = f_x(v_x, x, t) \quad a_y = f_y(v_y, y, t) \quad a_z = f_z(v_z, z, t)$$

✓

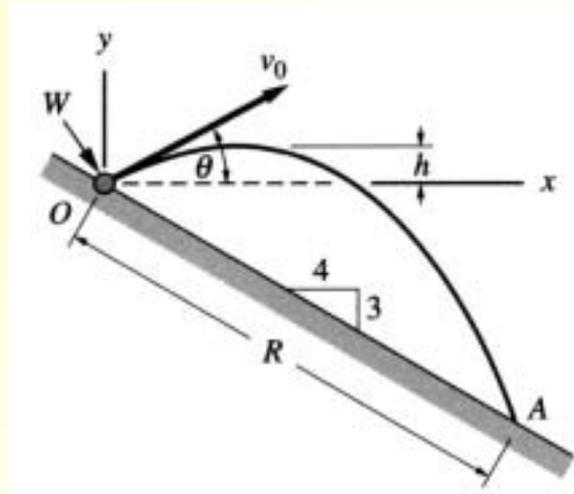
:

1. 가 가
 2. (uncoupled)
 3. x, y z
 4. , ()
 5. x y :
- 12.10

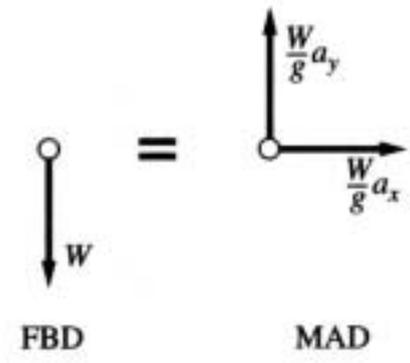
12. 9



12. 10

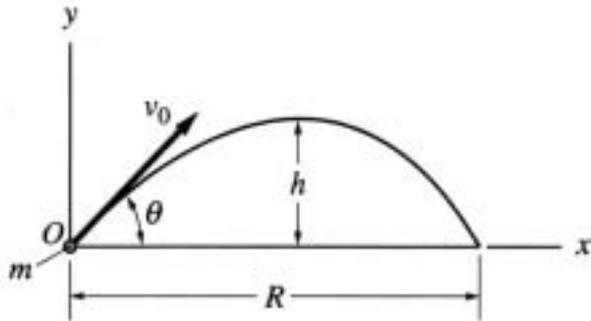


(a)

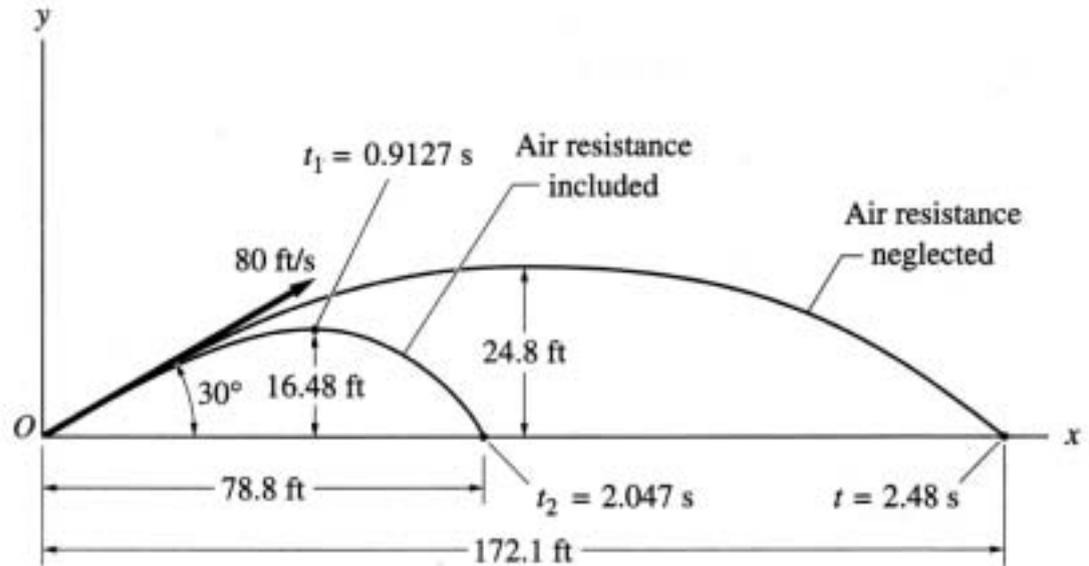


(b)

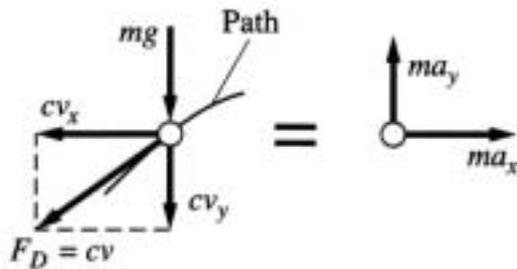
12. 11



(a)



(c)



FBD

MAD

(b)

12. 6

✓ : x 가 ,

✓ : 가 1 ,

$$a = dv/dt, v = dx/dt$$

- 1) 가 a .
- 2) .

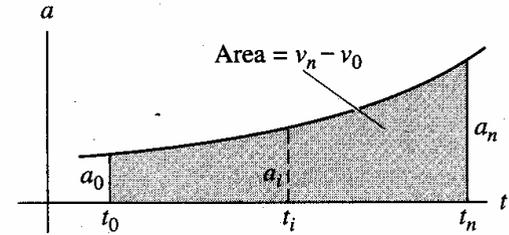
$$dv/dt = a, \quad dx/dt = v$$

$$v_n - v_0 = \int_{t_0}^{t_n} a(t) dt$$

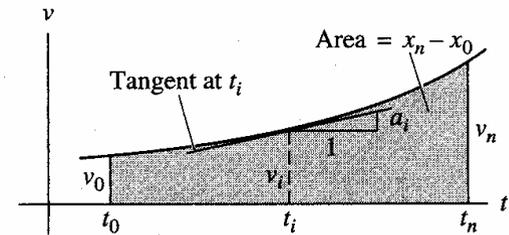
$$v_{\#} - v_0 = \text{area of the } a - t \text{ diagram} \Big]_{t_0}^{t_{\#}}$$

$$x_n - x_0 = \int_{t_0}^{t_n} v(t) dt$$

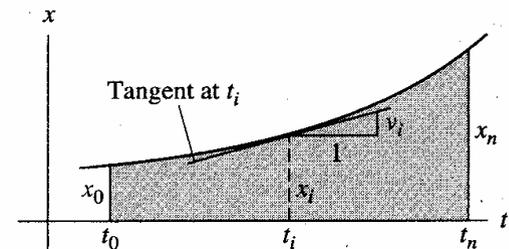
$$x_{\#} - x_0 = \text{area of the } v - t \text{ diagram} \Big]_{t_0}^{t_{\#}}$$



(a)

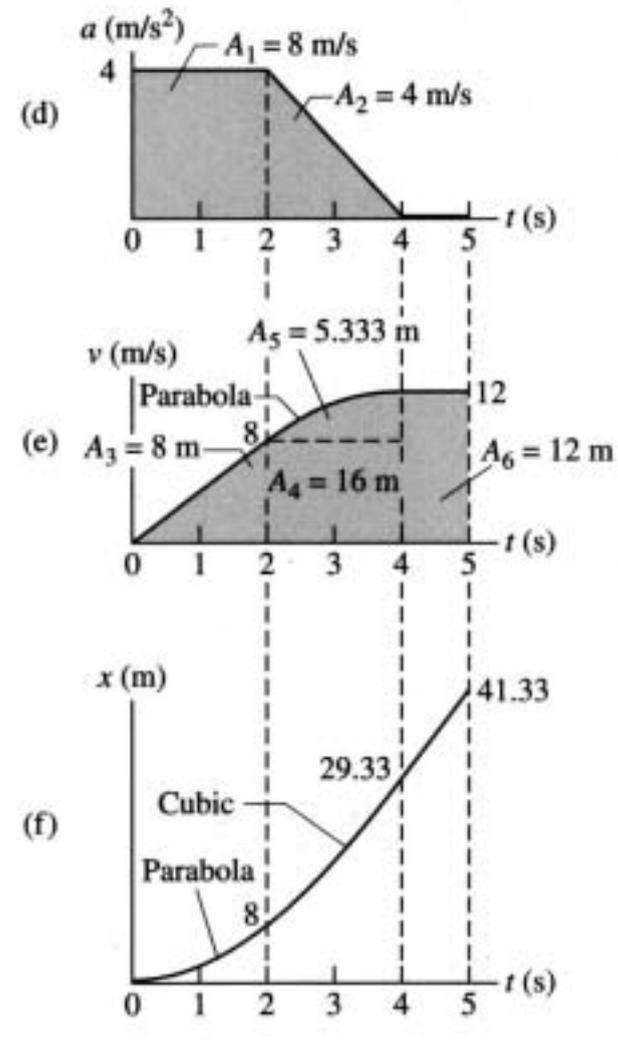
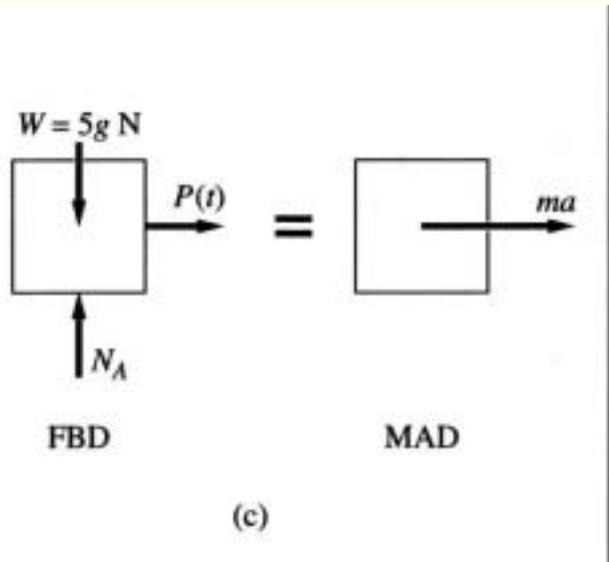
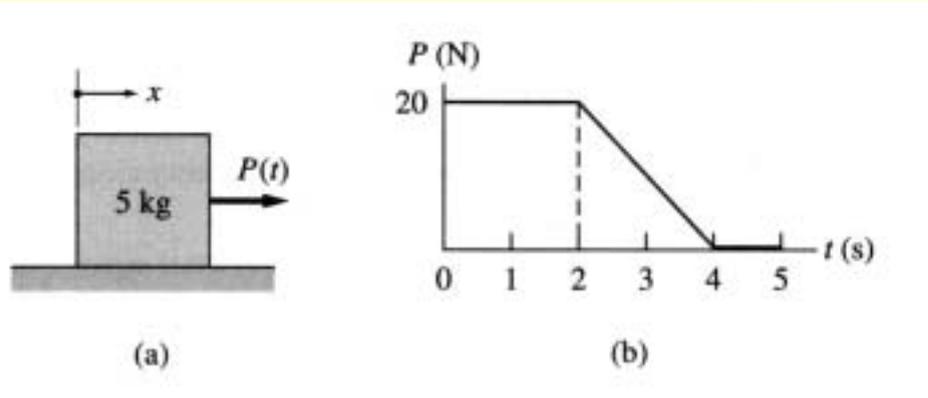


