

# ⊘npat 日本特許翻訳株式会社

2021年12月9日



# <u>汎用型機械翻訳とドメイン適応型機械翻訳の違い</u>

汎用型機械翻訳: Google翻訳、DeepL、NICT汎用NT、みらい翻訳 ドメイン適応型機械翻訳: ProTranslator (NICT汎用NTや特許NTを対訳でアダプテーション)

【原文】

Pharmacist/designee (i.e. delegated site staff authorized to perform study specific tasks per the "site signature/delegation log") will inspect the content of IP shipment immediately after the receipt.

本事例は、アスカコーポレーション 様との協業による「医薬ドメイン 適応型機械翻訳SciLingual」 を使用させていただきました。

【汎用型Google翻訳】

薬剤師/被指名人(つまり、「サイト署名/委任ログ」に従って調査固有のタスクを実行する権限を与えられた委任サイトスタッフ)は、受領後すぐにIP出荷の内容を検査します。

【汎用型DeepL】

薬剤師/被任命者(「施設の署名/委任記録」に基づいて試験特有の作業を行うことを許可された委任された施設スタッフ)は、IP貨物の受領後直ちに内容物を検査します。

【汎用型NICT汎用NT】

薬剤師/被指名人(すなわち、「サイト署名/委任ログ」に従って試験固有の業務を実施する権限を与えられた委任されたサイトスタッフ)は、受領後直ちにIP発送の内容を検査する。

【汎用型みらい翻訳】

薬剤師/被指名人(つまり、「サイトの署名/委任ログ」ごとに調査固有のタスクを実行する権限を与えられた、委任されたサイトスタッフ)は、受領後速やかにIP出荷の内容を検査する。

【ドメイン適応型 アスカコーポレーションSciLingual】

薬剤師/被指名者(すなわち、「実施医療機関の署名/委任記録」に従って治験特有の業務を遂行する権限を 与えられた委任された実施医療機関の職員)は、受領後直ちに治験薬の発送内容を確認する。

# <u>アダプテーションエンジン構築ステップ⇒統合翻訳環境が必要</u>



訓練・アダプテーション・EBMT



【基本訓練】1 文ずつNMTモデルのパラメタを調整する

- 大雑把には:
  - 入力文を翻訳
  - 参照訳文と比較
  - 翻訳文と参照訳文の違いに応じてNMTのパラメタを更新
  - 以上を大規模に繰り返す(数億回になることもある)

【アダプテーション】 (fine tuning とも言います)

- 訓練済みNMTモデルに、上記訓練を特定分野データで追加
- 訓練済みモデルをベースにするので、比較的少量データで高精度

【EBMT】(NICT開発・2020年10月リリース・詳細未発表)

- 入力文と類似した対訳文をデータベースから検索
- 十分に類似した文があるときには、それを参考に自動翻訳
- 類似文がない場合には、ベースのNMTで自動翻訳
- P17 of 内山将夫. (2021) 自動翻訳技術の概要:なにができるか/できるようになってきているか. 特許情報シンポジウム. https://www2.nict.go.jp/astrec-att/member/mutiyama/pdf/2021-patent-sympo.pdf

# 日英翻訳時の前後処理と文対繰り返し効果

	BLEU	RIBES	SCORE	訳抜け件数	過翻訳件数
前後処理改善後×繰り返し数3	62.2	89.8	70.6	16	6
前後処理改善後×繰り返し数1	59.6	88.1	68.4	14	23
前後処理改善前×繰り返し数3	60.7	88.6	69.2	13	24
前後処理改善前×繰り返し数1	52.5	82.5	61.9	12	117
ベースNMT(特許NT)	45.5	84.2	58.2	34	0

score=sqrt((3\*BLEU\*BLEU+RIBES\*RIBES)/4))

ratio=100\*MT訳文長さ/参照訳長さ

訳抜け判定基準:	ratio<80
過翻訳判定基準:	ratio>150

富士通G06F公報の請求の範囲から作成した4037文対の訓練データと 504文対からなる評価用対訳を用いて、NICT特許NTをベースエンジンと するアダプテーション+EBMTの訓練データを繰り返した文対による効果検 証の実験を行った。以下の結果が得られた。

①英日・日英とも繰り返し3でスコアが2から3ポイント向上し、日英で顕 著なベースNMTの訳抜けはアダプテーション+EBMTエンジンでは半減する。 ②アダプテーション+EBMTエンジンの欠点として、日英では過翻訳が英日 翻訳より出やすい。

③対策:訓練用文対はあらかじめアライメントツールでフィルタリングを行い、訓練データを繰り返した文対(3程度で十分)で訓練する+追加の後処理で改善できることが確認された。(過翻訳件数117件⇒6件まで減少)



# 英日翻訳時の前後処理と文対繰り返し効果

N-504

					11=504
	BLEU	RIBES	SCORE	訳抜け件数	過翻訳件数
前後処理改善後×繰り返し数3	68.3	92.6	75.5	16	2
前後処理改善後×繰り返し数1	64.3	91.2	72.4	15	8
ベースNMT (特許NT)	56.7	88.0	66.1	16	1

score=sqrt((3\*BLEU\*BLEU+RIBES\*RIBES)/4)) ratio=100\*MT訳文長さ/参照訳長さ 訳抜け判定基準: ratio<80 過翻訳判定基準: ratio>150

富士通G06F公報の請求の範囲から作成した 4037文対の訓練データと504文対からなる評価 用対訳を用いて、NICT特許NTをベースエンジンと するアダプテーション + EBMTの訓練データを繰り返 した文対による効果検証の実験を行った。以下の 結果が得られた。

①英日・日英とも繰り返し3でスコアが2から3ポ イント向上し、日英で顕著なベースNMTの訳抜け はアダプテーション+EBMTエンジンでは半減する。



# <u>汎用型エンジンと分野特化型エンジンとドメイン適応型エンジンの精度比較</u>

言語	エンジン	BLEU	RIBES	Score
	NICT日英特許NT+ MTPlus	44.6	83.6	67.5
	NICT adaptation1 (繰り返し20)	61.0	88.9	76.3
	NICT adaptation+EBMT 日英(繰り返し5)	65.3	90.6	79.0
	T-3MT <sup>002</sup>	57.2	87.7	74.6
	Google	40.3	67.2	55.4
	DeepL	27.6	70.5	53.5



## <u>統合翻訳環境への文対繰り返し数を指定UI</u>

### 文対はエクセルなどのファイルからまたは翻訳メモリから取得し、繰り返し効果を考慮したUIが重要。

	対	訳管理			
					でログイン中・・
	メニューへ戻る	エンジン管理へ			
	新規作成 ファイルまたは翻訳メモリから対義 名称	沢を作成します。			
	原文言語	日本語 ✔			
	訳文言語	英語 🖌			
	クライアント	NPAT			
	ビジネスユニット	NPAT_BU01			
	備考				
	文対繰り返し数	○ 1 ○ 2 ● 3			
	ファイルから作成				
	ファイルを選択 選択されていません 翻訳メモリから作成	作成	<b>-</b>		
	ma(スモラガ-57F)及 未選択 ✓	作成			
_				_	
	連結 チェックした対訳を連結して新規対訳	を作成します。 			
	名称		_		
	備考				
		連結			
連結用 # ▼ 名称	作成日時	語 文対数	エラー	作成者	備考
75 <u>606F 4</u>	<u>4000文対繰り返し数3そ</u> 2021年10月08日 j 09:52	aen 10863	- ;	本間 奨	繰り返し3 その 2

