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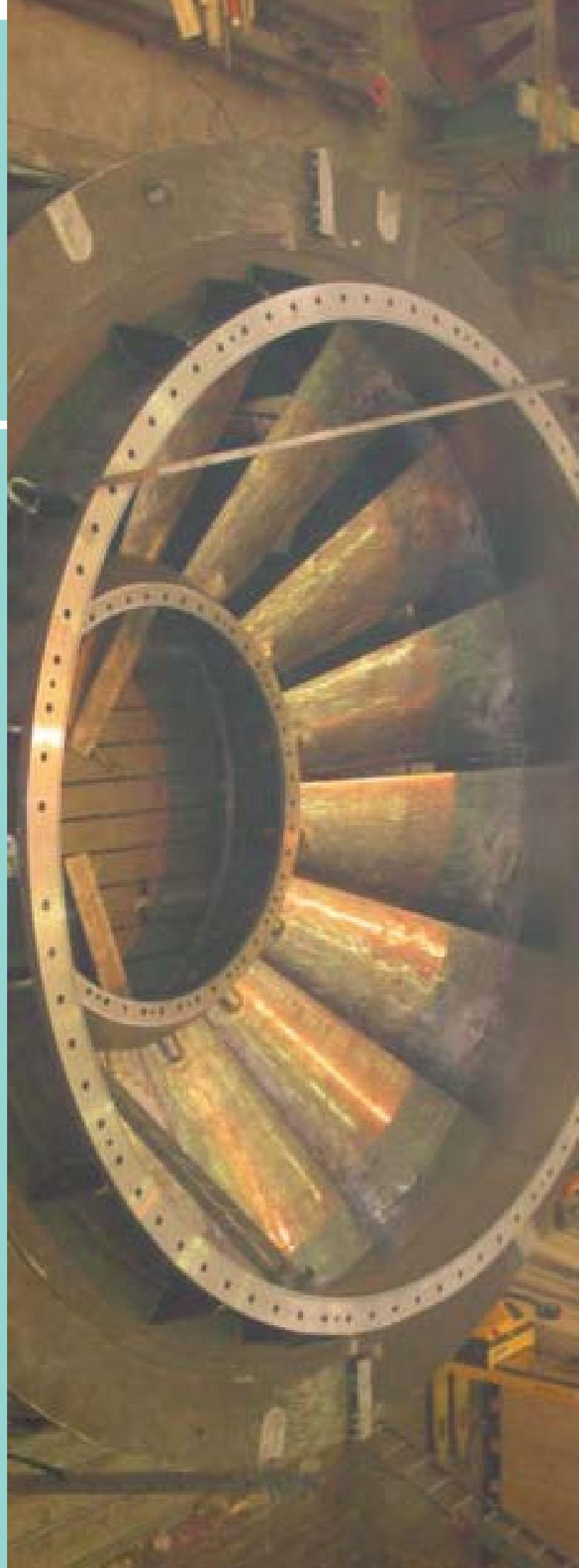
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Sistem za spremljanje in optimiranje postopka frezanja z uporabo genetskih algoritmov

A System for Monitoring and Optimizing the Milling Process with Genetic Algorithms

Matjaž Milfelner - Franci Čuš

V prispevku je predstavljen sistem za spremljanje in optimiranje postopka frezanja z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom. Sistem združuje različne metode in tehnologije, to so: evolucijske metode, tehnologija obdelave, merilna in nadzorna tehnologija, inteligentna postopkovna tehnologija s podporo ustrezne programske in strojne opreme.

Sistem za spremljanje in optimiranje postopka frezanja združuje sistem za spremljanje postopka frezanja in model optimiranja. Sistem za spremljanje postopka frezanja je namenjen spremeljanju in zbiranju veličin odrezovalnega postopka z uporabo zaznaval in spremembo teh podatkov v numerične vrednosti, ki so izhodišče za optimiranje postopka frezanja z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom. Z modelom optimiranja določamo rezalne parametre pri postopku frezanja na podlagi analitičnega modela rezalnih sil ter modela obstojnosti orodja z genetskim algoritmom. Sistem uporabimo za napovedovanje rezalnih sil, optimiranje rezalnih parametrov, zmanjšanje celotnega časa obdelave, povečanje natančnosti, zanesljivosti, produktivnosti in zmanjšanje stroškov obdelave.

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(Ključne besede: optimiranje odrezovanja, sile rezanja, parametri rezanja, frezala oblikovna krogelna, algoritmi genetski)

This paper presents a system for monitoring and optimizing the ball-end milling process. The system combines different methods and technologies, like evolutionary methods, manufacturing technology, measuring and control technology and intelligent process technology with the appropriate hardware and software support.

The system for monitoring and optimizing the ball-end milling process combines the process monitoring system of the ball-end milling process and the optimization model. The monitoring system is designed for monitoring and collecting the variables of the milling process by means of sensors and the transformation of those data into numerical values, which are the starting point for the optimization of the ball-end milling process. The optimization model is used for the optimization of the milling parameters with genetic algorithms. The optimization is based on the analytical cutting-force model and the tool-wear model. The developed methods can be used for the cutting-force estimation and the optimization of the cutting parameters. The integration of the proposed system will lead to a reduction in the production costs and production time, flexibility in machining-parameter selection, and an improvement in product quality.

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(Keywords: optimization, cutting forces, cutting parameters, ball-end mill, genetic algorithms)

0 UVOD

V prispevku je predstavljen razvoj sistema za spremljanje in optimiranje postopka odrezovanja, ki je prikazan na postopku odrezovanja materiala (jekel) z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom. Postopek frezanja je eden izmed najpomembnejših in vsestranskih postopkov obdelave materiala, s katerim lahko obdelujemo zapletene površine in oblike izdelkov. Z združitvijo

0 INTRODUCTION

This paper presents a system for monitoring and optimizing the machining process, which is shown in detail in the process of machining steels with ball-end milling. The milling process has become a very important and useful procedure for the manufacture of 3D surfaces of different shapes. Due to the widespread use of highly auto-

sodobnih večosnih, frezalnih strojev z velikimi hitrostmi pa se je v proizvodnji pojavila zahteva po spremljanju in optimiraju postopka odrezovanja.

Namen je razviti inteligentni sistem za spremljanje in optimiranje postopka frezanja, ki bo zbiral podatke med samim postopkom odrezovanja ter s pomočjo teh postopek optimiral. Z uporabo sodobnih metod umetne inteligence smo razvili model za optimiranje rezalnih parametrov na osnovi izmerjenih vhodnih parametrov. Sistem za spremljanje in optimiranje postopka frezanja z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom temelji na vrednostih izmerjenih rezalnih sil z dinamometrom, analitičnemu modelu rezalnih sil, modelu obstojnosti orodja ter optimiranju rezalnih parametrov z genetskim algoritmom (GA). Sistem bo namenjen inžinerjem za določevanje optimalnih rezalnih parametrov z najmanjšim številom preizkusov ter za zagotavljanje največjih zmogljivosti izbranih opravil na obdelovalnem stroju.