(b)

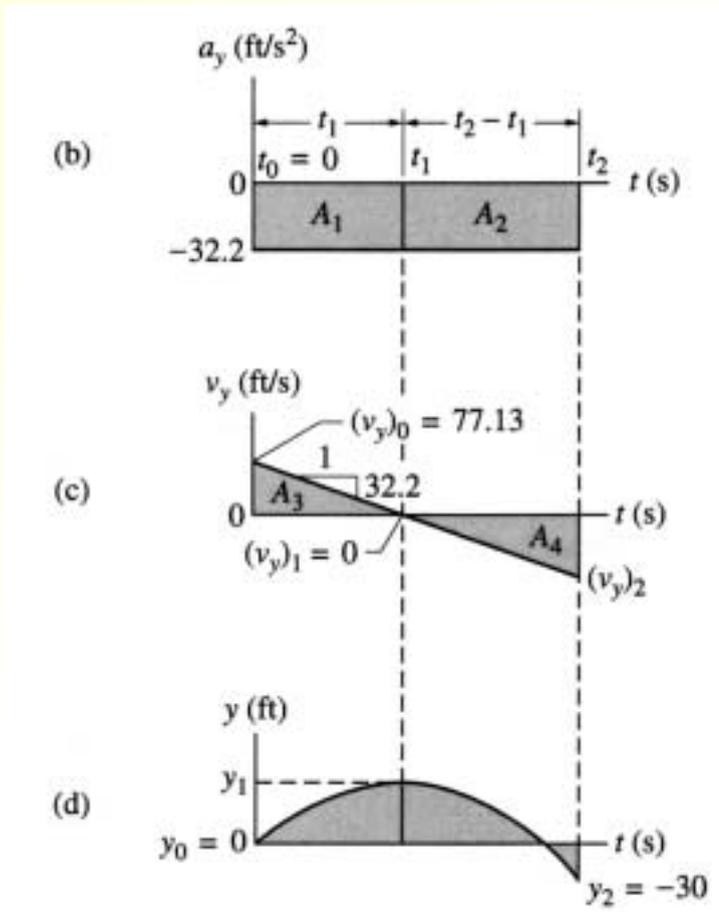
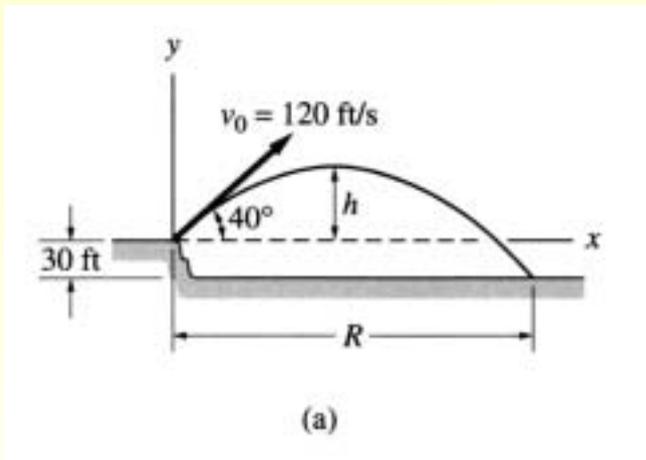


(c)

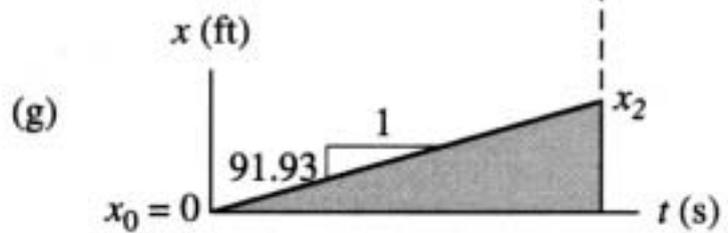
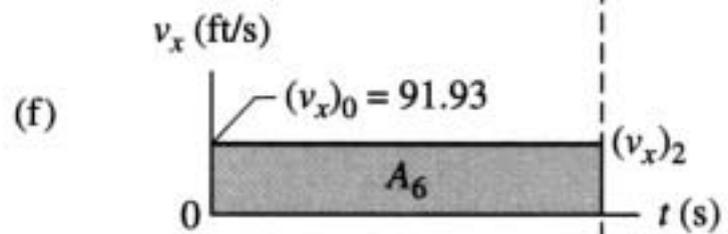
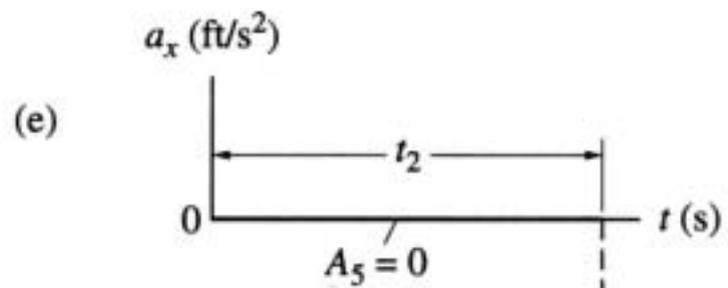
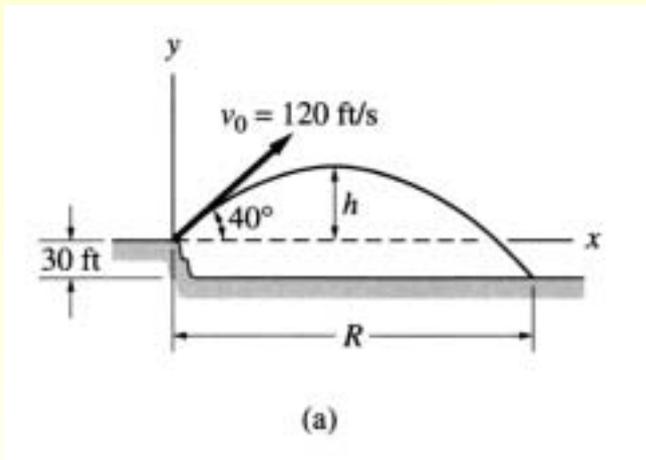
12. 12