### 統合翻訳環境におけるアダプテーションエンジン構築

生成した対訳からアダプテーションエンジンを構築し、構築後、複数エンジンを管理するUIが重要。

対訳管理	対訳サマリー	DocSpread ETS
		アクティブ化するとエンジン選択 メニュープルダウンリストに表示
メニューへ戻る     エンジン管理へ       新規作成 ファイルまたは翻訳メモリから対訳を作成します。       名称     英日4000文対_4/4pmc       原文言語     日本語 マ       訳文言語     英語 マ       クライアント     NPAT	メニューへ戻る     対訳管理へ戻る     対訳削除       #     85       名称     英日4000文対_4件pmc       言語     ja、en       対訳文対数     9462       作成者     本間 奨	されるようになる ビジネスユニット NPAT_BU01[4630]▼
ビジネスユニット 備考 文対繰り返し数 ファイルから作成 ファイルを選択 選択されていません 翻訳メモリから作成 英日4000文対 ・ 作成	14.5	<sup>翻訳メモリ3</sup> 日美 <sup>HM</sup> がi <sup>54</sup> 4000文刻 (#59) (ad3)(enja) 書き込み用の <sup>3</sup> je英日4000文刻_4ffpmc(#59) (xd4)(pae) アダプテーションエンジン管理
1分程度で対訳リス トに生成 調調 ** 谷 (前日時 語 文)歌 エラ- 。 85  器(4000文対 4年 2021年13月11日) jaen 9462 -	パースエンジン     汎用NT マ       アダプテーション種類     アダプテーション+EBMT マ       備考     (作成)	メニューへ戻る 対訳管理へ アクティブ化 下のリストで選択したエンジンをアクティブ化します。 アクティブ化
		「 、完了 <sup>#P0F4%(k</sup> Foujzhou #P0F43% アクティブ化する 契約エンジン数(4) P0F4ブエンジン数(4)
		252名称 作成日時 種別 言語 パースエンジェンジン 作成者 ステータス BLEU/ 儒者 54000文対 4件pmc 05:42 54000文対 4件pmc 2021年11月17日 A+EBMT jaen generalNT 4 本閣 東 ACTIVE 7/954/86.9 54000文対 4件pmc 2021年11月17日 A+EBMT enja generalNT 3 本閣 東 ACTIVE 66.8/92.1 780.8

### <u>統合翻訳環境から出力されたxliff⇒ポストエディット→翻訳メモリ</u>

ビジネスユニット NPAT_BU01[4630] ✔	
翻訳エンジン ej英日4000文対_4件pmc(#58)(ad3)(enja)	-
入力言語 英語 🗸 出力言語 日本語 🗸	
翻訳メモリ1 TM_英日4000文対[1674939] 🗸 🗸 🗸	write 🗹
翻訳メモリ2 TM_なし    ✔	write 🗆
翻訳メモリ3 TM_なし 🗸	write 🗆
書き込み用の用語ベースは1つのみです。	
用語ベース(エディター用)1 TB_なし	✓ write □
用語ベース(エディター用)2	~
用語ベース(エディター用)3	~
用語ベース (MT用) TBMT_なし 🗸	
ファイルを選択 pmc_agectsheet.pdf 確認	2

•	フィルター原文	7ィルター 訳文	=		フィルターをクリア	CAT		
1	स्टर्स What Is Personalized Medicine?	arx-ya 【オーダーメイド医療とは?	×	<u>59</u>		1	Personalized medicine may 1 be considered an extension of traditional approaches to	01 個別化医療は、疾患を理解 し治療するための従来のアプ ローチの延長と考えることがで きる。
2	Personalized medicine is the tailoring of medical treatment to the individual characteristics of each patient.	個別化医療は、個々の患者の特性に合わせて医療を調整する ことである。	×	33	Q	2	understanding and treating disease. Personalized medicine may be considered an	MT 個別化医療は、疾患を理解 し治療するための従来のアプ
3	The approach relies on scientific breakthroughs in our understanding of how a person's unique molecular and genetic profile makes them susceptible to certain diseases.	このアプローチは、個人のユニークな分子的および遺伝的プロファ イルがどのようにして特定の疾患に感受性を与えるかについての 我々の理解における科学的プレークスルーに依存している。	×	59		L	extension of traditional approaches to understanding and treating disease.	0.5度95200000000000000000000000000000000000
4	This same research is increasing our ability to predict which medical treatments will be safe and effective for each patient, and which ones will not be.	この同じ研究によって、それぞれの患者にとって安全で効果的な 治療とそうでない治療を予測する能力が向上しています。	×	52				
5	Personalized medicine may be considered an extension of traditional approaches to understanding and treating disease.	個別化医療は、疾患を理解し治療するための従来のアプローチ の延長と考えることができる。	•	74	2			
6	Equipped with tools that are more precise, physicians can select a therapy or treatment protocol based on a patient's molecular profile that may not only minimize harmful side effects and ensure a more successful outcome, but can also help contain costs compared with a "trial-and-error" approach to disease treatment.	より正確なツールを備えているため、医師は患者の分子プロファイ ルに基づいて治療法や治療プロトコルを選択することができます。 これにより、有害な副作用を最小限に抑え、より良好な結果を 確実に得られるだけでなく、疾患治療に対する「試行錯誤」アプ ローチと比較してコストを抑えることもできます。	×	42	Ø			
7	Personalized medicine has the potential to change the way we think about, identify and manage health problems.	個別化医療は、私たちが健康問題について考え、特定し、管理 する方法を変える可能性があります。	•	<u>81</u>	Q			
8	It is already having an exciting impact on both clinical research and patient care, and this impact will grow as our understanding and technologies improve.	すでに臨床研究と患者ケアの両方に大きな影響を与えており、 私たちの理解と技術が向上するにつれて、この影響は大きくなり ます。	×	<u>68</u>	Q			
9	Personalized Medicine Is Impacting Patient Care in Many Diseases.	個別化医療は多くの疾患の患者ケアに影響を与えている。	×	<u>45</u>				
10	For Example	例.	x	<u>43</u>				
11	in Breast Cancer:	乳癌:	x	<u>48</u>		Per	sonalized medicine may be	e considered an extension
12	One of the earliest and most common examples of personalized medicine came in trastuzumab.	個別化医療の最も初期のかつ最も一般的な例は、トラスツズマ ブであった。	×	51			traditional approaches to u sease.	nderstanding and treating
13	About 30% of patients with breast cancer have a form that over-expresses a protein called HER2, which is not responsive to standard therapy.	乳がん患者の約30%は、標準治療に反応しないHER2と呼ばれ るタンパク質を過剰発現している。	×	<u>48</u>		作成 更親	名: 英日4000文対 戊日: 17.11.2021 5:37, honma (漢 斤日: 17.11.2021 5:37, honma (漢 データ	

ポストエディットしたセグメントを確定 (ctrl+Enter) ⇒セグメントを確定→翻訳メモリへ文対追加⇒前頁でエンジン構築⇒次の 事前翻訳済みxliffが学習効果でより高精度なMT訳が挿入される。

