

# Improved Performance for Stability of Screw down System by implement Fuzzy Logic

Rohit Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Abhishek Sanghi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>M.Tech Scholar, JaganNath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, JaganNath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

**Abstract:-**Main problem in hydraulic cold rolling industries is the longitudinal strip thickness .In this random disturbance can increase the error of the system. For reduce this type of error ARM9 based gauge control system is design. In this paper screw down system by use of fuzzy logic. After apply fuzzy logic the screw down system is getting more stable. The output response is touching to the step response. Screw down System is getting stable in 1.8 second.

**Keyword:-** ARM, FUZZY .

\*\*\*\*\*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The thickness of the plate is reduced by cylindrical roles which rotate to push the material in the middle of the machine [1].

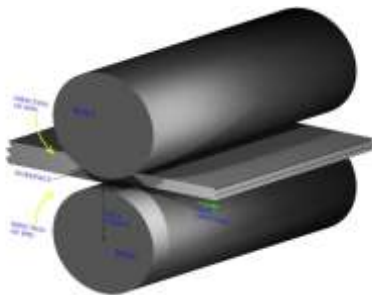


Figure 1 :- Plate thickness reduced by cylindrical role

## 2. METAL ROTATION

Metal rotation is a important manufacturing processes. The majority of all metal manufactured are processed through metal rotation in their manufacture. Metal rotation is the first method in raw metal making process. The casting is rolled hot into a plate, these are the general processes to produce various manufacture forms. Blooms mostly are of a square of 6x6 inches [2]. Plates are rectangular in shape and are usually bigger than 10 in width and 1.5 inches in breadth. Rotation is usually performed hot.

## 3. PRINCIPLES OF METAL ROTATION

Most metal rotation processes are same to that the metal is irregular by pressure duress in the middle of two constantly spinning rolls [5]. This duress acts to cut down the thickness of the metal and its grain structure. The reduction in breadth can be measured before and after, this is called the draft.

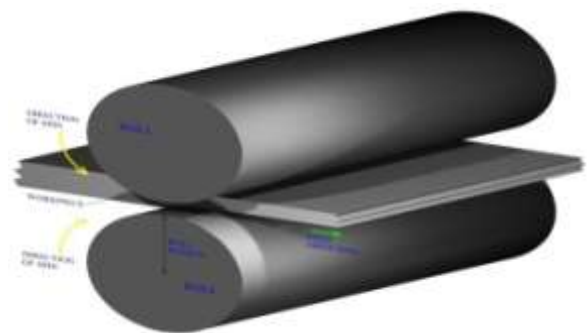


Figure 3 :- Process for reduce the sheet

During a metal rotation operation, the shape of the metal is changed but its volume remains the same. The roll area over the region which the rolls act on the material, plastic deformation occurs here. An important factor in metal processing is due to the preservation of the volume of the metal with the deduction in thickness, the metal lying between the roll region will move faster than the metal going into the roll [3]. The rolls rotates at a constant speed, thus at some point the speed of the rolls and of the metal are the same. This is known as no slip point. Earlier to this the rolls were moving much faster than the metal, after this point the material is moving exactly the same as the rolls.

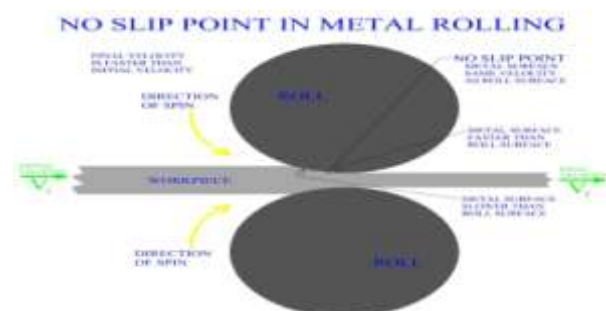


Figure4:- Slip point for Metal Rolling

Sometimes in metal rotation, tension is applied to a piece as it is being rolled. This force may be put to the front or to the back or both sides. This method will assist the duress required to form the work.

For Servo Value

$$G_{servo}(s) = \frac{0.05}{2.6375e^{-5}s^2 + 2.6491e^{-3}s + 1}$$

For hydraulic cylinder

$$G_{hydraulic}(s) = \frac{39.32}{2.9958e^{-5}s^3 + 3.8314e^{-2}s^2 + s}$$

According to the basic model screw down system the stability of the system is getting after 5.5 seconds. The stability graphs of the screw down system are shown in figure number 6.