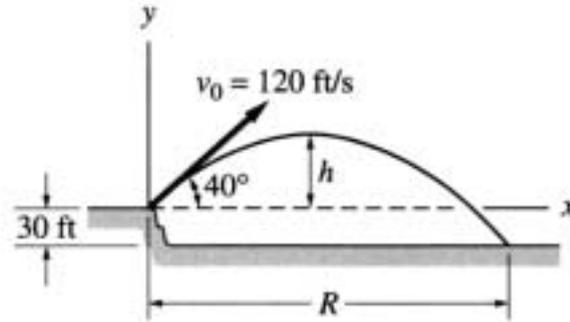
12. 13



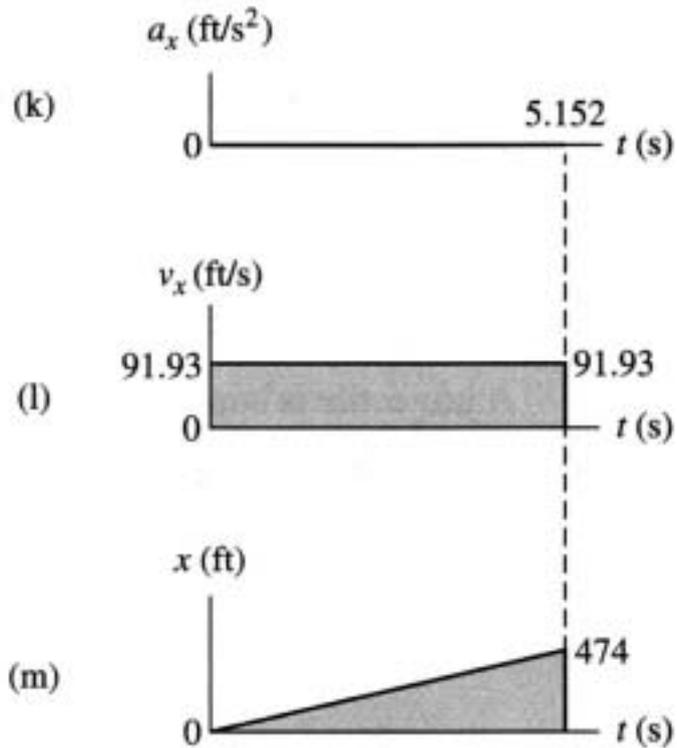
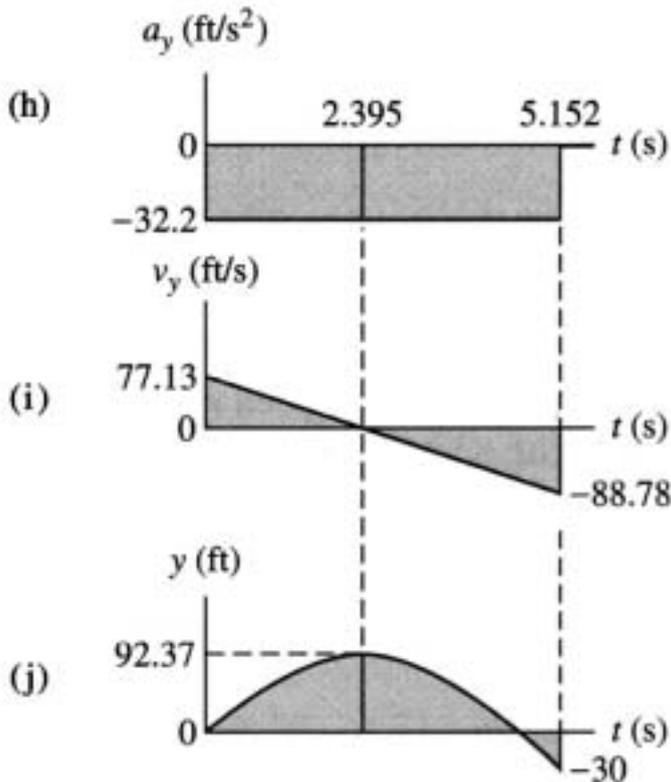
12. 13



12. 13



(a)



13 :

·
·
(cylindrical coordinates), (path coordinates), (polar coordinates)

13. 1

1. : ,

2. :

1) (path coordinate), :

가

)

2) (polar coordinate), :

()

)

3) (cylindrical coordinate) :

(z)가 가

13.2



:

$$\dot{s} = \rho \dot{\theta}$$

:

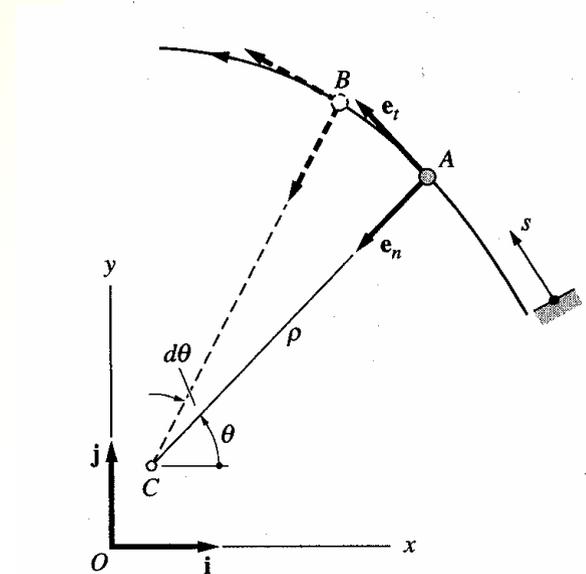
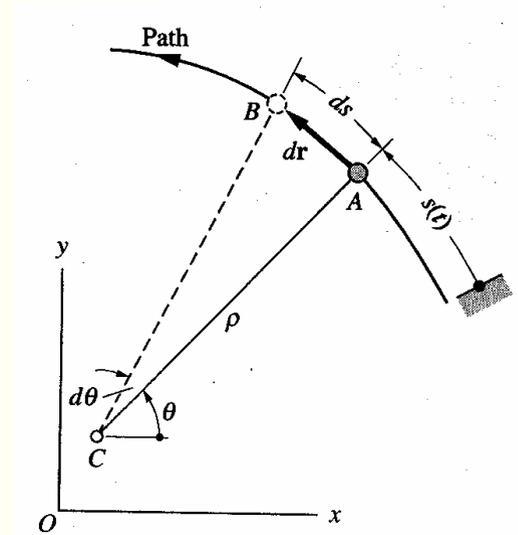
$$\rho = \frac{\left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right]^{3/2}}{\left|\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right|} = \frac{\left[1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2\right]^{3/2}}{\left|\frac{d^2x}{dy^2}\right|}$$

(base vector),

(unit vector) :

- 1) (unit normal) e_n , (unit tangent) e_t
 - 2) (1), (90)
 - 3) , 가
 - 4) , A
 - 5) e_t : A , s가 가
- e_n : , C

$$dr = e_t ds, e_t = dr/ds$$



□ :

1) ()

2)

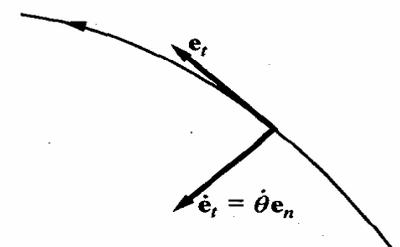
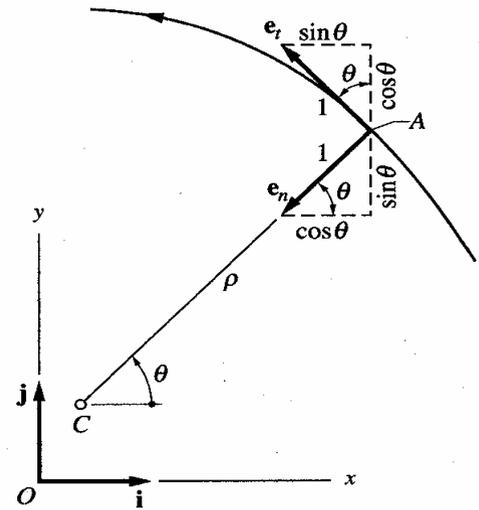
$$e_t = -\sin \theta \mathbf{i} + \cos \theta \mathbf{j} \quad e_n = -\cos \theta \mathbf{i} - \sin \theta \mathbf{j}$$

$$d\mathbf{i}/dt = d\mathbf{j}/dt = 0$$

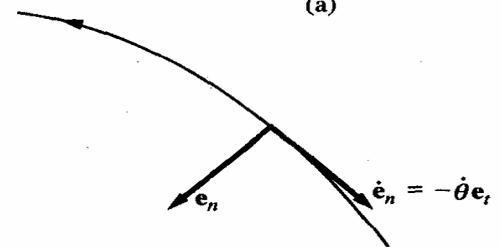
$$\dot{e}_t = (-\cos \theta \mathbf{i} - \sin \theta \mathbf{j})\dot{\theta} \quad \dot{e}_n = (\sin \theta \mathbf{i} - \cos \theta \mathbf{j})\dot{\theta}$$

$$\dot{e}_t = \dot{\theta} e_n \quad \dot{e}_n = -\dot{\theta} e_t$$

3)



(a)



□ : 가

1. (velocity)

$$\mathbf{v} = d\mathbf{r}/dt = (d\mathbf{r}/ds)(ds/dt) = \mathbf{e}_t(ds/dt) = v\mathbf{e}_t$$

- 1) \mathbf{e}_t ,
- 2) (speed) v : v

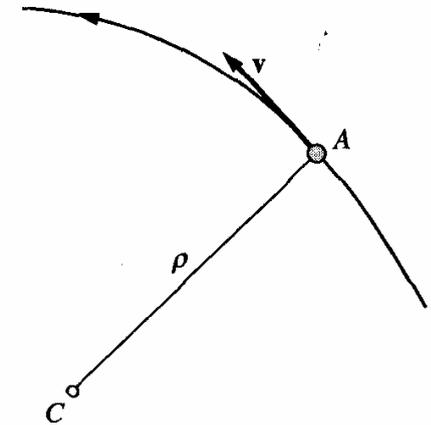
2. 가 (acceleration)

$$\mathbf{a} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(v\mathbf{e}_t) = \dot{v}\mathbf{e}_t + v\dot{\mathbf{e}}_t = \dot{v}\mathbf{e}_t + v\dot{\theta}\mathbf{e}_n$$

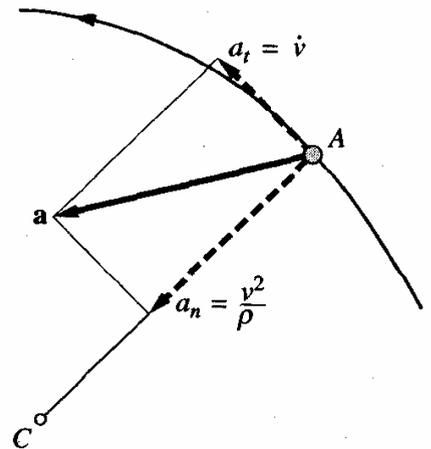
$$\mathbf{a} = a_t \mathbf{e}_t + a_n \mathbf{e}_n \quad a_n = \frac{v^2}{\rho} \quad a_t = \dot{v}$$

$$, a_t = dv/dt = (dv/ds) (ds/dt)$$

$$a_t = v \frac{dv}{ds}$$



(a)