### 事例:電子写真の特定ドメイン6750文対によるjbmia\_6750エンジン構築(ベースエンジン特許NT)

### 電子写真ドメイン6750文対⇒管理画面「翻訳メモリ管理」から翻訳メモリとして登録



本事例は、JBMIA (一般社団法人 ビジネス 機械・情報システム産業協会)工業所有権 専門委員会/機械翻訳WG様との協業によ る「電子写真ドメイン適応型機械翻訳」の翻 訳結果を使用させていただきました。

参加企業(50音順) キヤノン株式会社 コニカミノルタ株式会社 セイコーエプソン株式会社 富士フイルム知財情報リサーチ株式会社 ブラザー工業株式会社 京セラドキュメントソリューションズ株式会社 ScienBiziP Japan株式会社 東芝テック株式会社 富士フイルムビジネスイノベーション株式会社 リコーテクノリサーチ株式会社 (以上10社)

### 日英翻訳:評価文49文対によるエンジン比較

### 評価文対49による評価結果: ibmia 6750のスコア=90.8>特許NTスコア62.9>JBMIA adaptation+EBMT 59.6 でibmia 6750が最も良好な結果となった。 **RIBES SCORE** ibmia adaptation+EBMT MT訳 BLEU RIBES SCORE 参照訳 少量 ibmia 6750 MT訳

### A typical exposure device includes a housing and various optical elements accommodated in the ousing. An image forming section 10M that forms a magenta image includes a photoreceptor 11M, a charging The i

unit 12M, an exposure unit 13M, a developing unit 14M, a primary transfer roller 15M as a primary transfer means, and a cleaning section 16M. As illustrated in Fig. 10, the auxiliary gear 240 has an outside diameter D240, and the planet gear 30 has As s

in outside diameter D30. As illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the sheet feed device 200 includes a sheet feed section 210, a sheet As shr As instanted in Figs. 2 and 2, the sheet read vertice 200 includes a sheet read sector 210, a sheet conveyance sector 220, a communication section 230, and a controller 240. As the photosensitive drum 14 is rotated clockwise in Fig. 2, the charging roller 41 in contact with the surface of the photosensitive drum 14 is subdraftarely rotated counterclockwise in FiG. 2. By this transfer, the yellow toner image is formed on the conveyance belt 105.

Even in a case where the cover member 31 is closed before the acquisition of the light amount data.

Even

Even in a case where the cover memory as to use to be the acquisition on the light amount data, when the cover memory as to performed, it is required to close the cover member 31 and the light amount determination processing is not performed, it is required to close the cover member 31 and the light amount data is acquired again. Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating a main part of an entire control system provided in the image forming FIG. 2.

system according to the present embodiment. Fig. 7 is an explanatory diagram illustrating a display example of a buffer sheet discharge setting screen FIG.

ing to an embodiment of the present inve

For example, the image processing section 30 applies tone correction on the basis of tone correction data (a tone correction table) under the control of the controller 100. However, only a small amount of toner is consumed in a situation in which printing is repeatedly

performed with a low coverage ratio (ratio of printed pixels relative to the total number of pixels in one

In continuous sheet printers, generally an image called eye mark is formed separately from a content. In a c In such a state, in the arm 6, the fourth end portion 62 is located higher than the third end portion 61. In this In the optical scanning device 4 of the present embodiment, since the wavelengths of the light beam Bc corresponding to the cvan and the light beam Bm corresponding to the magenta are equal to each other In the drums 11C and 11M become equal to each other.

printer, but the printer 220 may be a color printer of another type or a monochrome printer

Similarly, the bearing holder 38b of the primary transfer roller 6b is supported by the second step pit of 1. Similarly, the bearing holder 38b of the primary transfer roller 6b is slidably supported by the second stepped rib

beang moder soo to the primary variants what are been as a threshold value to the signal intensity of solidable manner. Such an abnormality signal detecting section 102b provides a threshold value to the signal intensity of each signal, and when each signal is outside of the threshold value, the abnormality of detects an abnormality in the operating unit that has issued the signals or in the portion where the detecting unit to the detecting section 200 for the portion of the detecting sections. each splat, and when teach splats to use to the portion or value range, it detects the advortantially of detects splat, and when teach splats to use the original or the portion value range, it detects the advortantially of detection that has generated the signal or the portion which each of the detecting sections  $\frac{1}{5}$  16.53 that has issued the signals or in the portion where the detecting unit the operating using is provided. S1 to S3 that has generated the signal is provided.

The uncummentant surface or each photosensitive drum 3D1s uniformly and positively charged by a corresponding charging device SF and is then exposed by the laser scanning unit S2. The controller 10 stops the re-conveyance of the continuous sheet S while leaving the fixing nip N released, and warms up the fixing section 80 by rotating the fixing belt 81b and heating the fixing belt 81b.

The conveyance rollers 31B and 31C are disposed on the sheet conveyance paths 30B and 30C,

The developing roller 51 of the developing device 50 is thus spaced from the photosensitive drum 41. Thus, the developing roller 51 of the developing device 50 is separated from the photosensitive drum 41. The elastic member 110 is extendable in a direction in which the insertion member 102 is inserted (a direction in which the first through hole 91 and the second through hole 86 are aligned, and a vertical

he fixing device 100 includes a heating member 110, a fixing roller 120, and a pressure roller 130 as an The fixing device 100 includes a heating member 110, a fixing roller 120, and a pressure roller 130 as an example of

emperature sensor 130 to the CPU 601.

sheet election trav T3.

The present invention relates to an image forming system and a control program.

the loaded-reading platen glass 162 and stored in the housing 52.

The sheet conveyance section 90 includes conveyance rollers 92 and sheet election rollers 93. The sheet feed section 3 is positioned below a movable cam 110.

The slope member 4 guides the lower end of the pressing members 271 to the topmost part of a corresponding one of the cams 31 in attachment of the fixing unit 2 to the main body 10.

The temperature sensor 135 is provided at the inside of the apparatus body 11, and detects an internal emperature of the apparatus body 11.

The transfer section 13 transfers the toner image formed on the photosensitive drum onto the sheet Thereafter, upon lapse of the fourth period T4 from timing t7, the controller 100 ends the toner-supply suspension, that is, the controller 100 controls the transfer roller moving mechanism TM to contact the

leveloping roller 54 to the photosensitive drum 51 (e.g., timing t8). Therefore to prevent a temperature increase of the drum unit, it is required to keen the cooling fan

Therefore, to prevent a temperature increase of the unit internet in temperature to keep the cooling fail activated for a while after the ending of the image formation processing. Thus, image forming conditions (200 mm/s, 165属C, and 1850 V) corresponding to the paper type

Thus, the toner image is fixed to the sheet P, printing is complete.

Thus, the closer image is includ to use sitest - printing is complete. When image data is entered from a host device such as a personal computer, first, by the charging devices 2a to 2d, the surfaces of the photosensitive drums 1a to 1d are electrostatically charged uniformly, next by the exposure devices 1, light is radiated according to image data so that, on the photosensitive drums 1a to 1d, electrostatic latent images corresponding to the image data are formed.

contact a sheet S held by the sheet ejection tray 102A.

