Rotary Encoder High Precision Calibration System for Angle Standard

We developed the automatic calibration system for angle encoders. The system uses the Equal-Division-Averaged method that is one kind of the self-checking method. Both of the reference standard and the object angle encoders are calibrated at the same time against all encoders graduations within only one hour. The resolution and an uncertainty are 0.001 " and approximately ± 0.05 ", respectively. This Equal-Division-Averaged method is hoped to become the national standard method for the calibration of angle encoders.



Automatic high precision calibration system for rotary encoder

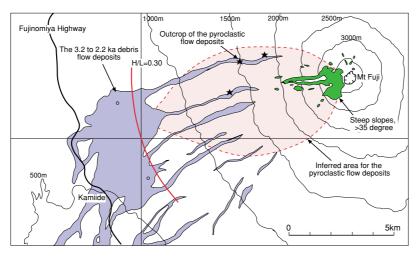
Tsukasa WATANABE Metrology Institute of Japan e-mail : t.watanabe@aist.go.jp AIST Today Vol. 2, No. 9 (2002) 17

Geological Survey and Geoscience

Pyroclastic Flow Hazards at Fuji Volcano

Three basaltic pyroclastic flows were generated during the 3.2-ka, 2.9-ka, and 2.5-ka eruptions of Fuji volcano. These pyroclastic flows came down the west to southwest slopes, and generated lahar fans at the foot of the volcano. The ages of the pyroclastic flows correspond to the stage of explosive summit eruptions. Also, the pyroclastic flows only occurred at the steep summit slopes that exceed 34 degree in angle. So, the pyroclastic flows presumably resulted from avalanching of voluminous pyroclastic materials accumulated on the steeper slopes than the angle of repose.

Takahiro YAMAMOTO Research Center for Deep Geological Environments e-mail: t-yamamoto@aist.go.jp AIST Today Vol. 2, No. 8 (2002) 17



Distribution of the pyroclastic flow deposits in the SW foot of Fuji volcano