(b)

□ :가

$$\mathbf{a} = a_t \mathbf{e}_t + a_n \mathbf{e}_n$$

1. 가 a_t :

1) 가

2) ()

가:

:

:0

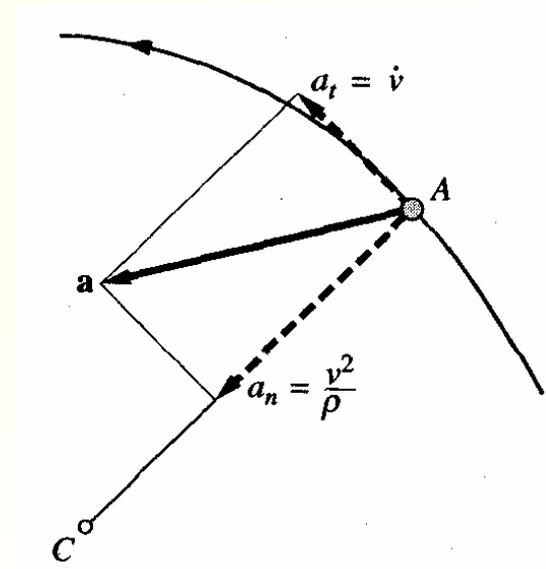
2. 가 a_n : 가 (centripetal acceleration)

1) 가

2)

: $a_n = 0$ (,)

3)



□ :

1. :

1) (R)

$$v = R\dot{\theta}$$

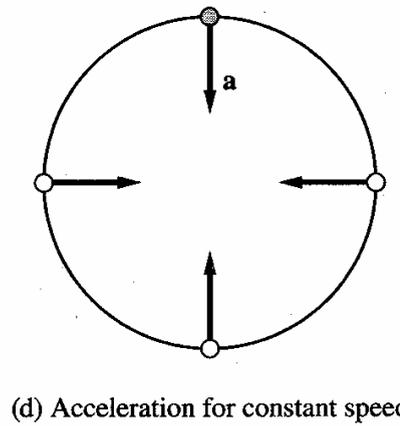
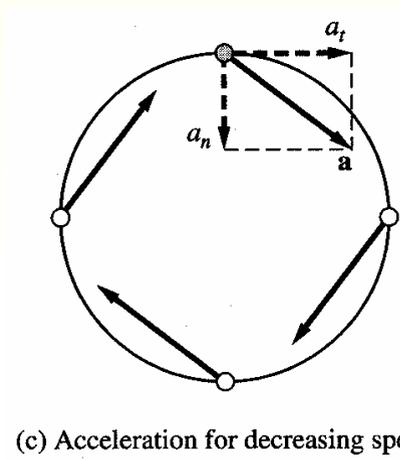
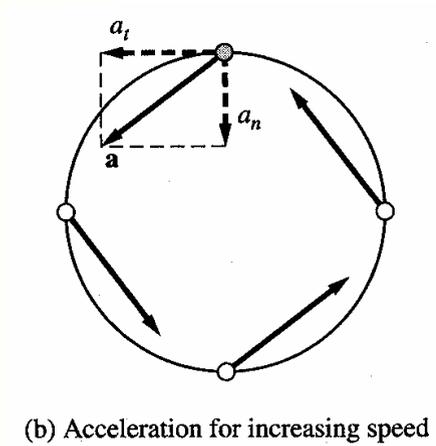
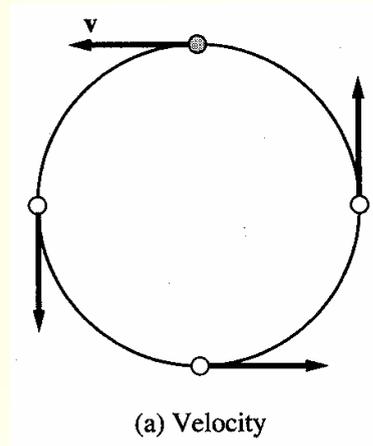
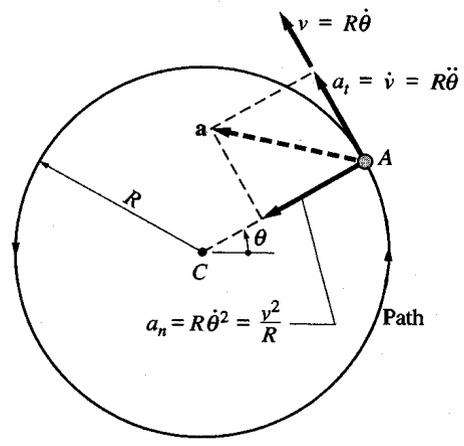
$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{R} = R\dot{\theta}^2 \quad a_t = \dot{v} = R\ddot{\theta}$$

2) AC , 가

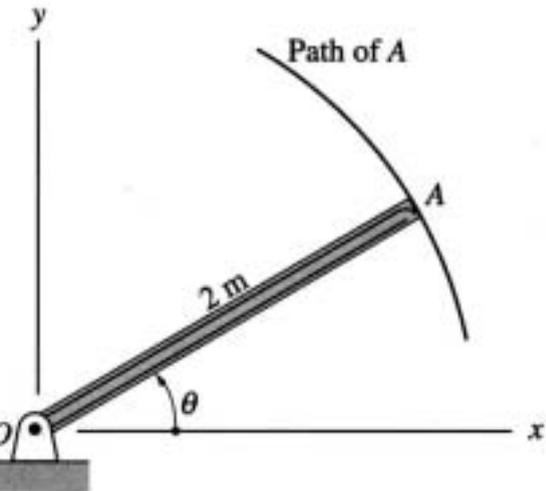
(1) 가:

(2) :

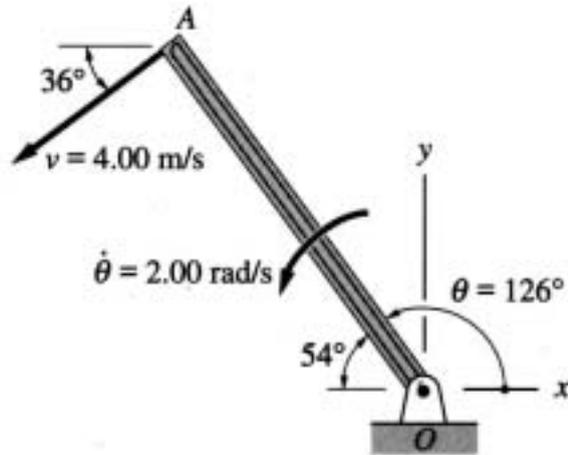
(3) : 가 0



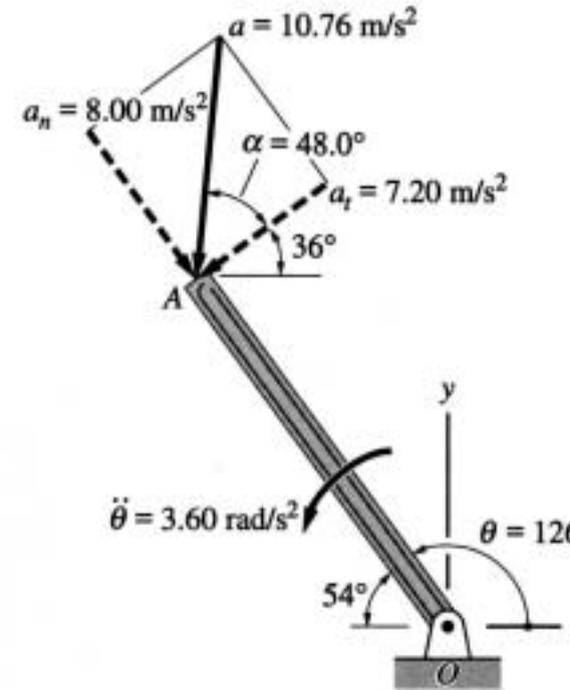
13. 1



(a)