Second problem in the system is stability graph is not touching the step response. As the figure number 8 is showing that the graph is not touching to the step response graph.

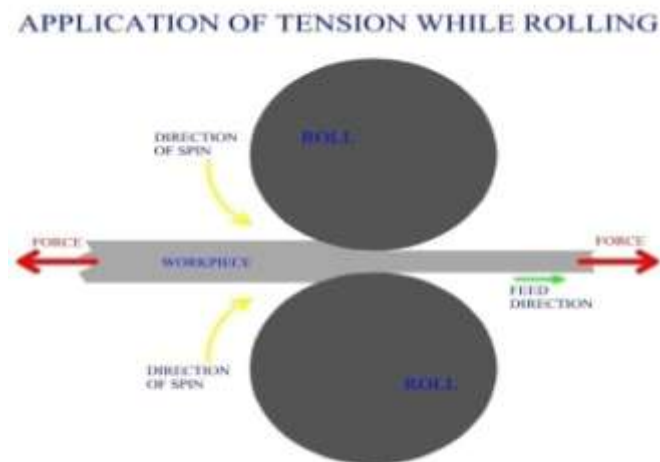


Figure5:- Tension in sheet while going through rolling wheels

#### 4. PROBLEM STATEMENT

According to Previous work the main issue is coming for the stability. The system is not getting proper stability. According to image number 6 it is showing that the stability of the system is not so good.

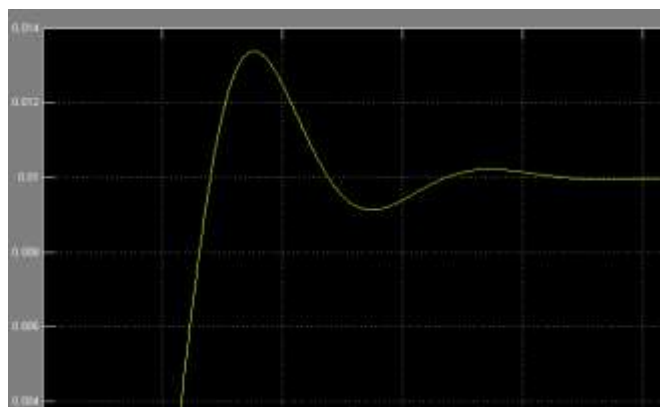


Figure 6:- stability Output wave form screw down system

Figure 7 is showing the block diagram of the screw down system .In this three main parts are working Servo Amplifier, Servo value, Hydraulic cylinder.

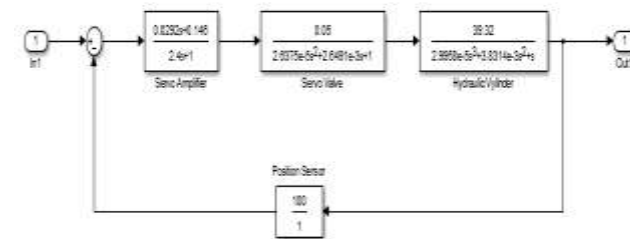


Figure 7:- Screw down system design

#### 5. PROPOSED METHODLODGY

Fuzzy logic is using for improve the performance for improve the performance. According to table number 1, rules are design of fuzzy logic. We are designing the fuzzy rules for the two inputs and three outputs .Two inputs are error and error rate and three output are  $K_p$ ,  $K_i$ ,  $K_d$ .