1 PREDSTAVITEV SISTEMA

V zadnjem obdobju se je pojavila zahteva po vrhunski kakovosti izdelkov. Zaradi tega se inženirji srečujejo s težkimi nalogami - kako izboljšati produktivnost in ohraniti kakovost izdelkov. S povečevanjem rezalne hitrosti z namenom, da bi povečali produktivnost, se poslabša stabilnost sistema, kar vodi do preobremenitve stroja in zaradi tega do loma orodja. Pri tem je pomemben ustrezen nadzor obdelovalnega postopka s sistemom za spremljanje in optimiranje postopka odrezovanja. Z združitvijo obdelovalnih sistemov z veliko stopnjo avtomatizacije in prilagodljivosti v proizvodnji zagotovimo zanesljivost, natančnost in kakovost izdelka. Zahtevana velika prilagodljivost obdelovalnega postopka zahteva povečanje rezalnih parametrov. Rešitev tega problema je v razvoju sistemov za spremljanje in optimiranje postopka odrezovanja, ki temeljijo na metodah umetne inteligence.

Cilj raziskave je razvoj prilagodljivega in zanesljivega **sistema za spremljanje in optimiranje postopka odrezovanja (SOPO)**, ki je predstavljen na postopku frezanja z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom (sl. 1). Sistem je razdeljen na naslednje dele:

- tehnološki parametri,
- sistem za spremljanje postopka frezanja,
- model optimiranja rezalnih parametrov,
- modul za posredovanje optimalnih rezalnih parametrov obdelovalnemu stroju.

Sistem za spremljanje in optimiranje postopka odrezovanja je namenjen optimiraju postopka frezanja z genetskim algoritmom, s katerim optimiramo rezalne parametre ob vsaki spremembi rezalnih sil. S sistemom lahko prej napovemo vse pomembne veličine odrezovalnega postopka, ki se bodo kasneje dejansko pojavljale pri samem postopku obdelave.

mated machine tools in industry, manufacturing requires reliable monitoring and optimization models and methods.

The main objective of this paper is to develop an intelligent online monitoring and optimization system for the ball-end milling process. By exploring the advantages of artificial intelligence methods, the optimization model is developed. The system for monitoring and optimizing the ball-end milling process is based on the measured cutting forces, the analytical cutting-force model, the tool-wear model and the optimization of cutting parameters with the genetic algorithm (GA). The developed system will be applied to the manufacturing process for the determination of the optimum cutting parameters with the fewest number of experiments and the maximum cutting power on the tool machine.

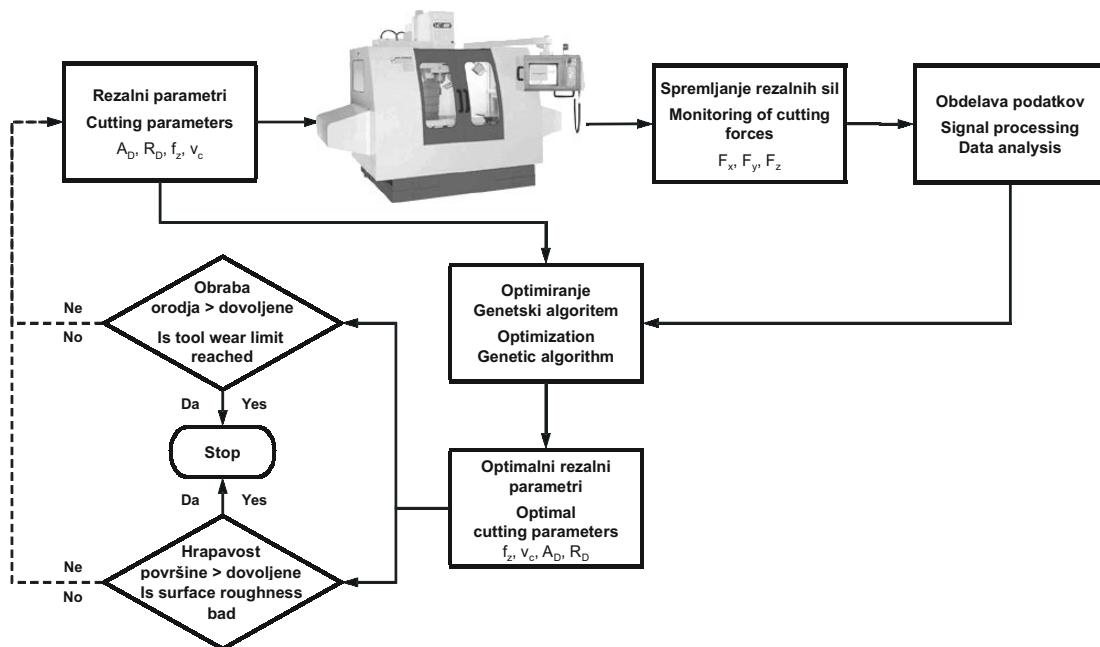
1 PRESENTATION OF THE SYSTEM

In recent years there has been an increase in the demand for high-quality products. Consequently, manufacturing engineers are faced with the difficult task of improving productivity without comprising quality. The use of high machining speeds to increase productivity exacerbates the stability problems and might even lead to tool breakages in certain situations. This emphasizes the proper control of the machining process through an online monitoring and optimization system. The success of manufacturing systems with a high level of automation and flexibility is the capability to strictly control the quality of the products, to guarantee working processes with a known reliability, and the availability of the whole system. The high flexibility required for the manufacturing process also involves increasing the severity of the operating parameters. The solution to this problem is in the development of systems for monitoring and optimizing the cutting process based on artificial intelligence.

The main objective of this research is to develop flexible and reliable **system for monitoring and optimization (SOPO)**, which is shown on the ball-end milling process. (Fig. 1). The system is divided into:

- technological parameters,
- monitoring system,
- optimization model,
- response module.

The system for monitoring and optimizing of the cutting process has been developed for the optimization with a genetic algorithm at various obtained cutting forces. The system can show all the important cutting process variables, which will later actually appear in the machining process itself.



Sl. 1. Sistem za spremljanje in optimirjanje postopka odrezovanja
Fig. 1. System for monitoring and optimizing the of machining process

2 REZALNE SILE PRI OBLIKOVNEM KROGELNEM FREZALU

Frezanje z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom je zelo pogost postopek obdelave, posebej v avtomobilski, letalski in preoblikovalni industriji [1]. Uporablja se za obdelavo prosto oblikovanih površin, kot so npr. utopi, matrice, votlice, kalupi, turbine, propelerji in letalski sestavnici deli. Zaradi različnih vzrokov, kakor so konstrukcijski (strukturni), optimirani ali estetski videz, postajajo geometrijske oblike izdelkov vedno bolj zahtevne. Z uporabo RPN/RPI sistemov in RNK obdelovalnih centrov lahko izdelamo zelo zahtevne oblike površin z oblikovnim krogelnim frezanjem.