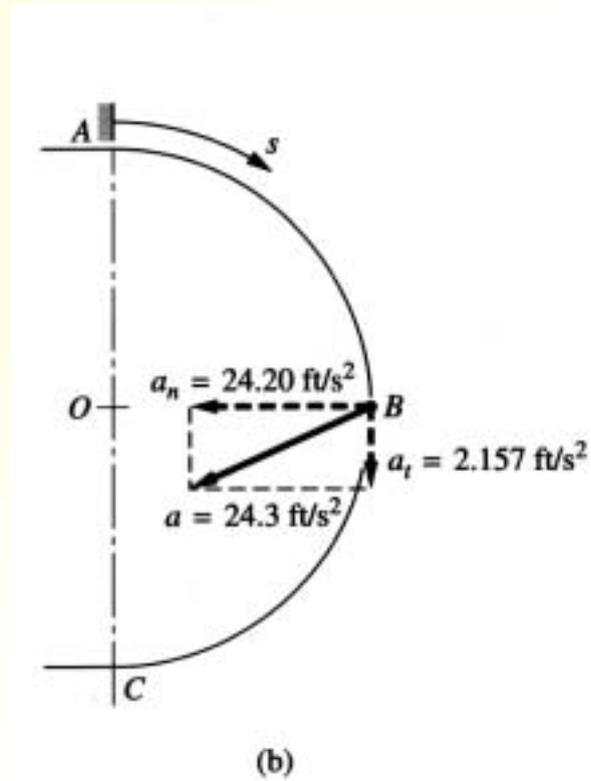
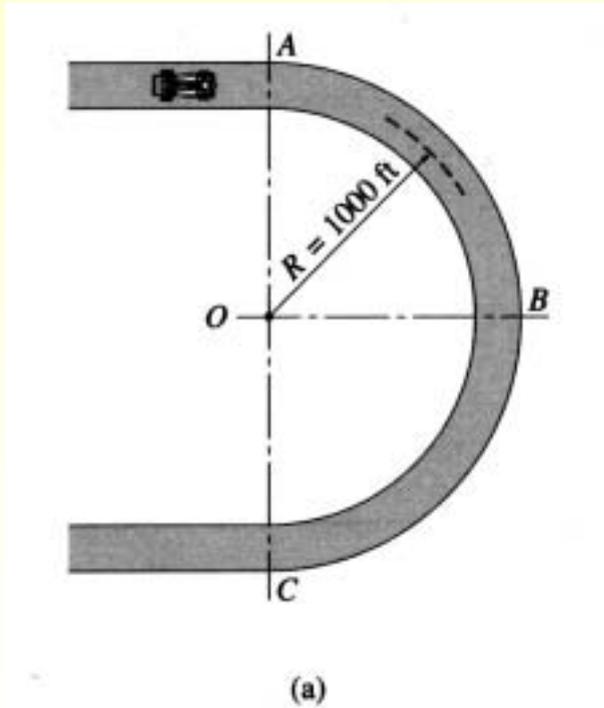


(b)

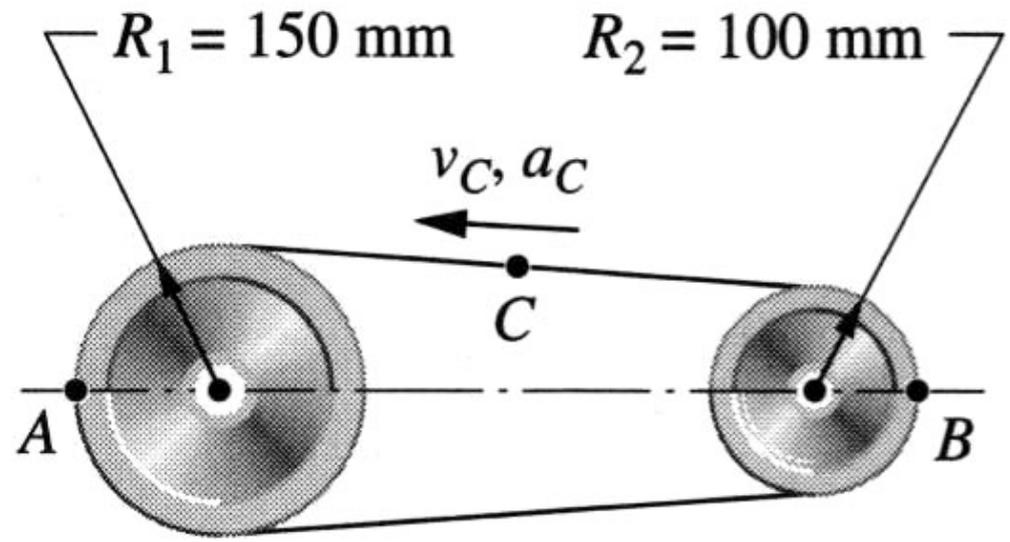


(c)

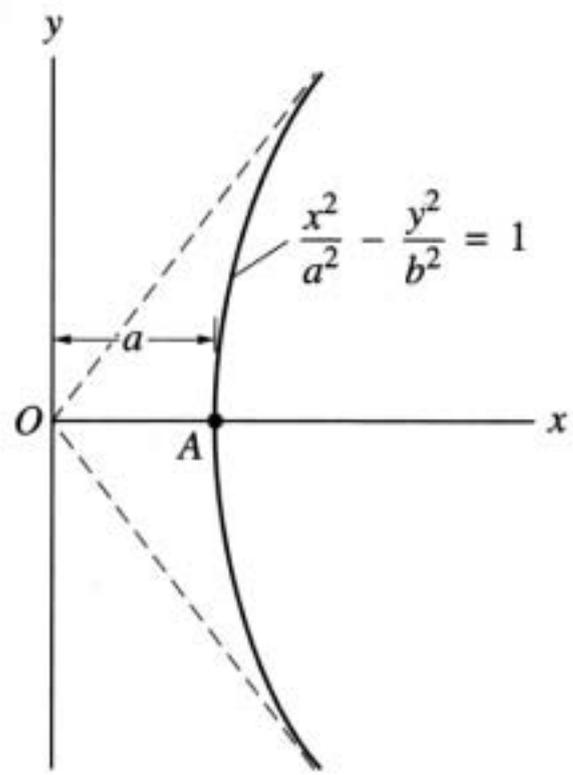
13. 2



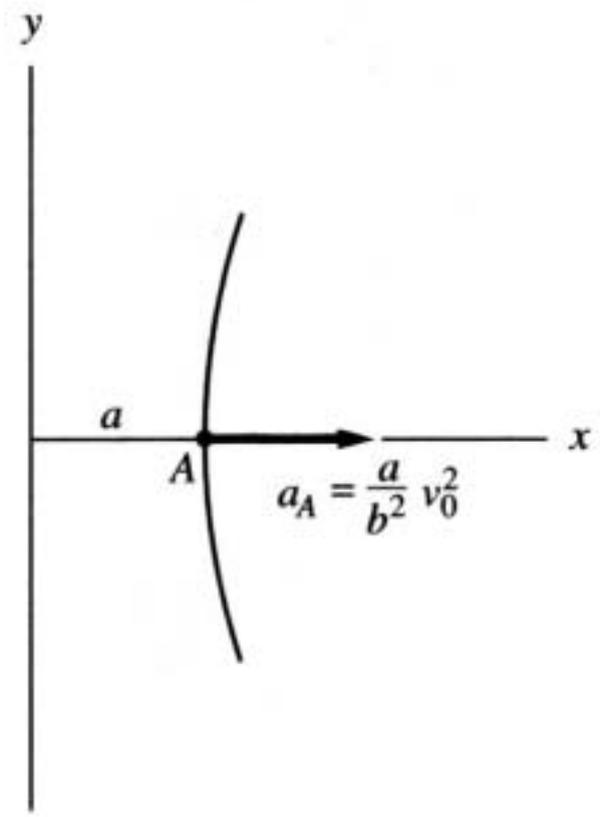
13. 3



13. 4



(a)



(b)

13.3

(1)

□ (R, θ)

- 1) R : OA , r
- 2) θ : x (radian)

□ $(\mathbf{e}_R, \mathbf{e}_\theta)$

- 1) \mathbf{e}_R : , O +
- 2) \mathbf{e}_θ : θ 가 가 , \mathbf{e}_R
- 3)
- 4)
- 5) 1 , ()
- 6) :
- 7) :
- 8) :

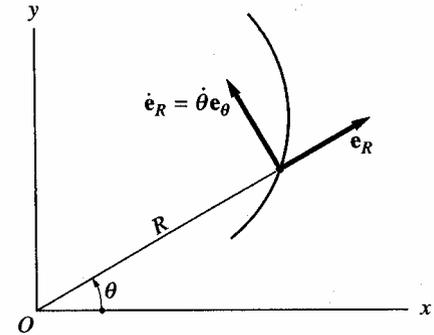
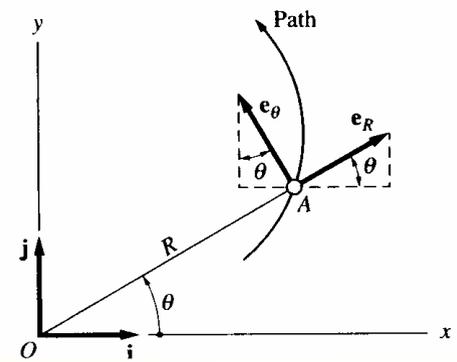
$$\mathbf{e}_R = \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + \sin \theta \mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{e}_\theta = -\sin \theta \mathbf{i} + \cos \theta \mathbf{j}$$

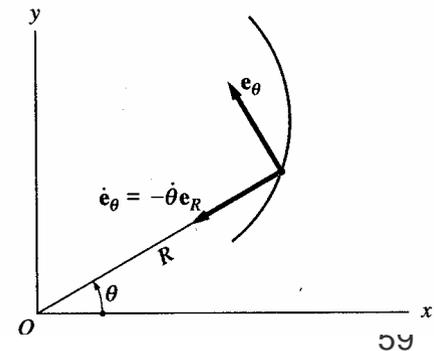
$$\frac{d\mathbf{e}_R}{dt} = (-\sin \theta \mathbf{i} + \cos \theta \mathbf{j})\dot{\theta}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{e}_\theta}{dt} = (-\cos \theta \mathbf{i} - \sin \theta \mathbf{j})\dot{\theta}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{e}}_R = \dot{\theta} \mathbf{e}_\theta \quad \dot{\mathbf{e}}_\theta = -\dot{\theta} \mathbf{e}_R$$



(a)



(2)



1) $\mathbf{r} = R \mathbf{e}_R$

2) $\mathbf{v} = d\mathbf{r}/dt$

$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(R\mathbf{e}_R) = \dot{R}\mathbf{e}_R + R\dot{\mathbf{e}}_R$$

$$\mathbf{v} = v_R \mathbf{e}_R + v_\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta \quad v_R = \dot{R} \quad v_\theta = R\dot{\theta}$$

v_R : , v_θ :