	50.0	
特許NT MT訳	BLEU	
exposure apparatus typically includes a housing and various optical elements disposed in the housing.	54.2	
image forming unit 10M that forms a magenta image includes a photoconductor 11M, a charging unit 12M, an sure unit 13M, a developing unit 14M, a primary transfer roller 15M serving as a primary transfer unit, and a ning unit 16M.	74.3	
hown in FIG. 10, the auxiliary gear 240 has an outer radius D240, and the planetary gear 30 has an outer radius	51.4	
hown in FIG. 1 and 2, the sheet feeding device 200 includes a sheet feeding unit 210, a sheet conveying unit a communication unit 230, and a control unit 240.	44.7	
en the photosensitive drum 14 rotates in the clockwise direction in FIG. 2, the charging roller 41 in contact with surface of the photosensitive drum 14 is driven to rotate in the counterclockwise direction in FIG. 2.	56.4	
his transfer, a Y-color toner image is formed on the conveying belt 105.	47.2	
n if the cover member 31 is closed before the acquisition of the light amount data, when the cover member 31 is ned after the acquisition of the light amount data, the closing of the cover member 31 is requested without zuting the light amount determination processing, and the light amount data is acquired again.	71.9	
2 is a diagram illustrating a main part of the entire control system included in the image forming system ording to the present embodiment.	75.4	
7 is an explanatory diagram showing a display example of a buffer sheet discharge setting screen according to imbodiment of the present invention.	85.9	
example, the image processing unit 30 performs tone correction based on tone correction data (tone correction e) under the control of the control unit 100.	51.1	
vever, only a small amount of toner is consumed when printing continues at a low print ratio (the ratio of the ber of print pixels to the total number of pixels in one page).	49.5	
continuous paper printer, an image called an eye mark is generally formed separately from content. is state, the fourth end portion 62 of the arm 6 is positioned above the third end portion 61.	0.0 45.2	
te optical scanning device 4 of the present embodiment, since the wavelengths of the light beam Bc esponding to cyan and the light beam Bm corresponding to magenta are the same (670mm), the light diameters oth the light beams Bc, Bm on the surfaces of the photosensitive drum 110; 111M are the same.	58.9	
cessing of image data received from the image forming apparatus 100 and an external personal computer) (not trated) connected to the image forming apparatus 100 and a communication network is also included.	36.2	

Utility and F14 and F14 decline equal to each other. Included is processing image data accepted from an external device (e.g., a personal computer) (not Processing of image data received from the image forming apparatus 100 and an external personal con

68.0

0.0

45.3

72.9

20.3

28.

58.2

57.3

37.3

67.5

49.

60.1

100.0

51.1

68.3

33.9

33.5

55.

58.

86.1

66.1

47.0

57.5

26.

39.9

38.3

69.0

27.0

18.8

55.5

58.8

49.7

19.2

93.

93.

96.

96.2

80.2

82.1

91.

51.8

89.6

96.9

84.5

89.0

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92.6

77.3

46.

62.9

88.2

Included is processing image data accepted rown an externat tension expect, a per sum composition of the image forming apparatus 100 and a communication network is also included. Next, each primary transfer roller 64 transfers the developer image onto an outer circumferential surface of the intermediate transfer roller 64 transfers the developer image of the corresponding photosensitive drum 41 onto the outer peripheral surface of the intermediate transfer bet 63 from the circumferential surface of the corresponding photosensitive drum 41 onto the outer peripheral surface of the fintermediate transfer bet 63 from the circumferential surface of the corresponding photosensitive drum 41 onto the outer peripheral surface of the fintermediate transfer bet 63.

Note that according to the present embodiment, the printer 220 is described as a tandem-type color In the embodiment, a case where the printer unit 220 is a so-called tandem type color printer will be described as an example.

Note that until the controller 100 receives a print instruction, the controller 100 continues the toner-supply suspension, that is, the developing roller 54 is kept separated from the photosensitive drum 51. that is, the developing roller 54 remains separated from the photosensitive drum 51.

the bearing holder 38 c of the primary transfer roller 6 is supported by the third step rib 52, and the bearing holder 38 d of the primary transfer roller 6 is supported by the fourth step rib 53, respectively in a clickle manner and the bearing holder 38 d of the primary transfer roller 6 is slidably supported by the fourth stepped rib 52, and the bearing holder 38 d of the primary transfer roller 6 is slidably supported by the fourth stepped rib 52, and the bearing holder 38 d of the primary transfer roller 6 is slidably supported by the fourth stepped rib 53.

The adjustment member is arranged at an outlet port of the air path, branches the air flowing through The adjusting member is disposed at a blow-out port of the air branches air flowing through the air passage into a The adjusting memory is a managed a an outer point of the an passage must be interesting and a direction on the adjusting memory point of the and adjusts an amount of air flowing in and adjusts volume of the air that are flowing toward each of the directions. The incumferential surface of each photosensitive drum 5D is uniformly and positively charged by a The peripheral surface of each photosensitive drum 5D is uniformly positively charged by the corresponding charger 5E and then exposed by the laser scanning unit 5S. The controller 10 stops the re-conveyance of the continuous sheet S while releasing the fixing nip N, rotates the fixing belt 81b, and heats the fixing belt 81b to warm up the fixing unit 80.

The conveying rollers 31B, 31C are disposed on the sheet conveying path 30B, 30C.

The elastic member 110 is stretchable in an insertion direction of the insertion member 102 (a direction in which the first through-hole 91 and the second through-hole 86 are arranged, a vertical direction in FIG. 6).

The first drum contact surface 118A is closer to the opening 22A than the second drum contact surface The first drum contact surface 118A is closer to the opening 118B than the second drum contact surface 22A.

example of a pressure member. The guide grooves 125 and the guide rails 171 are configured to guide the slider 107 to move back and The guide groove 125 and the guide rail 171 are configured to guide the slider 107 in the front-rear direction.

forh along the front-rear direction. The image forming apparatus 3 includes an image input unit 11 having an automatic document feeder (ADF-Auto IADF) 12, and a display operation part 13. The image forming apparatus 3 includes an image input unit 11 having an automatic document feeder (ADF-Auto Document feeder) 12 and a display operation unit 13. The image generation unit 13 Direcules an optical system including mirrors, lenses, and the like, and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like, and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like, and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like, and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like, and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like, and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like and a reading The image generation unit 31 Direcules and the like and a tradition of the like and the like and a tradition of the like and th

The interface 605 transmits a signal received from the color misregistration detection sensor 400 and the Interface 605 sends signals received from color shift detection sensor 400 and temperature sensors 130 to the CPU601.

temperature structs are only only closes the image forming section 20 to form and fix a toner image on a sheet fed in the main body unit 200, the image forming section 20 forms and fixes a toner image on a sheet fed from the from the sheet feed tray T1 or the sheet feed tray T2 based on image data generated from PDL data or image data generated by the image reading section 17, and conveys the set subjects to fixing to a minimation generated by the image reading section 17, and conveys the set subjects to fixing to a immating data generated by the image reading section 17, and conveys the set subjects to fixing to a immating data generated by the image reading section 17, and conveys the fixed backnage tray

sheet ejection tray 13. The outside diameter D40 of the auxiliary gear 40 is smaller than the outside diameter D30 of the planet. The outer radius D40 of the auxiliary gear 40 is smaller than the outer radius D30 of the planetary gear 30.

TECHNICAL FIELD The present invention relates to an image forming system and a control program. The reading unit 53 and the CCD unit 54 are arranged below the conveyed-reading platen glass 161 and The reading unit 53 and the CCD unit 54 are disposed below the feeding-reading platen glass 161 and the

placement-reading platen glass 162 and are housed in the housing 52.