Gain for servo motor

$$G_{amp}(s) = \frac{0.0292s + 0.146}{2.4s + 1}$$

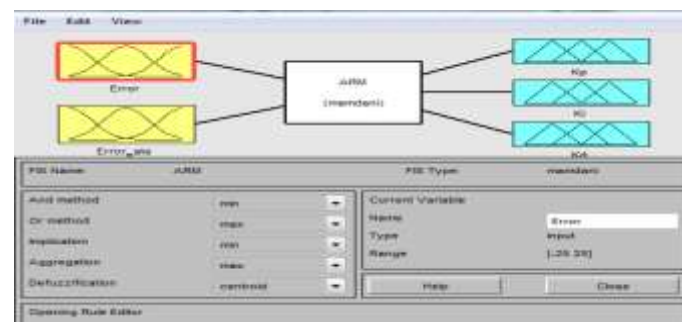


Figure 8:- Fuzzy rules for two inputs

**Table 1:- Rules of fuzzy logic**

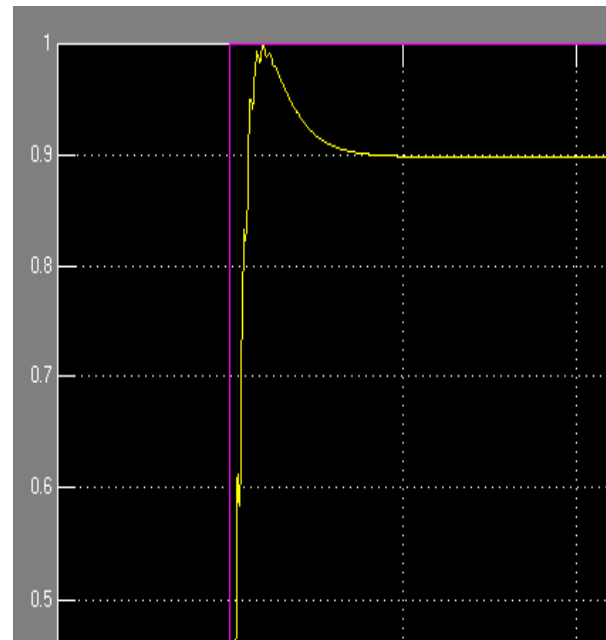
Error	Error rate	$K_p$	$K_i$	$K_d$
NB	NB	PB	NB	PS
NB	NM	PB	NB	NS
NB	PM	ZE	ZE	NM
NM	NM	PM	NB	NS
NS	NB	PM	NB	ZE
NS	PM	NS	PS	NS
ZE	NS	PS	NS	NS
PS	NM	PS	ZE	PS
PS	PB	NM	PB	ZE
PB	PM	NM	PB	PS

Figure 8 is showing the fuzzy logic rules design, in which error and error rate are inputs and  $K_p$ ,  $K_D$ ,  $K_I$  is output. The rules are design according to table number 1. The range of the Error is [-25 to 25] and error rate range is [0 to 200]. Output  $K_p$  range is [-3 to 3],  $k_i$  range is [-3 to 3] and  $k_d$  range is [-3 to 1].

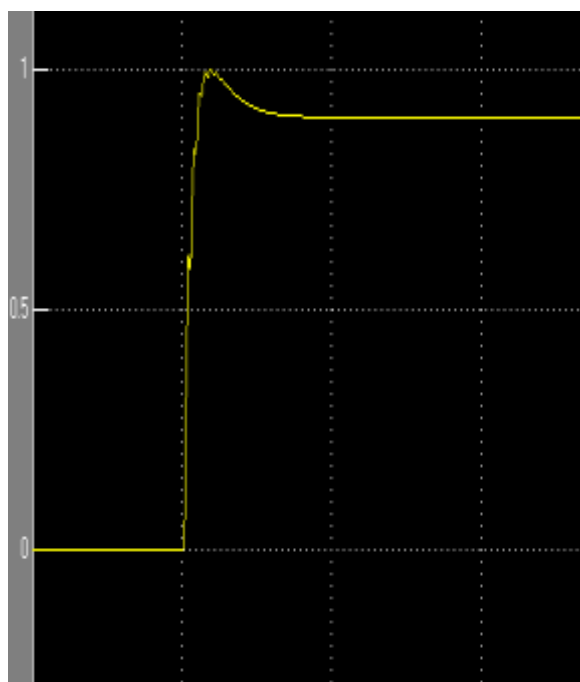
### 6. RESULTS

Fuzzy logic is improving the results for stability time and for desired output. The output of the screw down system graph is touching to the step response. The system is getting stable in 2 sec and after this it continue stable.

Second improvement is, stability graph is touching to the step response according to figure number 10. That means we are getting perfect values if the pressure which we want to spread the sheet of metal.



**Figure 10:-Stability graph for Screw down system**



**Figure 9:- Stability of Screw down system**

### 7. CONCLUSION

We have improved the performance of screw down system by improve the performance of the stability. Proposed system is touching to the graph of step response.