가

$$\mathbf{a} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\dot{R}\mathbf{e}_R + R\dot{\theta}\mathbf{e}_\theta)$$

$$= (\ddot{R}\mathbf{e}_R + \dot{R}\dot{\mathbf{e}}_R) + (\dot{R}\dot{\theta}\mathbf{e}_\theta + R\ddot{\theta}\mathbf{e}_\theta + R\dot{\theta}\dot{\mathbf{e}}_\theta)$$

$$\mathbf{a} = a_R \mathbf{e}_R + a_\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta$$

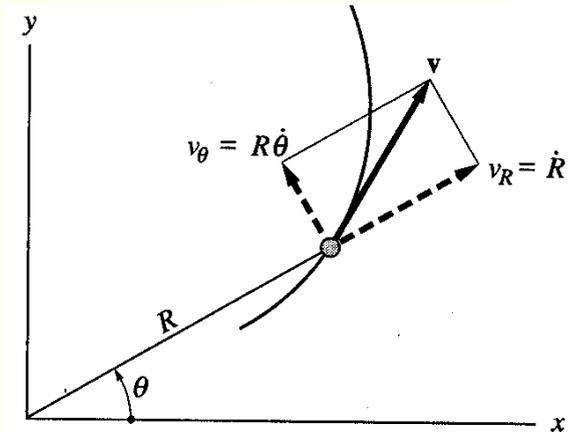
$$a_R = \ddot{R} - R\dot{\theta}^2 \quad a_\theta = R\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{R}\dot{\theta}$$

(가) : R ()

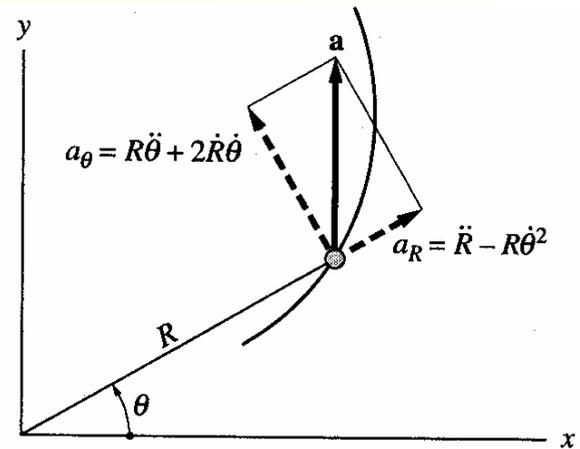
$$\mathbf{v} = R\dot{\theta} \mathbf{e}_\theta$$

$$\mathbf{a} = -R\dot{\theta}^2 \mathbf{e}_R + R\ddot{\theta} \mathbf{e}_\theta$$

$$\mathbf{e}_R = -\mathbf{e}_n, \quad \mathbf{e}_\theta = \mathbf{e}_t$$



(a)



(b)

: (1)

✓

1) A :

2) : (R, θ) , () z

3) : $\mathbf{r} = R \mathbf{e}_R + z \mathbf{e}_z$

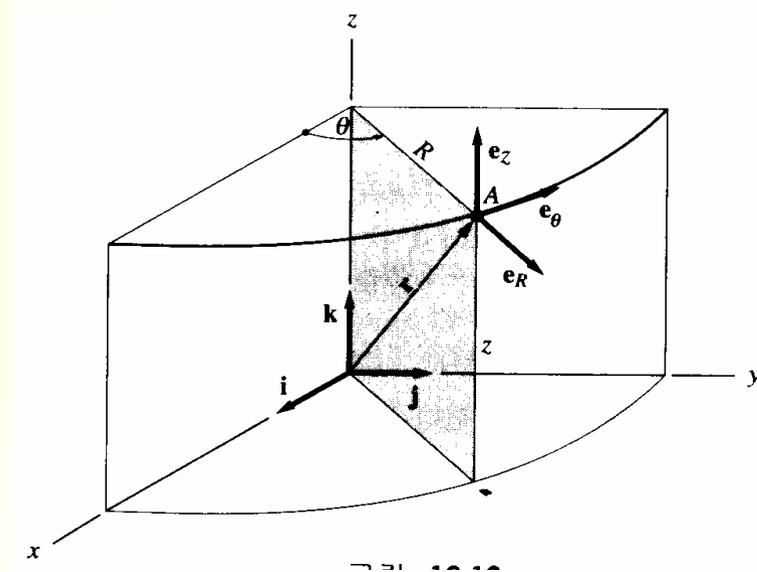
4) $z \mathbf{e}_z$ 가

5) $d\mathbf{k}/dt = 0$

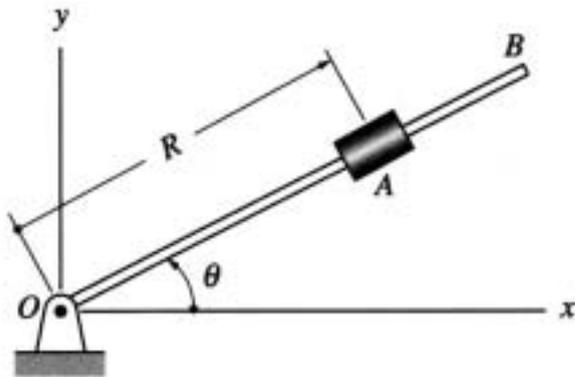
6) 가 :

$$\mathbf{v} = \dot{R} \mathbf{e}_R + R\dot{\theta} \mathbf{e}_\theta + \dot{z} \mathbf{e}_z$$

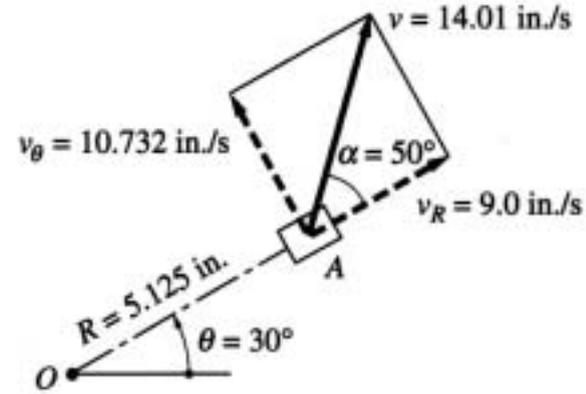
$$\mathbf{a} = (\ddot{R} - R\dot{\theta}^2) \mathbf{e}_R + (R\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{R}\dot{\theta}) \mathbf{e}_\theta + \ddot{z} \mathbf{e}_z$$



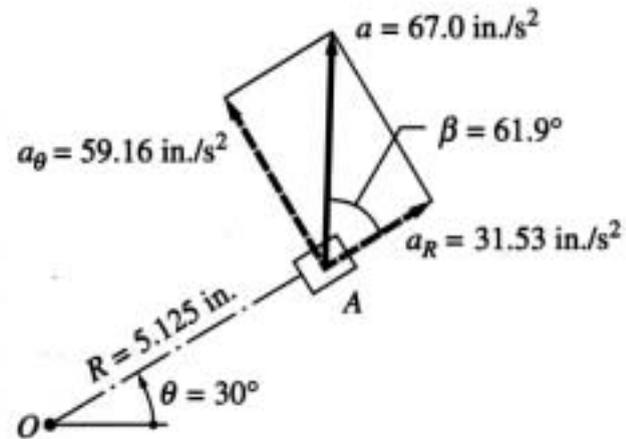
13. 5



(a)

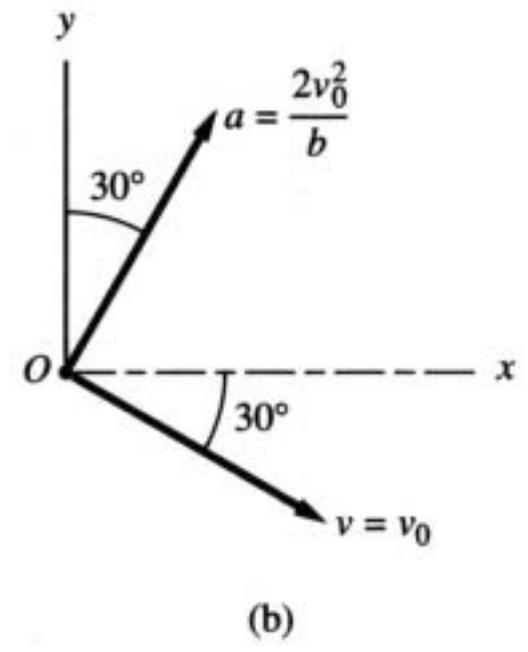
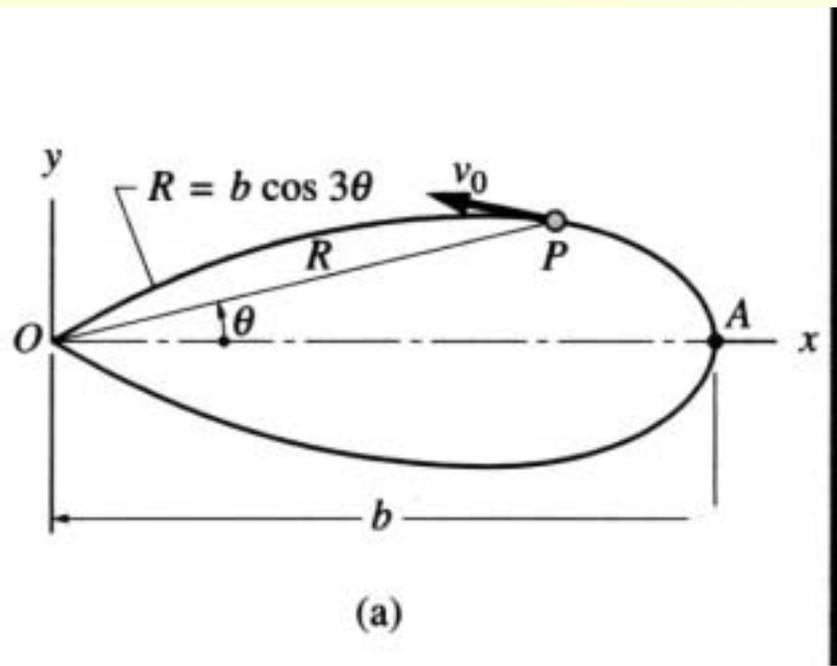


