

Test for design

機械工程實務 2024 Fu-Ling Yang

System design with clear objective

Linear car motion

M a = Gravity – friction \pm hydro. force

- 1. Make a free-body diagram
- 2. Identify variables in the balance equation
- 3. Identify components likely to build
 - --start with something you're more certain and can quickly realize/modify
- 4. Mark uncertain items/components
 - -- this is what to be discussed as a priority
 - -- discuss by the degree of uncertainty (low-to-high)

Identify your system components

- --Start with a free-body diagram
- --Identify items of certainties (constraints)
- --Mark uncertain items, rank the degree of uncertainty

Gravity force

Basal friction force

Hydrodynamic force

"Design" the uncertain items

Starting from the one with least uncertainty

Make assumptions

Look up/estimate feasible values for ...

• Measure ...

• Simulate ...

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Can't I just cut & try?

- Trial & Error
- Your trial should be a **Designed Test for validation**.
- Observe & analyze for refinement
- Work with a clear logics.

I want to measure the mass of the

car M to formulate
$$M \frac{d\vec{u}}{dt} = \sum \vec{f}$$

I want to measure the strength of the base plate so that it does not deform...

I want to measure the friction coefficient of the bull eye wheels to ...

I want to perform CFD simulation to ...

Start a task with a clear objective

Design your test/task

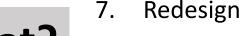
What?

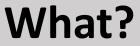
Objective: component vs. system

Obtain data, analyze performance, validation, refine strategy...

How?

- 1. Identify the desired output
- 2. Clarify physical constraints (those you cannot design)
- 3. Pick methodology
- 4. Execute, observed & record
- 5. Analyze & Evaluate
- 6. Data presentation & conclusion





New Objective



Iterations with logically evolved objectives...

I want to measure the friction coefficient of the bull eye wheels to ...

I conduct experiments to measure friction coefficient f

I conduct a second set of experiments to check if f varies with

"How"?

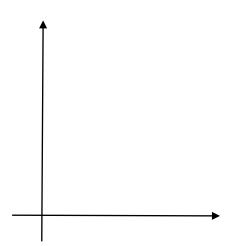
End a task with a conclusion that addresses the objective; so think of your conclusion.

Planning towards conclusion

A task conclusion must address its objective.

A scientific conclusion is preferred.

- --Think of concise statement, with quantitative (qualitative) descriptions.
- --Even better, present your data in view of a plot/table
- --Plan how to obtain the 'values'



What have been done for 'components'

• 風道測試control vol. analysis 估計阻力

D V var?
T Q ? W?

• 風場可視化估計[扇葉] 推力

• 摩擦力 <u>起動</u> 靜摩擦力:滑動 vs 滾動?? 轉彎 "側滑"動摩擦 = 離心力

• 開放風場測試推力

The conclusion from these measurements should reflect the functionality of each component.

Validation as a system?

At system level, recall the starting point:

The balance equation

Ma=gravity- tire friction - hydro. force - braking

Not equal \rightarrow rerun tests?

- → redesign tests?
- → REDESIGN components?
- → invoke control strategy?

Observe and learn from the existing designs. Think, propose, test and debug with logics!

Reminders

- Wind strength decays with the distance from the blower.
- Crosswind may cause lateral sliding/tumbling.



- 機工實驗 Routines/reports are good references.
- Other facility (wind tunnel) may be open upon request but with further safety rules.

Scientific Report

整體性

- 內容表 (附對應頁碼)、字型統一
- 符號要統一!!!!! 也要在第一次出現時定義

科學性

- 具體精簡的論述 (避免太口語化的敘述)
- 力學根據的討論
- 數據呈現的方法(圖、表 支持你的設計力學)
- 要交代計算設定細節、理論分析假設(以別人能重現為原則)
- 改善的勇氣

閱讀性

- 善用字體、大小粗細標線幫助區分內容屬性
- 方程式編號
- 照片、表編號附圖說及目的、元件尺寸
- 内文字和照片内的字大小不要差太多
- 新段落不要在頁底開始