Napovedovanje rezalnih sil pri frezanju z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom je zelo pomembno. V fazi načrtovanja rezalnega postopka znanje o rezalnih silah pomaga tehnologu pri določevanju rezalnih parametrov za obdelavo. Napovedovanje rezalnih sil je v podporo pri načrtovanju postopka, izbiri primernih rezalnih razmer za zmanjšanje obrabe, deformacije in loma orodja, ter pri konstruiranju boljših vpenjalnih priprav, kar izboljša kakovost izdelka. Model rezalnih sil pri frezanju z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom [2] je del združenega sistema SOPO pri frezanju z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom.

2.1. Geometrijska oblika oblikovnega krogelnega frezala

Geometrijska oblika frezala ima pomemben vpliv na karakteristiko rezalne sile pri frezanju z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom. Pri oblikovnem krogelnem frezalu poteka rezalni rob orodja po

2 CUTTING FORCES IN BALL-END MILLING

Ball-end milling is a very common machining process, especially in the automobile, aerospace, die and mould industries [1]. It is used for machining freely shaped surfaces such as dies, moulds, turbines, propellers, and for aircraft structural elements. For various reasons, such as the structural, optimization or esthetic points of view, nowadays, most industrial part geometries are becoming more and more complicated. The recent advances in CAD/CAM systems and CNC machining centers allows us to supply this demand for machining very complex sculpture surfaces by ball-end milling.

The importance of predicting the cutting forces in ball-end milling is evident. In the process-planning stage, knowledge of the cutting forces helps the process engineers to select "appropriate values" for the process parameters. The prediction of cutting forces gives support in the planning of the process, in selecting suitable cutting parameters for the reduction of excessive wear, the deformation and breakage of the tool, and helps to design better fixtures that increase the quality of the parts. The cutting force model for ball-end milling [2] can be utilized in an intelligent system for monitoring and optimization in the ball-end milling process.

2.1 Geometry of a ball-end milling cutter

Cutting-edge geometry plays a very important role in the cutting force characteristics in the ball-end milling process, whereas the straight-end mill, ball-end mill cutting-edge geometry varies locally in the ball

površini kroglice. Prav tako kakor se spreminja lokalni kot vijačnice, se spreminja tudi polmer frezala R , ki vpliva na rezalne sile in rezalno hitrost. Amplituda in potek rezalne sile pri frezanju z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom sta odvisna od: vrste in geometrijske oblike frezala, rezalnih parametrov ter materiala obdelovanca.

Geometrijska oblika in rezalne sile pri oblikovnem krogelnem frezalu so prikazane na sliki 2. Rezalni rob frezala leži na površini poloble in je določen z nespremenljivim kotom vijačnice. Rezalni robovi imajo kot vijačnice λ_b na prehodu iz polokroglega dela frezala na valjasti del. Glede na zmanjšanje polmera frezala v ravnini $X-Y$ proti konici frezala v smeri Z se spreminja kot vijačnice - lokalni kot vijačnice. Enačba ovojnice na polkrožnem delu frezala se glasi:

$$x^2 + y^2 + (R_0 - z)^2 = R_0^2 \quad (1)$$

koordinata točke z , ki leži na rezalnem robu frezala, je:

$$z = \frac{R_0 \cdot \psi}{\tan \lambda_b} \quad (2),$$

R_0 - polmer polkrožnega dela frezala,
 ψ - kot med konico rezalnega roba pri $z=0$ in vzdolžno lego z ,

λ_b - kot vijačnice rezalnega roba frezala.
 Za frezala z nespremenljivo dolžino se lokalni kot vijačnice spreminja glede na polmer frezala in ga izračunamo po enačbi:

$$\tan \lambda_b(\psi) = \frac{R(\psi)}{R_0} \cdot \tan \lambda_b \quad (3),$$

$R(\psi)$ - polmer orodja v ravnini $X-Y$ glede na kot κ .

Kotna lega κ v smeri osi Z od središča polkrožnega dela do točke na rezalnem robu je:

$$\kappa = \arcsin \frac{R(\psi)}{R_0} \quad (4).$$

Polmer rezalnega roba v ravnini $X-Y$, ki se dotika točke na spiralnem in krogelnem rezalnem robu pri kotu ψ , določimo:

$$R(\psi) = \sqrt{1 - (\psi \cdot \cot \lambda_b - 1)^2} \cdot R_0 \quad (5).$$

Kotni razmik med rezalnimi robovi na frezalu:

Angular spacing between the cutting edge on the milling cutter:

$$\phi_p = \frac{360^\circ}{N_f} \quad (6),$$

N_f - število rezalnih robov.

N_f - number of cutting edges
 Angular position of the cutting edge:

$$\theta(j) = j \left(\frac{\phi_p}{N_\theta} \right) \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, N_\theta \quad (7),$$

part. For example, as well as varying the local helix angle, varying the radius R directly affects the cutting forces through its effect on the cutting velocity. The selection of the proper cutter/cutting-edge geometry, as well as other process factors, is very important over the amplitude and waveform of the generated cutting forces during the machining.

The geometry and the cutting forces on the ball-end milling cutter are shown in Figure 2. The cutting edge of the milling cutter lies on the hemisphere surface and is determined with the constant helix angle. The cutting edges have the helix angle λ_b at the transition from the hemispherical part of the milling cutter into the cylindrical part. With respect to the reduction of the milling cutter radius in the $X-Y$ plane towards the milling cutter tip in the Z direction the helix angle - the local helix angle changes. The expression for the envelope of the ball part is given by:

The z - coordinate of the point located on the cutting edge of the milling cutter is:

R_0 - radius of the hemispherical part of the milling cutter
 ψ - angle between the cutting edge tip in case of $z=0$ and the axial position z .

λ_b - helix angle of the cutting edge of the milling cutter

For the milling cutters of constant length the local helix angle changes with respect to the milling cutter radius and it is calculated according to the equation:

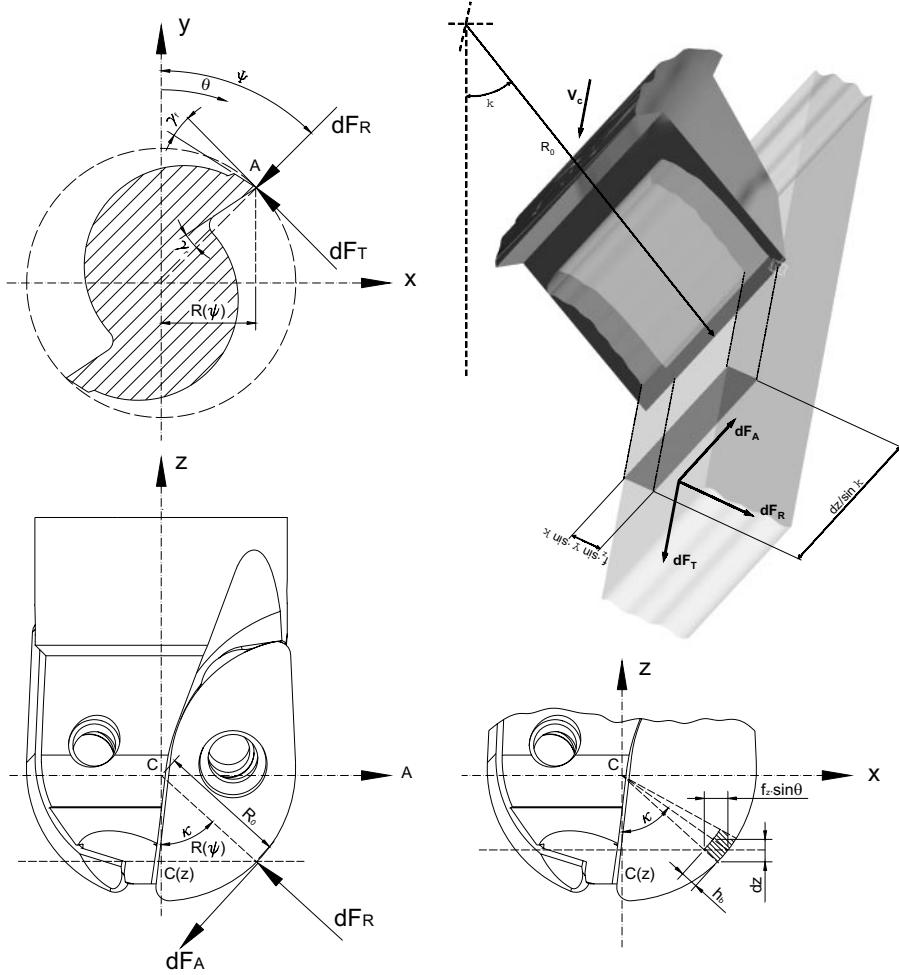
$$R(\psi) = \frac{R(\psi)}{R_0} \cdot \tan \lambda_b \quad (3),$$

$R(\psi)$ - tool radius in $X-Y$ plane with respect to angle κ

The angular position κ in the direction of the Z axis from the center of the hemispherical part to the point on the cutting edge:

$$\kappa = \arcsin \frac{R(\psi)}{R_0} \quad (4).$$

The radius of the cutting edge in the $X-Y$ plane, which touches the point on the helical and spherical cutting edge with angle ψ , is determined as follows:



Sl. 2. Rezalne sile in geometrijska oblika pri oblikovnem krogelnem frezalu
Fig. 2. Cutting forces and geometry in the case of ball-end milling cutter

$N\theta$ - število kotnih leg,

$\theta(j)$ - kotna lega rezalnega roba,

ϕ_p - kotni razmik med rezalnimi robovi.

Debelina vzdolžnih delov na rezalnem robu frezala:

$$dz(i) = i \left(\frac{A_D}{N_z} \right)$$

A_D - vzdolžna globina reza,

N_z - število vzdolžnih delov na rezalnem robu frezala.

Kotna lega rezalnega roba pri odrezovanju $\Psi(i,j,k)$:

$$\Psi(i,j,k) = \theta(j) + \phi_p(k-1) - \frac{z}{R_0} \cdot \tan \lambda_b \quad (9).$$

Nedeformirano debelino odrezka lahko zapišemo z enačbo:

$$h_b = f_z \cdot \sin \Psi \quad (10),$$

f_z - podajanje na zob.

Debelina odrezka h_b je funkcija prečnega in vzdolžnega kota:

$N\theta$ - number of angular positions

$\theta(j)$ - angular position of cutting edges

ϕ_p - angular spacing between cutting edges

Thickness of axial differential elements on the cutting edge of the milling cutter:

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, N_z \quad (8),$$

A_D - axial depth of cut

N_z - number of axial differential elements on the cutting edge of the milling cutter

Angular position of the cutting edge during cutting $\Psi(i,j,k)$:

The undeformed chip thickness is determined as follows:

$$h_b = f_z \cdot \sin \Psi \quad (10),$$

f_z - feeding per tooth

The chip thickness h_b in the function of the radial and axial angle :

$$h_b = f_z \cdot \sin \Psi \cdot \sin \kappa \quad (11),$$

Ψ - kotna lega rezalnega roba pri odrezovanju v smeri vrtenja frezala,
 κ - kotna lega v smeri osi z od središča polkrožnega dela do točke na rezalnem robu.

Generalizirana enačba za debelino odrezka se glasi:

$$h_b(i, j, k) = f_z \cdot \sin[\Psi(i, j, k)] \cdot \sin[\kappa(i)] \quad (12).$$

Napaka v enačbi (12) za debelino odrezka se pojavi le v območju konice frezala [3].

Geometrijsko obliko oblikovnega krogelnega frezala in usmeritev rezalnega roba uporabimo v enačbah za določitev rezalnih sil.

2.2 Določitev rezalnih sil za oblikovno krogelno frezalo

Enačbe za delno obodno dF_T , prečno dF_R in vzdolžno dF_A rezalno silo so:

$$\begin{aligned} dF_T &= K_T \cdot h_b \cdot db = K_T \cdot f_z \cdot \sin \Psi \cdot \sin \kappa \cdot db \\ dF_R &= K_R \cdot h_b \cdot db = K_R \cdot f_z \cdot \sin \Psi \cdot \sin \kappa \cdot db \\ dF_A &= K_A \cdot h_b \cdot db = K_A \cdot f_z \cdot \sin \Psi \cdot \sin \kappa \cdot db \end{aligned} \quad (13),$$

K_T - obodni koeficient materiala

K_R - prečni koeficient materiala

K_A - vzdolžni koeficient materiala

db - delna dolžina rezalnega roba, če namesto db vstavimo:

Ψ - angular position of cutting edge during cutting in the direction of rotation of the milling cutter
 κ - angular position in the direction of Z axis from the center of the hemispherical part to the point on the cutting edge

The generalized equation for the chip thickness is as follows:

$$h_b(i, j, k) = f_z \cdot \sin[\Psi(i, j, k)] \cdot \sin[\kappa(i)] \quad (12).$$

The error in Equation (12) for chip thickness is significant only in areas around the ball tip [3].

The geometry of the ball-end milling cutter and the orientation of the cutting edge are used in the equation for the determination of the cutting forces.

2.2 Determination of the cutting forces during ball-end milling

The equations for the differential tangential dF_T , radial dF_R and axial dF_A cutting forces are:

K_T - tangential coefficient of material

K_R - radial coefficient of material

K_A - axial coefficient of material

db - differential length of cutting edge if instead of db we enter:

$$db = \frac{dz}{\sin \kappa} \quad (14),$$

dobimo:

we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} dF_T &= K_T \cdot f_z \cdot \sin \Psi \cdot dz \\ dF_R &= K_R \cdot f_z \cdot \sin \Psi \cdot dz \\ dF_A &= K_A \cdot f_z \cdot \sin \Psi \cdot dz \end{aligned} \quad (15).$$

Posplošena enačba za obodno, prečno in vzdolžno rezalno silo se glasi:

The generalized equation for the tangential, radial and axial cutting force is:

$$\begin{aligned} dF_T(i, j, k) &= K_T \cdot f_z \cdot \sin[\Psi(i, j, k)] \cdot dz \\ dF_R(i, j, k) &= K_R \cdot f_z \cdot \sin[\Psi(i, j, k)] \cdot dz \\ dF_A(i, j, k) &= K_A \cdot f_z \cdot \sin[\Psi(i, j, k)] \cdot dz \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

in velja, če je kot $\Psi(i, j, k)$:

if the angle $\Psi(i, j, k)$ is:

$\varphi_{EX} \leq \Psi(i, j, k) \leq \varphi_{EN}$ za protismerno frezanje, če je

$\varphi_{EX} \leq \Psi(i, j, k) \leq \varphi_{EN}$ for down milling, if

$$\varphi_{EX} = 0 \text{ in } \varphi_{EN} = \arccos\left[1 - \left(\frac{R_D}{R}\right)\right],$$

$$\varphi_{EX} = 0 \text{ and } \varphi_{EN} = \arccos\left[1 - \left(\frac{R_D}{R}\right)\right],$$

$\varphi_{EN} \leq \Psi(i, j, k) \leq \varphi_{EX}$ za istosmerno frezanje, če je

$\varphi_{EN} \leq \Psi(i, j, k) \leq \varphi_{EX}$ for up milling, if

$$\varphi_{EN} = 0 \text{ in } \varphi_{EX} = \arccos\left[1 - \left(\frac{R_D}{R}\right)\right],$$

$$\varphi_{EN} = 0 \text{ and } \varphi_{EX} = \arccos\left[1 - \left(\frac{R_D}{R}\right)\right],$$

φ_{EX} - kot, pod katerim rezalni rob zapusti material,
 φ_{EN} - kot, pod katerim rezalni rob začne rezati,
 R_D - prečna globina reza.

Sile, izražene v kartezičnem koordinatnem sistemu, dobimo, če vpeljemo spremenjevalno matriko [T]:

$$\{dF_{X,Y,Z}\} = [T] \{dF_{R,T,A}\} \quad (17)$$

Delne rezalne sile izračunamo po enačbi:

$$\begin{bmatrix} dF_X \\ dF_Y \\ dF_Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \kappa \sin \Psi & -\cos \Psi & -\cos \kappa \sin \Psi \\ -\sin \kappa \cos \Psi & \sin \Psi & -\cos \kappa \cos \Psi \\ \cos \kappa & 0 & -\sin \kappa \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dF_R \\ dF_T \\ dF_A \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

$$[T](i,j,k) = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \kappa(i) \sin \Psi(i,j,k) & -\cos \Psi(i,j,k) & -\cos \kappa(i) \sin \Psi(i,j,k) \\ -\sin \kappa(i) \cos \Psi(i,j,k) & \sin \Psi(i,j,k) & -\cos \kappa(i) \cos \Psi(i,j,k) \\ \cos \kappa(i) & 0 & -\sin \kappa(i) \end{bmatrix} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} dF_X(i,j) \\ dF_Y(i,j) \\ dF_Z(i,j) \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^{N_f} [T](i,j,k) \begin{bmatrix} K_R \\ K_T \\ K_A \end{bmatrix} \cdot f_z \cdot \sin[\Psi(i,j,k)] \cdot dz \quad (20).$$

Celotna sila na rezальнem robu pri j -ti legi je:

The total force on the cutting edge in the case of the j -th position is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} F_X(j) \\ F_Y(j) \\ F_Z(j) \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_z} \sum_{k=1}^{N_f} [T](i,j,k) \begin{bmatrix} K_R \\ K_T \\ K_A \end{bmatrix} \cdot f_z \cdot \sin[\Psi(i,j,k)] \cdot dz \quad (21).$$

Povprečna rezalna sila je:

The average cutting force is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{F}_X \\ \bar{F}_Y \\ \bar{F}_Z \end{bmatrix} = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{N_z} \sum_{j=1}^{N_\theta} \sum_{k=1}^{N_f} [T](i,j,k) \begin{bmatrix} K_R \\ K_T \\ K_A \end{bmatrix} \cdot f_z \cdot \sin[\Psi(i,j,k)] \cdot dz \right\} / N_\theta \quad (22).$$

3 OPTIMIRANJE Z GENETSKIMI ALGORITMI

Modeliranje in optimiranje postopka odrezovanja sta pomembna elementa v proizvodnem postopku. Proizvodni postopek je ovrednoten z dinamičnimi in med seboj povezanimi spremenljivkami [4]. Zahteva po natančnosti, kakovosti, učinkovitosti in gospodarnosti v proizvodnem postopku je vedno večja. Glede na to je zelo pomembna izbira optimalnih rezalnih parametrov. Optimiranje rezalnih parametrov ne poveča samo zmogljivosti obdelovalnega postopka, ampak tudi kakovost proizvodov [4].

Optimiranje rezalnih parametrov z uporabo umetne inteligence je nova metoda za modeliranje in optimiranje postopkov na področju strojništva [5]. Iz tega razloga smo za optimiranje rezalnih parametrov izbrali model na podlagi genetskih algoritmov [6], ki temelji na načelu naravne biološke evolucije. V primerjavi z običajnimi metodami optimiranja so genetski algoritmi bolj robustni in splošni ter jih je

3 OPTIMIZATION BY GENETIC ALGORITHMS

Cutting-process modelling and optimization are two important issues in manufacturing. The manufacturing process is characterized by a multiplicity of dynamically interacting process variables [4]. Greater attention is given to accuracy, quality, effectiveness and economy of product by industry these days. To ensure these requirements, it is very important to select the optimum machining parameters. The optimization of machining parameters not only increases the utility for the machining process, but also the product quality to a great extent [4].

Artificial-intelligence-based optimization is a new trend in modelling and optimization for machining operations [5]. Genetic algorithms [6], based on the principles of natural biological evolution, were selected for the optimization of the cutting parameters. Compared to traditional optimisation methods, a genetic algorithm is robust, global and can be ap-

mogoče uporabiti na vseh raziskovalnih področjih. Niso namenjeni samo za optimiranje splošnih problemov, lahko se jih namreč uporabi tudi za optimiranje neopredeljenih in konkavnih problemov. Uporablajo se tudi na področju strojnega učenja, optimiranja funkcij in modeliranja ([7] in [8]). V razpravi je predstavljen genetski algoritem za optimiranje rezalnih parametrov pri frezanju z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom.

4 SISTEM ZA SPREMLJANJE IN OPTIMIRANJE POSTOPKA FREZANJA Z OBLIKOVNIM KROGELNIM FREZALOM

4.1 Spremljanje postopka frezanja (SPF)

Razvoj sistema za spremljanje postopka frezanja temelji na predhodnih raziskavah in izhodiščih iz prakse, pri čemer se je zaznavalo za merjenje rezalnih sil (dinamometer) izkazal za najbolj uporabnega. Zaznavalo omogoča zanesljivo spremljanje postopka frezanja in prepoznavo obremenitve na ležaju glavnega vretena. Iz opravljenih raziskav je razvidno, da lahko obstojnost [9] in lom orodja glede na druge metode najbolj natančno določimo z uporabo analize rezalnih sil.