(b)

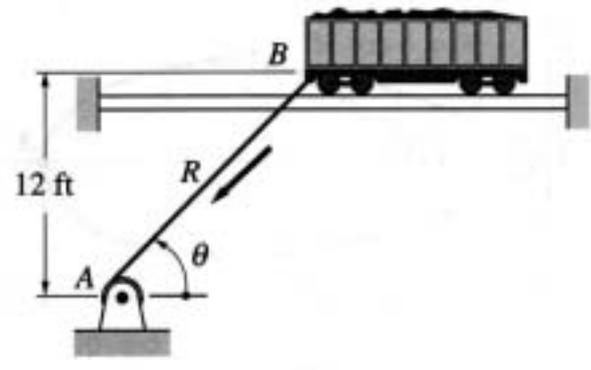


(c)

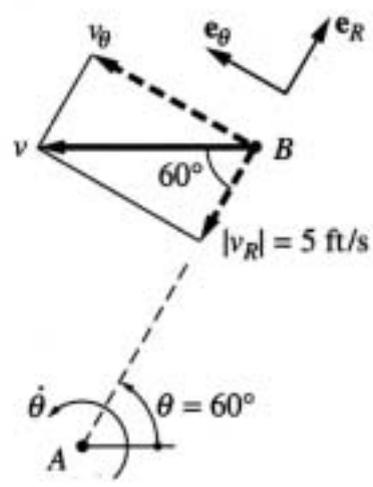
13. 6



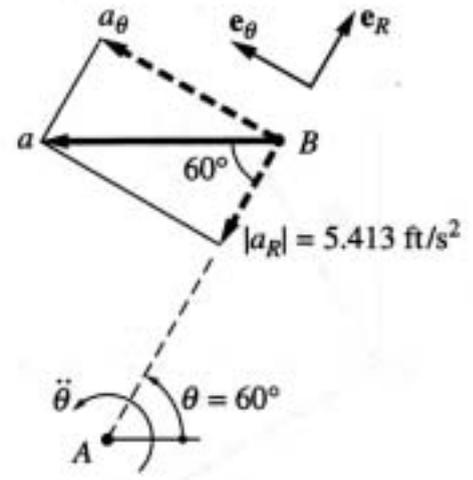
13. 7



(a)

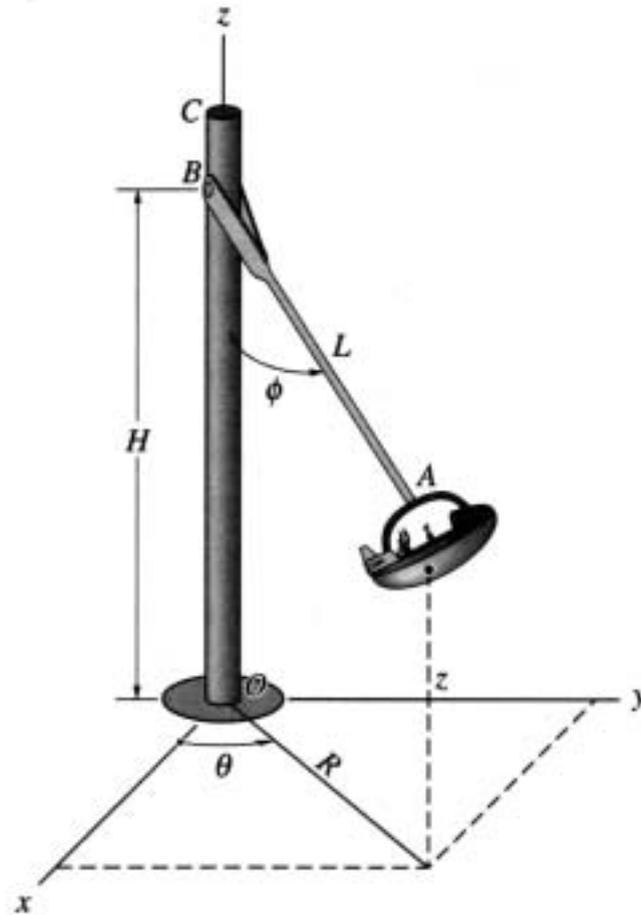


(b)



(c)

13. 8



13.4

□ - 가
✓ 4

- 1) (FBD)
- 2) 가
- 3) -가 (MAD)
- 4) FBD MAD 가

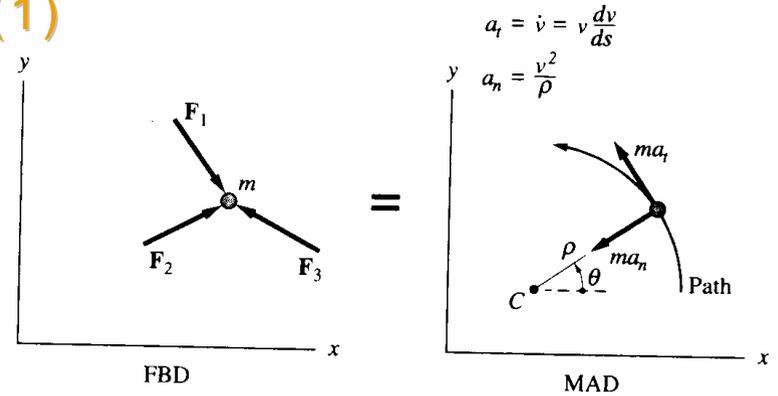
✓ (n-t) :
FBD MAD 가

$$\sum F_n = ma_n \quad \sum F_t = ma_t$$

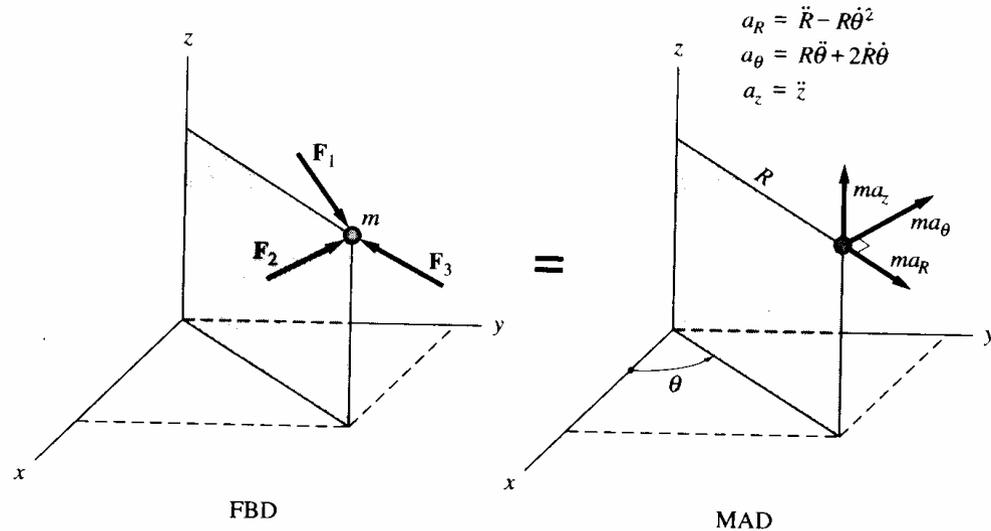
✓ :

$$\sum F_R = ma_R \quad \sum F_\theta = ma_\theta \quad \sum F_z = ma_z$$

(1)