The sconary control and 60 are provided with back sections 56a and 69b at positions facing the scanners follo and scanner follow factor and the notating duct follow respectively, across the sheet conveyance path 42b. The secondary controller 200 can read until image data stored in the image memory 416. The second control unit 200 can read out image data stored in the image memory 416.

The sheet conveying unit 90 includes a conveying roller 92 and a sheet discharge roller 93.

The abset concerning and its disposed below the movable can fill a since usualize the fill of the state feed of the state of the movable can fill of the slope member 4 guides the lower end of the pressing member 271 to the upper surface position of the can 31.

The temperature sensor 135 is disposed inside the apparatus main body 11 and detects the internal temperature of the apparatus main body 11.

The transfer unit 13 transfers the toner image formed on the photosensitive drum onto a sheet. After that, when the fourth period IF elapses from the time 14, the control device 100 ends the toner supply st that is, the control device 100 brings the developing roller 54 into contact with the photosensitive drum 51 (for

example, the time t8). Therefore, in order to prevent the temperature of the drum unit from rising, it is necessary to operate the cooling

Therefore, in objecter to prevent the temperature of the dama much hold single, it is necessary to operate the coming fan for a while even after the image forming process is completed. Thus, the image forming condition (200mm/s, 165 属C, 1850 V. corresponding to the paper type classification is

As a result, the toner image is fixed to the sheet P, and printing is completed. When an image is input from a host device such as a personal computer, first, the surfaces of the photosenstive drums 1 as 1 as dre endirority charged by the chargers 2 to 2 d, and then the photosenstive drums 1 as 1 as 1 are irradiated with light by the exposure devices 5 in accordance with the image to form electrostatic latent images in accordance with the image on the photosensitive drums CA.

When the sheet contact plate 105 is located at the protruding position, the sheet contact plate 105 can 🛛 The sheet abutting plate 105 can abut against the sheet S held on the discharge tray 102A when the sheet abutting

plate 130 is at the protruding position. 平均 49.6 93. 66.1 Typically, an exposure device includes a housing and various optical elements disposed in the housing. 63.0 The image forming unit 10M that forms a magenta image includes a photoconductor 11M, a charging unit 12M, an 97.2 80.6exp osure unit 13M, a developing unit 14M, a primary transfer roller 15M serving as a primary transfer unit, and a cleaning 74.3 64.9 As illustrated in FIG. 10, the auxiliary gear 240 has an outer radius D240, and the planetary gear 30 has an outer radius 94. 54.4 60.3 As illustrated in FIG. 1 and 2, the sheet feeding device 200 includes a sheet feeding unit 210, a sheet conveying unit 220. 92.6 56.0 communication unit 230, and a controller 240. 66.3 As the photosensitive drum a concentration of the clockwise direction in FIG. 2, the charging roller 41 that is in contact with 66.3 As the photosensitive drum 14 is driven to rotate in the counterclockwise direction in FIG. 2. 61.6by transferring the toner image, a yellow toner image is formed on the conveyance belt 105. 89.5 52.4 92.2 60.9 Even if the cover 31 is closed before the light quantity data is acquired, if the cover 31 is opened after the light quantity 19.0 93.5

97.2

95.5

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86.1

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97.6

52.6

81.4 68.4

94.0

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94.1

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91.5

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92.0

95.8

89.4

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93.1

80.2

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76.2

82.8

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80.8

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93.9

73.9

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35.4

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31.4

54.0

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60.8

52.1

19.5

21.7

57.0

62.3

33.1

31.6

平均 45.6

71.9 The exposure device typically includes a housing and various optical elements disposed in the housing.

**80.6**exposure unit 13M, a developing unit 14M, a primary transfer roller 15M as a primary transfer means, and a

cleaning section 16M. 67.4 % illustrated in FIG. 4, the auxiliary gear 240 has an outside D240 D240, and the planet gear 30 has an outside diameter D30.

67.8<sup>A</sup>s illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the sheet feed device 200 includes a sheet feed section 210, a sheet conveyance

673 section 201, a communication section 201, and a controller 204, a lister term automatical and account of the section 201, a single controller 204, and a list to trade of controller 204, and a list to trade of control in FIG. 2, the charging roller 41 in contact with the surface of 700 pt his transfer, the yeal or trade single 105 more on the sheet convergence bell 105.

Even in a case where the cover member 31 is closed before the acquisition of the light amount data, when the

564 FIG. 7 is an explanatory diagram illustrating a display example of a buffer sheet discharge setting screen according to an embodiment of the present invention.

80.4 For example, the image processing section 30 applies tone correction on the basis of tone correction data (a tone correction table) under the control of the controller 100.

owever, only a small amount of toner is consumed in a situation in which printing is repeatedly performed with a

In the optical scanning device 4 of the present embodiment, since the wavelengths of the light beam Bc corresponding to the cvan and the light beam Bm corresponding to the magenta are equal to each other (670nm).

63.0 Included is processing image data accepted from an external device (e.g. a personal computer) (not shown)

62.5. Next, each primary transfer roller 64 transfers the developer image onto an outer circumferential surface of the

59.7 the printer 220 may be a color printer of another type or a monochrome printer. Note that according to the present embodiment, the printer 220 is described as a tandem-type color printer, but the printer 220 may be a color printer.

another type of a monochronic primer. ote that until the controller 100 receives a print instruction, the controller 100 continues the toner-supply uspension, that is, the developing roller 54 is kept separated from the photosensitive drum 51.

Similarly, the bearing holder 6b of the primary transfer roller 38b is supported by the second step rib 51, the

of the primary transfer roller 38d is supported by the fourth step rib 53, respectively in a slidable manner.

74.6 bearing holder 6c of the primary transfer roller 38c is supported by the third step rib 52, and the bearing holder 6d

Such an abnormality signal detecting section 102b provides a threshold value to the signal intensity of each signal, 49.2 and when each signal is outside of the threshold value range, it detects the abnormality of the operating section that has generated the signal or the portion in which each of the detecting sections 31 to 35 that has generated

39. Sinto a direction toward the conveyance path and a direction toward the developing device, and adjusts volume of the air that are flowing toward each of the directions.

49.6The conveyance rollers 31B, 31C are disposed in the sheet conveyance path 30B, 30C, respectively.

53,7The developing roller 51 of the developing device 50 is thus spaced from the photosensitive drum 41.

61.7 The circumferential surface of the photosensitive drum 5D is uniformly and positively charged by a charging device and is then exposed by the laser scanning unit 60.

60.5 the elastic member 102 is extendable in a direction in which the insertion member is inserted (a direction in which the first through hole 91 and the second through hole 86 are aligned, and a vertical direction in FIG. 6).

59 The first drum contact surface 118A is closer to the opening 22A than the second drum contact surface 118B is to

83.4 The fixing device 100 includes a heating member 110, a fixing roller 120, and a pressure roller 130 as an example

of a pressure member. 63.6 The guide grooves 125 and the guide rails 171 are configured to guide the slider 107 to move back and forth along the front-rear direction.

80.0 The image forming apparatus 3 includes an image input unit 11 having an automatic document feeder (ADF) (ADF: Auto Document feeder) 12, and a display operation part 13.

75.6 The interface 605 transmits a signal received from the color misregistration detection sensor 400 and the

**73.7** The outside D40 of the auxiliary gear 40 is smaller than the outside D30 of the planet gear 30.

47.7 The present invention relates to an image forming system and a control program.

led-reading platen glass 162 and stored in the housing 52.