Največja rezalna sila F_{max} pri postopku frezanja z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom je osnova za optimiranje rezalnih parametrov ter določitve obstojnosti in loma orodja. Obstojnost orodja določimo z uporabo genetskih metod. Z računalniškim programom, s katerim sproti spremljamo potek meritev rezalnih sil med postopkom odrezovanja, posredujemo vsako spremembo izmerjenih vrednosti modelu optimiranja.

4.2 Zgradba sistema za spremljanje postopka frezanja

S sistemom SPF zbiramo vrednosti rezalnih sil (F_x, F_y in F_z) pri postopku frezanja z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom. Zgradba sistema SPF je prikazana na sliki 3.

Sistem SPF je sestavljen iz:

- obdelovalnega stroja (RNK frezalni center **MORI SEIKI FRONTIER-M**),
- orodja (oblikovno krogelno frezalo tip **R216.44-10030-040-AL10G**, iz materiala **GC 1010**),
- vpenjalne priprave,
- obdelovanca (material: **Ck45, Ck45 (XM), 16MnCr5 in 16MnCr5 (XM)**),
- merilne plošče (**KISTLER 9259A**),
- ojačevala (**KISTLER 5001**),
- A/D pretvornika (**PC-MIO-16E-4.**),
- računalnika (PII 350MHz s programsko opremo Windows 2000) in
- programskega paketa LabVIEW.

4.3 Model optimiranja

Običajno priporočene rezalne parametre, dobljene iz priročnikov in katalogov prilagodimo v bolj

plied generally without recourse to domain-specific heuristics. It can be used not only for general optimisation problems, but also in indifferent optimisation problems and unconvex optimisation problems, etc. Genetic algorithms are widely used for machine learning, function optimising and system modelling ([7] and [8]). In this research, a genetic algorithm is used for the optimisation of cutting parameters in ball-end milling.

4 SYSTEM FOR MONITORING AND OPTIMIZING THE BALL-END MILLING PROCESS

4.1 Monitoring of the milling process (SPF)

The system for the monitoring of the milling process is based on preliminary researches and tests. The piezoelectric dynamometer is widely used for cutting-force monitoring. The dynamometer is a very successful and reliable tool in establishing inter-relationships between the secondary machining parameters and the cutting force. In this study the cutting forces are used to explain the tool wear [9] and tool breakage.

The maximum cutting force, F_{max} , in the ball-end milling process is used for the optimization of the cutting parameters and the tool-wear estimation. Tool wear is estimated with a genetic algorithm. The online monitoring system delivers the measured values to the optimization model.

4.2 System for monitoring the milling process

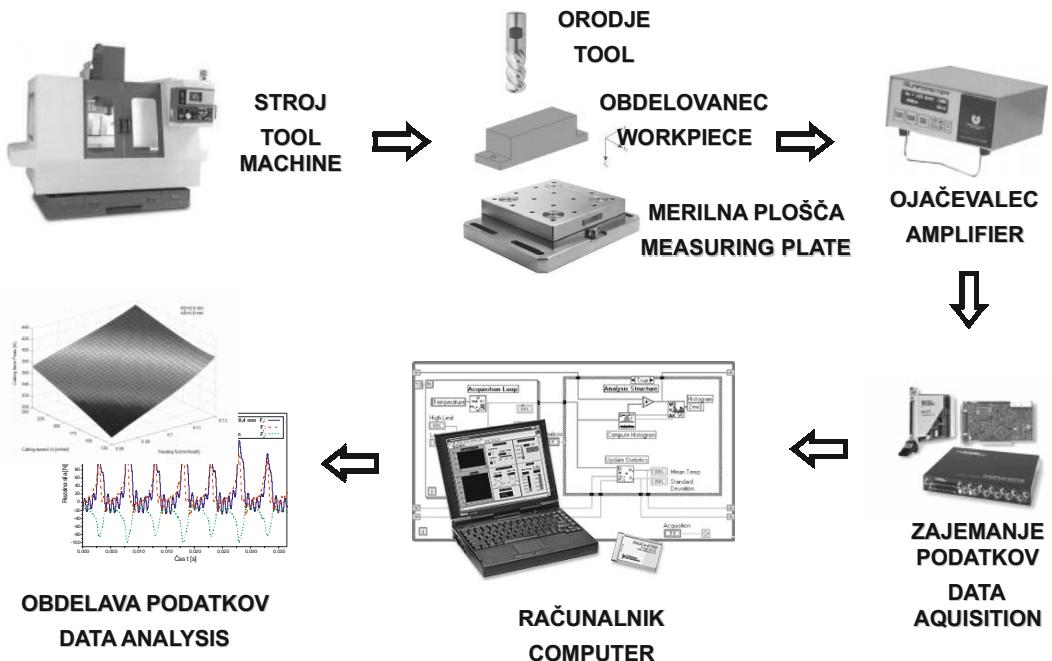
The system SPF is designed for cutting-force monitoring (F_x, F_y and F_z) in the ball-end milling process. The system SPF is presented in Figure 3.

The system SPF consists of:

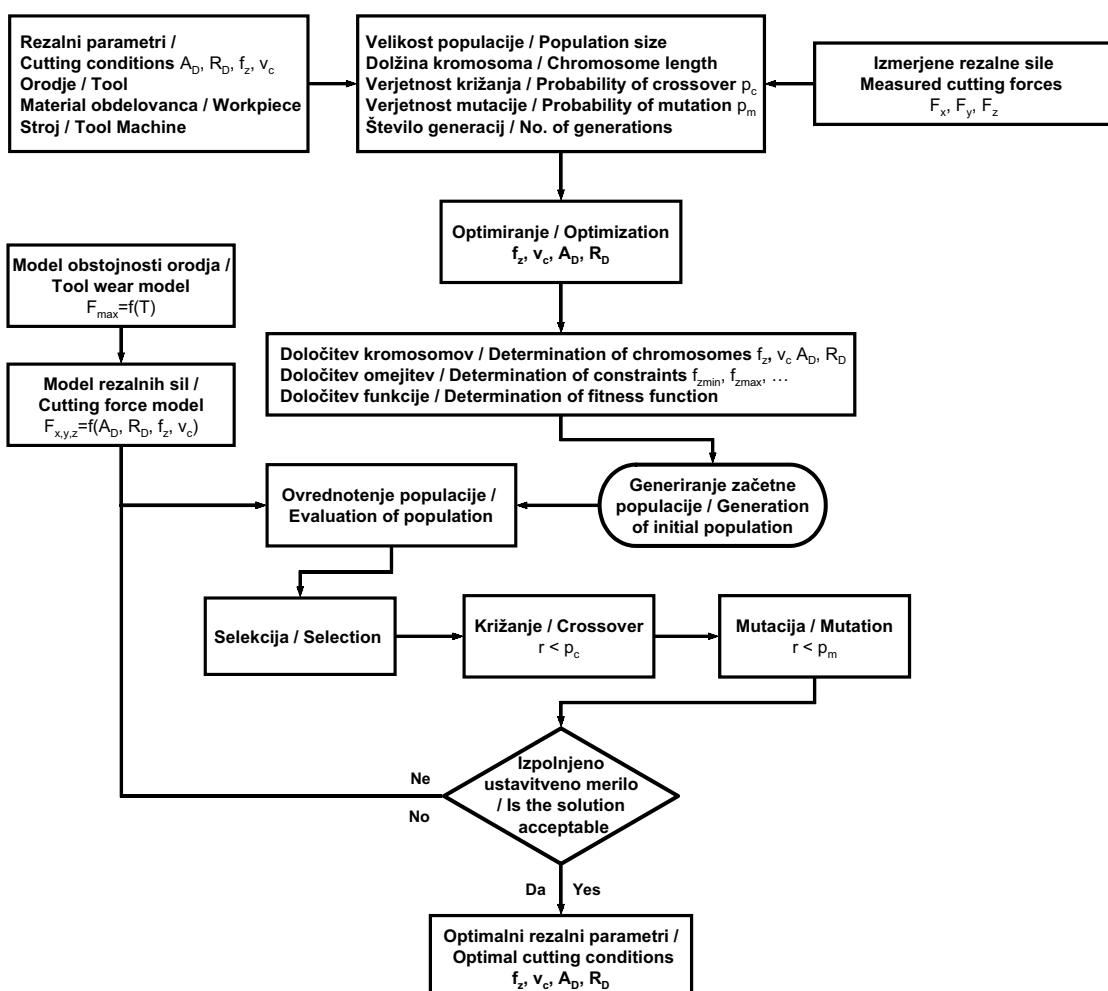
- tool machine (CNC milling machine **MORI SEIKI FRONTIER-M**),
- tool (solid ball-end milling cutter type **R216.44-10030-040-AL10G**, tool material **GC 1010**),
- clamping device,
- workpiece (material: **Ck45, Ck45 (XM), 16MnCr5 and 16MnCr5 (XM)**),
- piezoelectric dynamometer (**KISTLER 9259A**),
- amplifier (**KISTLER 5001**),
- A/D interface board (**PC-MIO-16E-4.**),
- computer (PII 350MHz with Windows 2000 software),
- programme package LabVIEW.