### 8. REFERENCES

- [1] G. Zheng and Q.-Q. Qu, "Research on Periodical Fluctuations Identification and Compensation Control Method for Export Thickness in Rolling Mill," IEEE Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on Machine Learning and Cybernetics, Baoding, 12-15 July 2009, pp. 1972-1977.
- [2] K. M. Takami, J. Mahmoudi and E. Dahlquist, "Adaptive Control of Cold Rolling System in Electrical Strips Production System with Online-Offline Predictors," Springer International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology, Vol. 50, No. 9, 2010, pp. 917-930.
- [3] G. Hwang, H.-S. Ahn, D.-H. Kim, T.-W. Yoon, S.-R. Oh and K.-B. Kim, "Design of a Robust Thickness Controller for a Single-Stand Cold Rolling Mill," IEEE Proceedings of the International Conference on Control Applications, Dearborn, 15-18 September 1996, pp. 468-473.
- [4] Mishra, et al., "Design of Hybrid Fuzzy Neural Network for Function Approximation," Journal of Intelligent Learning Systems and Applications, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2010, pp. 97-109.
- [5] K. Naga Sujatha and K. Vaisakh, "Implementation of Adaptive Neuro Fuzzy Inference System in Speed Control of Induction Motor Drives," Journal of Intelligent Learning Systems and Applications, Vol. 2,

- No. 2, 2010, pp. 110-118.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/jilsa.2010.22014>
- [6] J. Pittner and M. A. Simaan, "Tandem Cold Metal Rolling Mill Control Using Practical Advanced Methods," Springer-Verlag, New York, 2011.
- [7] Mikell P. Groover, "Fundamental of Modern Manufacturing," John Wiley & Sons, Hoboken, 2007.
- [8] M. Kutz, "Mechanical Engineers' Handbook Manufacturing and Management," John Wiley & Sons, Hoboken, 2006.
- [9] B. Xu and P. Qian "Application of Adaptive Strategy Based on Model Prediction for the Stripe Thickness in Cold Rolling," IEEE International Conference on Mechanic Automation and Control Engineering, 2010, pp. 3278-3281.
- [10] S.-B. Tan and J.-C. Liu, "Research on Mill Modulus Control of Strip Rolling AGC Systems," IEEE International Conference on Control and Automation, Guangzhou, May 30-June 1 2007, pp. 497-500.
- [11] A. Kugi, W. Haas, K. Schlacher, K. Aistleitner, H. M. Frank and G. W. Rigler, "Active Compensation of Roll Eccentricity in Rolling Mills," IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications, Vol. 36, No. 2, 2000, pp. 625-632.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/28.833781>
- [12] J. Pittner and M. A. Simaan, "An Optimal Control Method for Improvement in Tandem Cold Metal Rolling," IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications Annual Meeting, 2007, pp. 382-389.
- [13] C.-T. Li and C. S. G. Lee, "Neural Fuzzy Systems: A Neuro-Fuzzy Synergism to Intelligen," Prentice-Hall, New Jersey, 1996.
- [14] A. Abraham, "Adaptation of Fuzzy Inference System Using Neural Learning," Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2005.
- [15] M. S. Mostafa, M. A. El-Bardini, S. M. Sharaf and M. M. Sharaf, "Fuzzy Neural Networks for Identification and Control of DC Drive Systems," IEEE International Conference on Control Applications, Vol. 1, 2004, pp. 598- 603.
- [16] A. ThamerRadhi, "Power System Protection Using Fuzzy Neural Petri Net," Ph.D. Thesis, Basrah University, Iraq, 2012.
- [17] S. A. H. A. Kareem, "Fuzzy Neural and Fuzzy Neural Petri Nets Control for Robot Arm," MSc. Thesis, Basrah University, Iraq, 2010.
- [18] Y. I. Al-Mashhadany, "Modeling and Simulation of Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Controller for Chopper-Fed DC Motor Drive," IEEE Applied Power Electronics Colloquium (IAPEC), 2011, pp. 110-115.
- [19] M. Dong, C. Liu and G. Y. Li, "Robust Fault Diagnosis Based on Nonlinear Model of Hydraulic Gauge Control System on Rolling Mill," IEEE Transactions on Control Systems Technology, Vol. 18, No. 2, 2010, pp. 510-515.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/TCST.2009.2019750>
- [20] L. E. Zarate and F. R. Bittencout, "Representation and Control of the Cold Rolling Process through Artificial Neural Networks via Sensitivity Factors," Elsevier Journal of Materials Processing Technology, 2007, pp. 344-362.