51.8The sheet feed section 3 is positioned below the movable cam 110.

71.5Thus, the toner image is fixed to the sheet P, printing is complete.

nperature of the apparatus body 11.

the photosensitive drum 51 (e.g. timing t8).

53.9 The image generating section 310 includes an optical system such as a mirror and a lens and a reading sensor.

The main body unit 200 causes the image forming section 20 to form and fix a toner image on a sheet fed from the 54,8sheet feed tray T1 or the sheet feed tray T2, based on image data generated from PDL data or image data

69.6 The reading unit 53 and the CCD unit 54 are arranged below the conveyed-reading platen glass 161 and the

below resump planetic plans a cost and stored in modering 22.
 below respectively, across a sheet conveyance path 60b, respectively, across a sheet conveyance path 60b.
 50 The secondary controller 200 can also read image data stored in the image memory.

42.6 The slope member 4 guides the lower end of the pressing members 271 to the topmost part of a corresponding one of the cams 31 in attachment of the fixing unit 2 to the main body 10.

Set of the set of the sparaese over the set of the s

45.4 Therefore, to prevent a temperature increase of the drum unit, it is required to keep the cooling fan activated for a 45.4 while after the ending of the image formation processing.

68.9 Thus, image forming conditions (200mm/s, 165 IC, 1850 V. corresponding to the paper type category is selected.

When image is entered from a host device such as a personal computer, first, by the charging devices 2a to 2d, the jurifaces of the photosensitive durins 1 to 1 dar existenci constantial charging durinsmin, next by the exposure device b, light is radiated according to image data so that, on the photosensitive drums 1 to 1 d, electrostatic latent images corresponding to the image lat to 1 dar efformed.

When the sheet contact plate 106 is located at the protruding position, the sheet contact plate 105 can contact a

NICTアダプテーション+EBMTエンジンの実力とそれを用いた統合翻訳環境 13

40.1sheet S held by the sheet ejection tray a. When the sheet contact plate 105 is located at the protruding position

the sheet contact plate 105 can contact a sheet S held by the sheet ejection tray 102A.

70.6. The temperature sensor 135 is provided at the inside of the apparatus body 11, and detects an internal

41.4 The sheet conveyance section 90 includes conveyance rollers 92 and sheet election rollers 93.

generated by the image reading section 17, and conveys the sheet subjected to fixing to a sheet ejection tray T3.

The adjustment member is arranged at an outlet port of the air path, branches the air flowing through the air path

ne controller 10 stops the re-conveyance of the continuous sheet S while leaving the fixing nip N released, and arms up the fixing section 80 by rotating the fixing belt 81b and heating the fixing belt 81b.

liate transfer belt 63 from the circumferential surface of the corresponding photosensitive drum 41. Note that according to the present embodiment, the printer 220 is described as a tandem-type color printer, but

eters of both light beams Bc and Bc, Bm on the surfaces of the photosensitive drums 11 c and 11

40.1 cover member 31 is open after the acquisition of the light amount data, the light amount determination pro-is not performed, it is required to close the cover member 31 and the light amount data is acquired again.

45.8 However, only a small amount of toner is consumed in a student in minimum and a student in the student of pixels in one page).

nnected to the image forming apparatus 100 via a communication network

40.7 In continuous sheet printers, generally an image called eye mark is formed separately from a conten

58.2In such a state, in the arm 6, the fourth end portion 62 is located higher than the third end portion 61.

cording to the present embodiment.

66.3 the optical diame

m become equal to each other

the signal is provided.

ening 22A

nperature sensor to the CPU

of another type or a monochrome printer

51.9 FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a main part of an entire control system provided in the image forming system

An image forming section 10M that forms a magenta image includes a photoreceptor 11M, a charging unit 12M, an

BLEU RIBES SCORE

100.0

97.5

100.0

100.0

98.5

99.6

100.0

100.0

100.0

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100.0

100.0

99.3

99.3

100.0

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100.0

73.8

100.0

98.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

99.0

100.0

98.7

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96.4

84.4

96.2

68.

100.0

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100.0

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100 (

100.0

90.9

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100.0

85.8

100.0

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81.7

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100.0

100.0

49.5

80.6

100.0

82.1

100.0

100.0

100.0

89.2

100.0

86.1

100.0

90.6

60.2

90.8

56.8

100.0

72.7

100.0

92.6

82.8

95.9

96.1

96.1

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100.0

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63.5

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48.7

100.0

84.4

100.0

100.0

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76.7

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80.6

78.0

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81.5

100.0

88.6

49.6

88.3

平均

85.7

76.1

93.7 77.9data is acquired, the light quantity data is reacquired by requesting the cover 31 to be closed without perfor ning the light uantity determining process. 81.7 FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic configuration of a main part of a control system of the image forming system according to 98.

the present example embodiment of the present invention. 89.4 FIG. 7 is an explanatory view illustrating a display example of a sheet output setting screen of the buffer sheet according to the one embodiment of the present disclosure. 99.1

64.2 For example, the image processor 30 performs tone correction on the basis of tone correction data (tone correction table) under the control of the controller 100. 93.0

wever, in a case where printing at a low printing rate (a ratio of the number of print pixels to the total number of pixels 91.7

62.8 However, in a case where printing at a four printing of a consumed. 81. 40.7In a continuous paper printer, an image called an eye mark is generally formed separately from content.

82.3 56.8 In this state, the fourth end portion 62 is located above the third end portion 61 in the arm 6. In the optical scanning device 4 according to the present embodiment, since the wavelengths of the light beam Bc Zcorresponding to cyan and the light beam Bm corresponding to magenta are the same (670nm), the light diameter light beams Bc, Bm on the surfaces of the respective photoconductor drums 110; 11M are the same. 95.3 69 700 ers of the

49.1 The processing also includes processing of image data received from an external apparatus (for example, a personal

75.6 emputer) (not illustrated) connected to the image forming apparatus 100 via a communication networ 71.0 Then, each primary transfer roller 64 transfers the developer image from the peripheral surface of the corresponding 79.5 nductor drum 41 onto the outer peripheral surface of the intermediate transfer belt 6

33.3 In the present embodiment, a case where the printer unit 220 is a so-called tandem type color printer will be described as an example, but the printer unit 220 may be a color printer of another type or a monochrome printer. 66.

60.4 Until the controller 100 receives a print command, the controller 100 continues stopping the supply of toner, that is, the developing roller 54 remains separated from the photoconductor drum 51. 91.

nilarly, the bearing holder 38b on the 6b of the primary transfer roller is slidably supported by the second step rib 51.

79. The bearing holder 38 c on the 6c of the primary transfer roller is slidably supported by the third step rib 52, and the bearing holder 6d on the 38d of the primary transfer roller is slidably supported by the fourth step rib 53. 97.3

hold is set for the signal intensity of each signal, and when each signal is out of the range of the thr 71.3 39.8 abnormal signal detection unit 102b detects an abnormality in the operating unit that has sent the signal or in the area where the detection unit S1 to S3 that has sent the signal is disposed.

Wherein the adjustment member is disposed at an outlet of the air passage, and the adjustment member causes air 4. Where the appassment memory is apposed at an object of the an passage, and the appastment memory causes an adjust of the arr passage to branch into a direction of the transport path and a direction of the developing unit and adjusts an amount of air flowing in each direction. 81.