4.3 Optimization model

The usually recommended cutting parameters, selected according to handbooks or cata-



Sl. 3. Zgradba sistema za spremljanje postopka frezanja
Fig. 3. System for milling-process monitoring



Sl. 4. Optimiranje rezalnih parametrov z genetskim algoritmom
Fig. 4. Optimization of cutting parameters with the genetic algorithm

učinkovite rezalne parametre z uporabo hevrističnih metod. Zelo težko je razložiti logično povezavo med rezalnimi veličinami, ker so te odvisne od rezalnih parametrov (rezalne hitrosti V_c , podajanja f_z , globine frezanja A_D in širine frezanja R_D). Iz tega razloga za določevanje in optimirjanje rezalnih parametrov uporabimo genetske algoritme. Pri optimirjanju rezalnih parametrov upoštevamo vse vplivne dejavnike, ki se pojavljajo pri postopku frezanja.

Ob upoštevanju vseh naštetih predpostavk smo razvili model optimiranja na temelju genetskih algoritmov, ki je namenjen določevanju optimalnih rezalnih parametrov pri postopku frezanja z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom. Model temelji na sprotnem optimirjanju rezalnih parametrov, na podlagi rezalnih sil, zajetih s sistemom za spremljanje postopka frezanja. Optimiranje rezalnih parametrov (rezalne hitrosti V_c , podajanja f_z , globine frezanja A_D in širine frezanja R_D) z genetskim algoritem temelji na vrednostih rezalnih sil F_x , F_y in F_z izmerjenih s sistemom za spremljanje postopka frezanja, analitičnemu modelu rezalnih sil in izkustvenem modelu obstojnosti orodja (sl. 4).

5 ANALIZA REZULTATOV

Za potrditev sistema za spremljanje postopka frezanja in modela optimiranja smo opravili obsežno število preizkusov na NK frezalnem stroju, pri različnih parametrih frezanja. V tem poglavju so predstavljeni rezultati preizkusov ter primerjava in analiza rezalnih sil, v odvisnosti od rezalnih parametrov.

5.1 Uporabljena preizkusna oprema

Razviti analitični model rezalnih sil za oblikovno krogelno frezalo uporabimo za napovedovanje rezalnih sil in optimiranje rezalnih parametrov.

Za preizkuse smo uporabili:

- RNK frezalni stroj **MORI SEIKI FRONTIER-M**,
- merilno ploščo **KISTLER 9259A**,
- material obdelovalca **Ck45**,
- oblikovno krogelno frezalo tip **R216.44-10030-040-AL10G - GC 1010** s premerom 10 mm, kotom vijačnice 30° in širimi rezalnimi robovi.

5.2 Povezava med rezalno silo in rezalnimi parametri

Rezalna sila F_{max} in rezalna hitrost V_c sta glavni vplivni veličini obdelovalnega postopka. Zmnožek rezalne sile in hitrosti je sorazmeren rezalni moči obdelovalnega stroja. Količina odvzetega materiala je glavno kazalo produktivnosti postopka odrezovanja.

Velikost rezalne sile med odrezovanjem je odvisna od rezalnih parametrov (rezalne hitrosti V_c , podajanja f_z , globine frezanja A_D in širine frezanja R_D). Povečanje rezalne hitrosti je prednost, ker povečuje

logues, were optimized by heuristic methods. The formulation of the relations between the cutting quantities is very difficult because they depend on the cutting parameters (cutting speed V_c , feeding f_z , axial depth A_D , radial depth R_D). For this reason the genetic algorithm was used for the optimization of the cutting parameters. All the influencing factors that appear in the ball-end milling process were considered.

By taking into account all the influencing factors the genetic algorithm optimization model for ball-end milling was developed. The online optimization of the cutting parameters is based on the cutting forces collected by the monitoring system. The optimization of the cutting parameters (cutting speed V_c , feeding f_z , axial depth A_D , radial depth R_D) is based on the measured cutting forces F_x , F_y and F_z , the analytical cutting-force model and the empirical tool-wear model. (Fig. 4).

5 ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

An extensive number of tests were made on the milling machine to confirm the monitoring system and the optimization model with different cutting parameters. This chapter presents the results of the experiments and the comparison and analysis of cutting forces depending on the cutting parameters.