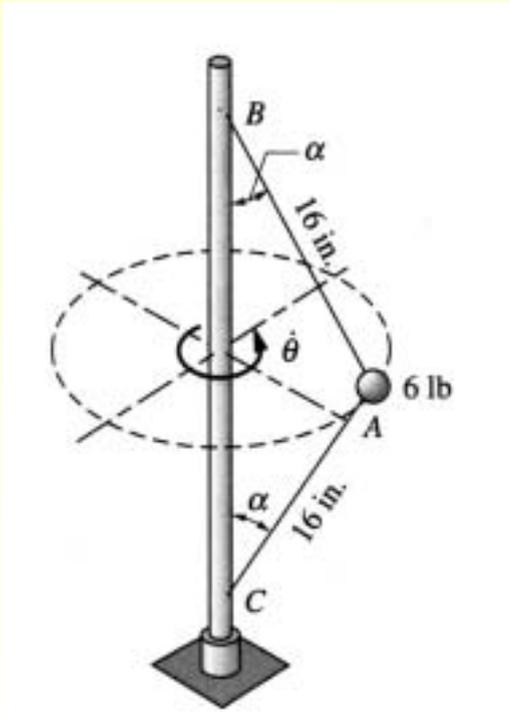


(a) Path (n-t) coordinates

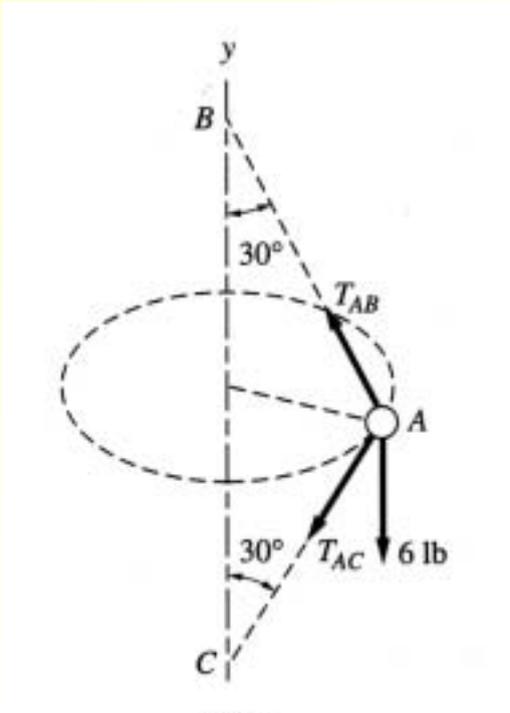


(b) Cylindrical coordinates

13. 9

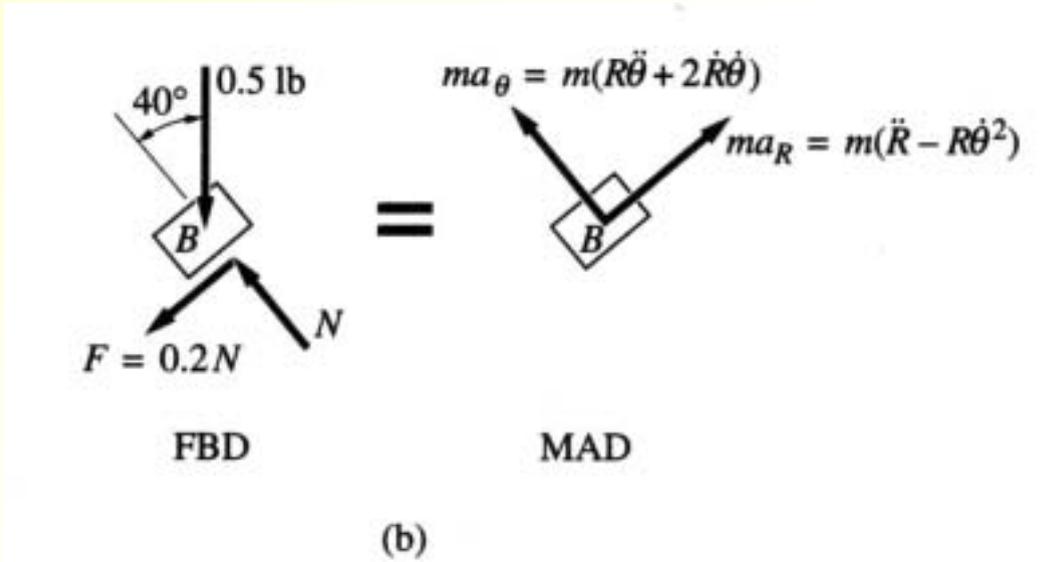
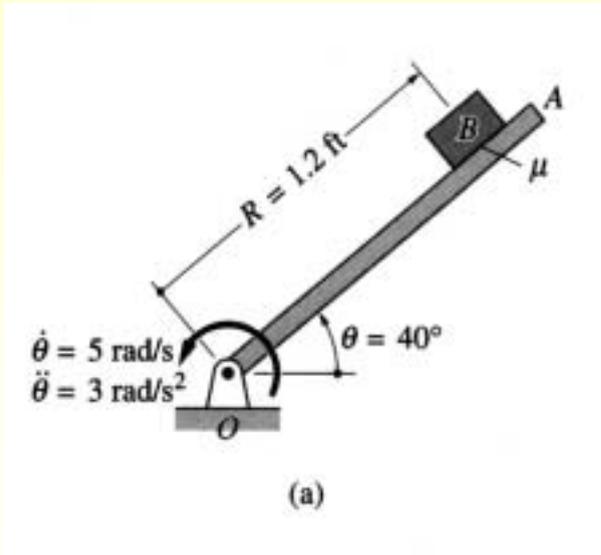


(a)

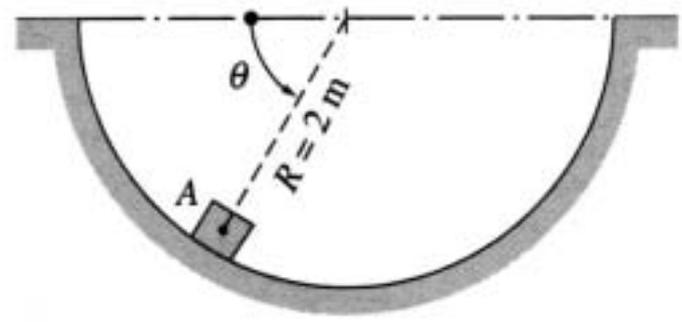


(b)

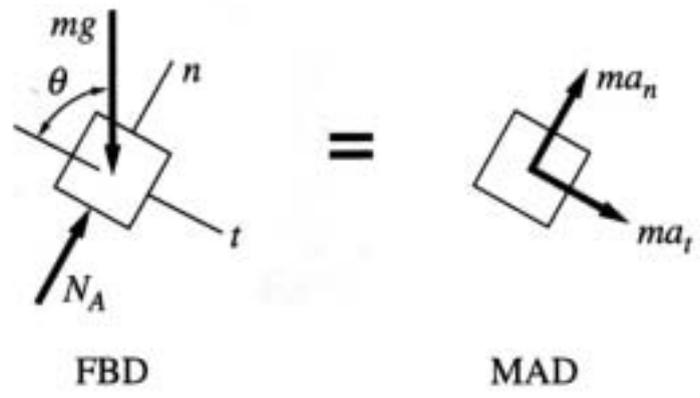
13. 10



13. 11

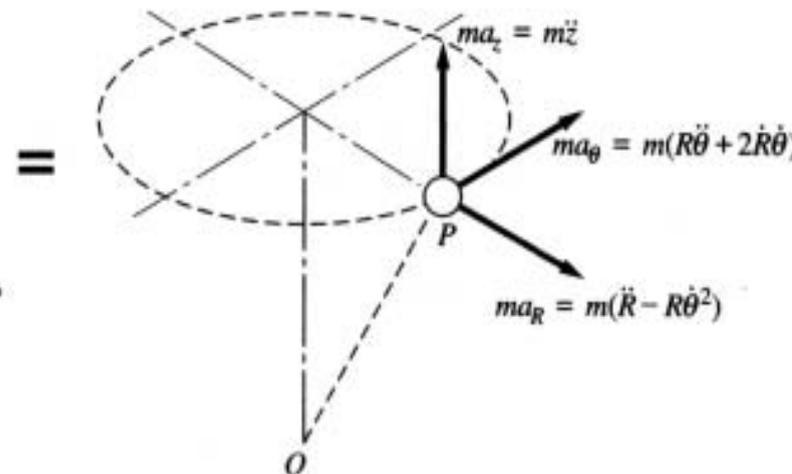
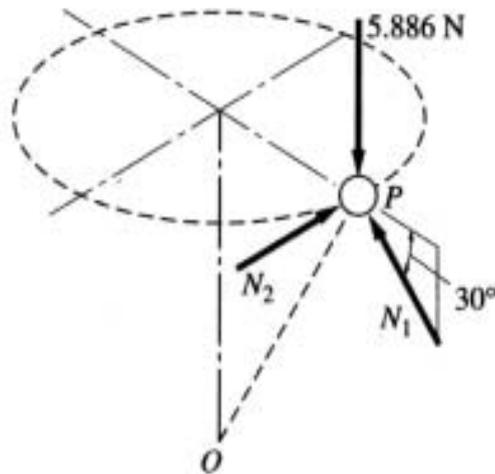
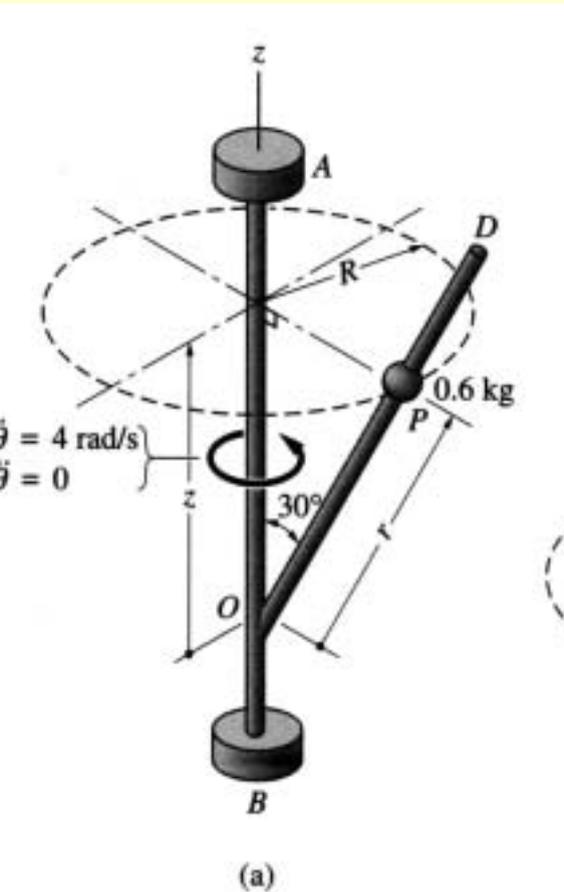


(a)



(b)

13. 12



FBD
(b)

MAD
(c)