69.0 The peripheral surface of the 5D of each photoconductor drum is uniformly and positively charged by the corresponding charger 5F, and then exposed by the laser scanning unit 5S. 94.2

66.2 The controller 10 stops re-conveyance of the continuous paper S while releasing the fixing nip N, rotates the 81b of the fixing belt 80, and heats the 81b of the fixing belt 80 to warm up the fixing unit 80. 87.6

- 91.1 55.9Each conveyance roller 31B, 31C is disposed on the sheet conveyance passage 30B, 30C.
- 73.8 Thus, the developing roller 51 of the developing unit 50 is separated from the photoconductor drum 41. 90.1 e elastic member 110 is expandable and contractible in an insertion direction of the insertion member 102 (a direc which the first through-hole 91 and the second through-hole 86 are arranged, that is, a vertical direction in FIG. 6). 94.3
- 92.8 69.7 The first drum contact surface 118A is closer to the opening 118B than the second drum contact surface 22A.

100.0 The fixing unit 100 is provided with a heating member 110, a fixing roller 120, and a pressure roller 130 as an example of 100.0

92.0 63.8 The guide groove 125 and the guide rail 171 are configured to guide the slider 107 in the front-rear direction.

761 Document feeder) 12, and a display operation unit 13. 95.7

41.4 The sheet transport unit 90 includes a transport roller 92 and a sheet output roller 93.

68.8 Accordingly, the toner image is fixed to the sheet P, and the printing is completed.

ading platen glass 162, and are housed in the housing 52.

51.2 The sheet feeder 3 is provided below the movable cam 110.

47.4 Therefore, in order to prevent the temperature in the temperature of temperature of temperature of temperature of the temperature of temperatur

poaratus main body 11.

example, the time t8).

85.0 51.7 The image generation unit 310 includes an optical system including a mirror, a lens, and the like, and a reading sensor, 54.7 The interface 605 sends signals received from the color misregistration detection sensor 400 and the temperature 92.7 ensors 130 to the CPU60

The main body unit 200 causes the image forming unit 20 to form and fix a toner image on the T1 of the sheet feeding tray or the sheet fed from the T2 of the sheet feeding tray based on the image generated from the PDL or the image

generated by the document reading unit 17, and conveys the fixed sheet to the T3 of the sheet discharging tray.

88.9 The present invention relates to an image forming system, a non-transitory computer-readable medium, and a non-

69.1 An outer circumference D40 of the auxiliary gear 40 is smaller than an outer circumference D30 of the planet gear 30.

74.8 The reading unit 53 and the CCD unit 54 are disposed below the conveyance reading platen glass 161 and the placement

The scamer (bits 20, and ale novided with back surface portions 69a and 69b are provided at positions facing the scanners 1423 and 60b with the sheet transport path 60a interposed therebetween. 67.71 he scamer control unit 200 can read out the image data stored in the image memory 416.

432 When the Kning unit 2 is attached to the apparatus body 10, the slope member 4 guides the lower end of the pressing member 271 to the upper surface position of the cam 31.

76.97 he transfer unit 31 vansfers the toner image formed on the photoconductor drum onto a sheet. Thereafter, when the fourth period I7 has elapsed from the time T4, the control device 1000 terminates the supply of 45 storent, that is, the control device 1000 krings the developing role 54 into contact with the photoconductor drum 51 (for

68.0 Thus, the image forming condition (200mm/s, 165° C, 1850 V. corresponding to the paper type category is selected.

28.5 The sheet contact plate 105 is capable of contacting the sheet S held on the 102A of the sheet output tray when the sheet contact plate 134 is at the protruding position.

herefore, in order to prevent the temperature in the temperature of the drum unit, the cooling fan needs to be operated

Excounsing, we wave mage is trade to the sheet r, and the printing is complete. Upon receipt of image data from a boat Ia to I3 solves as a personal complete. Surfaces of the photoconductor drums Ia to IA, and the exposure device 3 irradiates the surfaces of the photoconductor drums CA with light in accordance with the image data form electrostical latent images on the respective drums CA with light in accordance with the image data form electrostical latent images on the respective drums CA with light in accordance with the image data to form electrostical latent images.

55.7 The temperature sensor 135 is disposed inside the apparatus main body 11, and detects an internal temperature of the

### 日英翻訳:評価文49文対に近い公報「特開2018-066768」評価

### 特許NTでは評価文49文対のスコア62.9に近いスコア JBMIAでも評価文49文対のスコア59.6に近いスコア ibmia 6750では、大きくスコアが低下する、90.8→67

jbmia\_6750では、大きくスコアが低下する。90.8→67、 セグメント間のばらつきが大きい。評価文に近いセグメントでは高スコアの傾向がある。

評価に用いた公報書誌的情報	特開2018-066768の書誌的事項+要約+詳細な説明全文による378セグメントによる評価							
定着装置及び画像形成装置 出願番号		マルチNMT 最適スコア		特許NT <sup>7</sup> (patentNT)	JBMIA adaptation+EBMTスコア	jbmia_6750 スコア		
JP2016203195A - 特願2016-203195 (2016-10-17) 公開番号	スコア 平均値	71		64	58	67		
JP2018066768 - 特開2018-066768 (2018-04-26)					マルチNMTのエンジン採	用比率		
登録番号 JP6822053B - 特許6822053 (2021-01-27)		特許NT		29.8%				
出願人 (JP:名寄せ)	JBMIA adaptaion+EBMT			14.7%				
コニカミノルタ - 東京都千代田区丸の内2丁目7番2号	jbmia_6750			55.3%				

### 特許NT+JBMIA adaptaion+EBMT+jbmia\_67503エンジンによる評価(最初の10セグメントを表示。実データは378セグメント)

							~			~					
1	No.	最適エンジ ン	原文	最適MT訳文	最適逆翻訳文	最適スコ ア	MT訳文1	逆翻訳文1	スコア (patentN T)	MT訳文2		スコア (patent- jbmia- aeNT)	MT訳文3	逆翻訳文3	スコア (ad2)
2	1 j	patent- jbmia-aeNT	定善装置及び画像形成装置	FIXING DEVICE AND IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS	定着装置及び画像形成装置	100	fixing device and image forming apparatus	定着装置及び画像形成装置	100	FIXING DEVICE AND IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS	定着装置及び画像形成装置	100	Fixing device and image forming apparatus	定差器および画像形成装置	91
3	2	ad2	リーガルステータス 特許 - 権利維 持	legal status patent-rights maintenance	法的状態特許-権利維持	53	legal status patent rights maintenance	法的状態特許權維持	37	legal status patent-maintain right	法的状態は特許保持権限。	0	legal status patent-rights maintenance	法的状態特許-権利維持	53
4	3	ad2	出願番号	application number	アプリケーション番号	43	Application number	アプリケーション番号	43	is an application number	は、アプリ番号である。	43	application number	アプリケーション番号	43
5	4	patentNT	JP2016203195A - 特願2016- 203195 (2016-10-17)	JP2016203195A-Japanese Patent Application No. 2016-203195 (2016-10-17)	JP2016203195A-日本特許出願 No.2016-203195(2016-10-17)		JP2016203195A-Japanese Patent Application No. 2016-203195 (2016-10-17)	JP2016203195A-日本特許出願 No.2016-203195(2016-10-17)	70	JP2016203195A-Japanese Patent Application No. 2016-203195 (2016-10-17)	特開2016203195-2016号公報(特願 2016-10-17)203195	53	JP2016203195A-Japanese Patent Application No. 2016-203195 (2016-10-17)	特關2016203195-特關2016- 203195号公報(2016-10-17)	59
6	5	ad2	公開番号	public number	公開番号	100	Public number	公開番号	100	is a public number	は公開番号である。	94	public number	公開番号	100
7	6 j		JP2018066768 - 特開2018- 066768 (2018-04-26)	JP2018066768-Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2018-066768 (2018-04-26)	特開2018066768-特開2018- 066768号公報(2018-04-26)		JP2018066768-Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2018-066768 (2018-04-26)	特開2018066768-2018-066768号 公報(2018-04-26)発明が解決しよ うとする課題	51	JP2018066768-Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2018-066768 (2018-04-26)	特開2018066768-特開2018- 066768号公報(2018-04-26)	73	JP2018066768-Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2018-066768 (2018-04-26)	特開2018066768-2018-066768号 公報(2018-04-26)。	59
8	7	ad2	登録番号	registration number	登録書号	100	Registration number	登録番号	100	is a registration number; is a registration number;	登録番号である;	95	registration number	壁鐵載地	100
9	8	natentNT	JP6822053B - 特許6822053 (2021-01-27)	JP6822053B-Patent 62053 (2021- 01-27)	特開6822053-62053号公報(2021- 01-27)	57	JP6822053B-Patent 62053 (2021- 01-27)	特開6822053-62053号公報(2021- 01-27)	57	JP6822053B-Patent No. 62053 (2021-01-27)	特許第6822053号公報-特許第 62053号公報(2021-01-27)	52	JP6822053B-Patent No. 62053 (2021-01-27)	JP6822053B-Patent No.	42
10	9	ad2	出願人 (JP:名寄せ)	applicant (JP: Name identification)	出願人(JP:名寄せ)	100	Applicant (JP:	出願人(特許文献1)	56	is an integer equal to or greater than 2, and is equal to or JP: NAME IDENTIFICATION)	は、2以上の整数であり、JP:Name Identification)。	48	applicant (JP: Name identification)	出願人(JP:名寄せ)	100
11	10	ad2	コニカミノルタ - 東京都千代田区丸 の内2丁目7番2号	Konica Minolta -No. 7, 2, 2- chome, Maru, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.	コニカミノルタ -No.東京千代田区 マル2丁目7番。	71	No 2, No. 2, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Konica Minolta	No2.No.2.2-chome.Chiyoda-ku, Konica Minolta	52	No. 7, No. 2, MARA, Chiyoda-ku,	コニカミノルタ :2- chome.No.7.No.2. MARA.Chiyoda- ku.Tokyo	55		コニカミノルタ -No.東京千代田区 マル2丁目7番。	71

# <u>日英翻訳: jbmia\_6750エンジンの効果: ⇒賢いTMとして機能する</u>

## 訓練データと原稿の相違を考慮した翻訳ができている

原文	jbmia_6750	jbmia_6750	逆翻 訳ス	TM 適	TM日本語	TM英語		
118セグメント	<b>,</b> _	と一般に コア つ		合 率	訓練データ			
原稿画像走査装置	The image reading section 10 generates input image data on the basis of a reading result by the document image scanning device 12.	<mark>画像読取部</mark> 10は、原 稿画像走査装置12 による読取結果に基 づいて入力画像デー タを生成する。	100		原稿処理部10は、 原稿読取部12によ る読取結果に基づい て入力画像データを生	The image processing section 10 generates input image data on the basis of a reading result by the image reading section 12.		

# <u>英日翻訳:jbmia\_6750エンジンの効果:用語学習効果がある</u>

### Jbmia\_6750:ドライブローラーで用語統制されている

30 複数の支持ローラーのうちの少なくとも一つは<mark>ドライブローラー</mark>で構成され、その他は従動ローラーで構成される。↓

31 例えば、K成分用の一次転写ローラー422よりもベルト走行方向下流側に配置されるローラー423Aが<mark>ドライブローラー</mark>であることが好ましい。↓

32 ドライブローラー423Aが回転することにより、中間転写ベルト421は矢印A方向に一定速度で走行する。↓

33 一次転写ローラー422は、中間転写ベルト413を挟んで感光体ドラム413に圧接し、感光体ドラムから中間転写ベルトヘトナー像を転写するための一次転写ニップが形成される。↓

34 二次転写ローラー424は、中間転写ベルト421の外周面に、**ドライブローラー**423Bよりもベルト走行方向下流側に配置されたローラー423A(以下、「バックアップローラー423B」という)と対向した状態で配置されている。

### 特許NT:駆動ローラーまたは駆動ローラ(訳揺れ)

30 複数の支持ローラ423のうち少なくとも1つは<mark>駆動ローラ</mark>で構成され、他の支持ローラは従動ローラで構成される。↓

31 例えば、K成分用の一次転写ローラ423よりもベルト走行方向下流側に配置されたローラ422Aは、<mark>駆動ローラ</mark>であることが好ましい。↓

32 駆動ローラ423Aが回転することにより、中間転写ベルト421は矢印A方向に一定速度で走行する。↓

33 一次転写ローラ422は、中間転写ベルト421を介して感光ドラム413に圧接され、感光ドラム413から中間転写ベルト421にトナー像を転写する一次転写ニップを形成している。↓

34 二次転写ローラー424は、<mark>駆動ローラ</mark>ー423Bよりもベルト走行方向下流側に配置されたローラー423A(以下「バックアップローラー423B」という)と対向するように、中間転写ベルト421の外周面側に配置されている。↓

### 訓練データ:いずれも「ドライブローラー」

複数の支持ローラー423の少なくとも一つはドライブローラーで構成され、その他は従動ローラーで構成さAt least one of the plurality of support rollers 423 is constituted with a drive roller, and the other is (are) constituted by a driven roller. れる。 例えば、K 成分用の一次転写ローラー4 2 2 よりもベルト走行方向下流側に配置されるローラー4 2 3 For example, preferably, a roller 423A arranged more on a downstream side in a belt Aがドライブローラーであることが好ましい。 travel direction than a primary transfer roller 422 for the K component is a drive roller. ドライブローラー423A causes the intermediate transfer belt 421 to run in an 行する。 arrow direction A at a constant speed. The primary transfer roller 422 comes in pressing contact with the photosensitive drum ー次転写ローラー422は、中間転写ベルト421を介して、感光体ドラム413に圧接し、感光体ド 413 having the intermediate transfer belt 421 in between, so as to form a primary transfer ラム413から中間転写ベルト421ヘトナー像を転写するための一次転写ニップを形成する。 nip for transferring a toner image from the photosensitive drum 413 to the intermediate transfer belt 421 二次転写ローラー424は、中間転写ベルト421の外周面に配置され、ドライブローラー423Aの The secondary transfer roller 424 is arranged on the outer peripheral surface side of the ベルト走行方向下流側に配置されたバックアップローラー423Bと対向している。 intermediate transfer belt 421 so as to face a backup roller 423B arranged on a downstream side in a belt running direction of the drive roller 423A.

時代は Domain Adaptive MTへ ②npat 日本特許翻訳株式会社

# ご清聴ありがとうございました。

 $\bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet$ 

日本特許翻訳株式会社<u>https://npat.co.jp</u> お問い合わせは info2@npat.co.jp までお願いいたします。

NICTアダプテーション+EBMTエンジンの実力とそれを用いた統合翻訳環境 17