5.1 Experimental setup

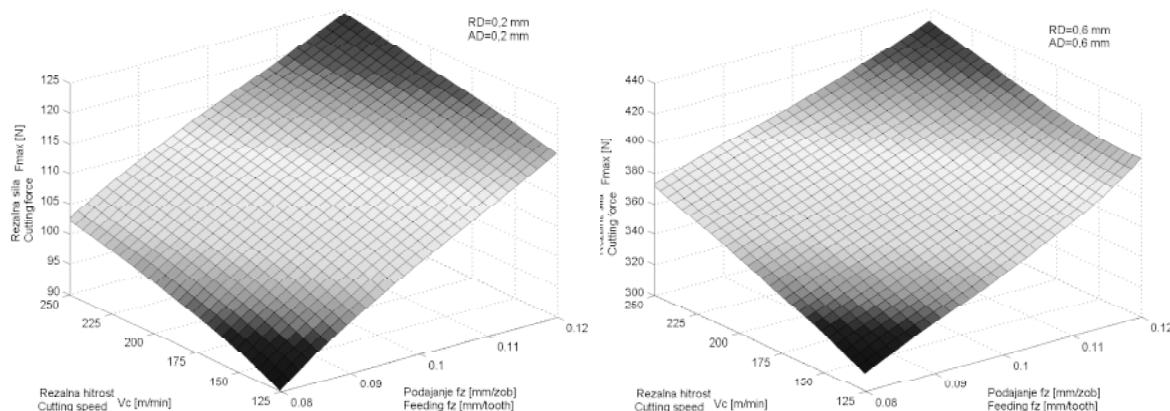
The developed analytical cutting-force model for ball-end milling is applied for the cutting-force estimation and the optimization of the cutting parameters. The experimental model consists of:

- CNC milling machine **MORI SEIKI FRONTIER-M**,
- piezoelectric dynamometer **KISTLER 9259A**,
- workpiece material **Ck45**,
- solid ball-end milling cutter type **R216.44-10030-040-AL10G - GC 1010** with four cutting edges, of 10 mm diameter and 30° helix angle,

5.2 Relationship between the cutting force and the cutting parameters

The cutting force, F_{max} , and the cutting speed, V_c , are the two main quantities for an efficient machining operation. Their product is proportional to the cutting power of the milling machine. The metal removal rate is the main indicator of the productivity of the cutting process.

The cutting force developed during the machining can be controlled by varying the cutting parameters (cutting speed V_c , feeding f_z , axial depth A_D , radial depth R_D). An increase of the cutting speed



Sl. 5. Največje rezalne sile v odvisnosti od rezalne hitrosti in podajanja
Fig. 5. Relationship between the maximum cutting force, the cutting speed and the feeding

količino odvzetega materiala. Rezalno hitrost je smiselno povečati do vrednosti, pri kateri največja rezalna sila ne preseže kritične vrednosti, ker to vodi do deformacije orodja, obdelovalnega stroja in obdelovanca.

Na sliki 5 je prikazana vrednost največje rezalne sile F_{max} za frezalo **R216.44-10030-040-AL10G** v odvisnosti rezalne hitrosti V_c , podajanja f_z , globine frezanja A_D .

5.3 Določitev obstojnosti orodja z genetskim algoritmom

Za določitev obstojnosti orodja v odvisnosti od največje rezalne sile F_{max} smo razvili izkustveni model obstojnosti. Izkustveni model je predstavljen v naslednji obliki:

$$F_{max} = K_1 + (K_2 \cdot T)^{K_3} \quad (23)$$

F_{max} - največja rezalna sila,
 T - obstojnost orodja v mm,
 K_1, K_2, K_3 - koeficienti obstojnosti.

V izkustvenem modelu za določitev obstojnosti orodja imajo največji vpliv koeficienti obstojnosti. K_1 je stopnja rezalne sile in je odvisen od rezalnih parametrov pri frezanju z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom. K_2 je gradient obstojnosti orodja, ki je odvisen od rezalnih parametrov, rezalnega orodja in materiala obdelovanca. Če je vrednost K_2 majhna, potem se obraba orodja počasi zvečuje in nasprotno. Koeficient K_3 pove, kako hitro se bo pojavit lom orodja, ko se rezalna sila poveča čez kritično vrednost. Vrednost koeficiente K_3 je tem večja, čim trsi je material obdelovanca oz. pri neprimernih rezalnih parametrih.

Iz preizkusnih vrednosti največje rezalne sile F_{max} , zajete s sistemom za spremljanje postopka frezanja, lahko z uporabo genetskega algoritma določimo koeficiente obstojnosti. Program za določitev koeficientov obstojnosti je napravljen v programskev paketu MATLAB. Z genetskim

is an advantage; however, an increase in cutting force is a disadvantage because no increase in the metal removal rate results from it, but rather larger deformations of the machine and workpiece occur.

Figure 5 presents the maximum cutting force, F_{max} , for the cutter **R216.44-10030-040-AL10G**, according to cutting speed V_c , feeding f_z , and axial depth A_D .

5.3 Estimation of tool wear using the genetic algorithm

Based on the tool wear and the maximum cutting force, F_{max} , a relationship for the empirical tool wear model is developed. It is proposed in the following format:

F_{max} - maximum cutting force
 T - tool life [mm]
 K_1, K_2, K_3 - tool-wear coefficients.

In the empirical tool-wear model, the tool-wear coefficients have their physical meaning. K_1 is the cutting-force level, which depends on the cutting parameters of the ball-end milling operations. K_2 is the tool-wear gradient, which depends on the cutting parameters, the tool and the workpiece materials. A small K_2 indicates slow progress of the wear. K_3 represents how fast the tool is broken when the cutting force is above a critical level. The harder the workpiece material is or the more uncomfortable cutting parameters the tool has, the larger K_3 is.

From the experimental data of the maximum cutting force, F_{max} , the coefficients of the proposed tool-wear model can be found by using the genetic algorithm. The program for the determination of the tool-wear coefficients was made with the program package MATLAB. The genetic algorithm is used to

algoritmom poiščemo optimalne koeficiente obstojnosti, ki jih uporabimo v modelu. Vsoto razlik rezalnih sil, dobljenih iz sistema za spremljanje postopka frezanja in rezalnih sil iz izkustvenega modela smo uporabili kot funkcijo uspešnosti. Funkcijo uspešnosti zapišemo kot:

$$\text{Min}(E) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N |F_{\max(i)}^{\text{model}} - F_{\max(i)}^{\text{eksperiment}}| \quad (24),$$

E - povprečna absolutna napaka

$F_{\max(i)}^{\text{model}}$ - največja rezalna sila, določena z modelom,
 $F_{\max(i)}^{\text{eksperiment}}$ - največja rezalna sila, dobljena s preizkusom.

search for the optimum tool-wear coefficients, which will be used in the model. The sum of the difference between the experimental cutting-force data and the cutting force obtained from the developed model is used as the optimum objective function. The objective function is:

E – average absolute error

$F_{\max(i)}^{\text{model}}$ - estimated maximum cutting force
 $F_{\max(i)}^{\text{eksperiment}}$ - experimental maximum cutting force

Preglednica 1. Primerjava eksperimentalnih z izkustvenimi vrednostmi rezalne sile F_{\max}

Table 1. The comparison of the experimental and empirical cutting forces F_{\max}

Obstojnost orodja Tool life mm	F_{\max} [N]		Napaka Error %
	Preizkus Experiment	Izkustveni model Empirical model	
0	256,9	246,7	4,14
19250	260,7	260,7	0,01
38500	280,0	280,2	0,10
57750	290,8	302,6	3,92
77000	326,3	327,1	0,24
96250	355,3	353,3	0,58
115500	392,4	380,8	3,03
134750	429,3	409,6	4,81
173250	467,6	470,4	0,60
231000	536,4	568,3	5,62
Povprečna napaka Average error			2,30

Preglednica 2. Optimalni koeficienti obstojnosti

Table 2. Optimum tool-wear coefficients

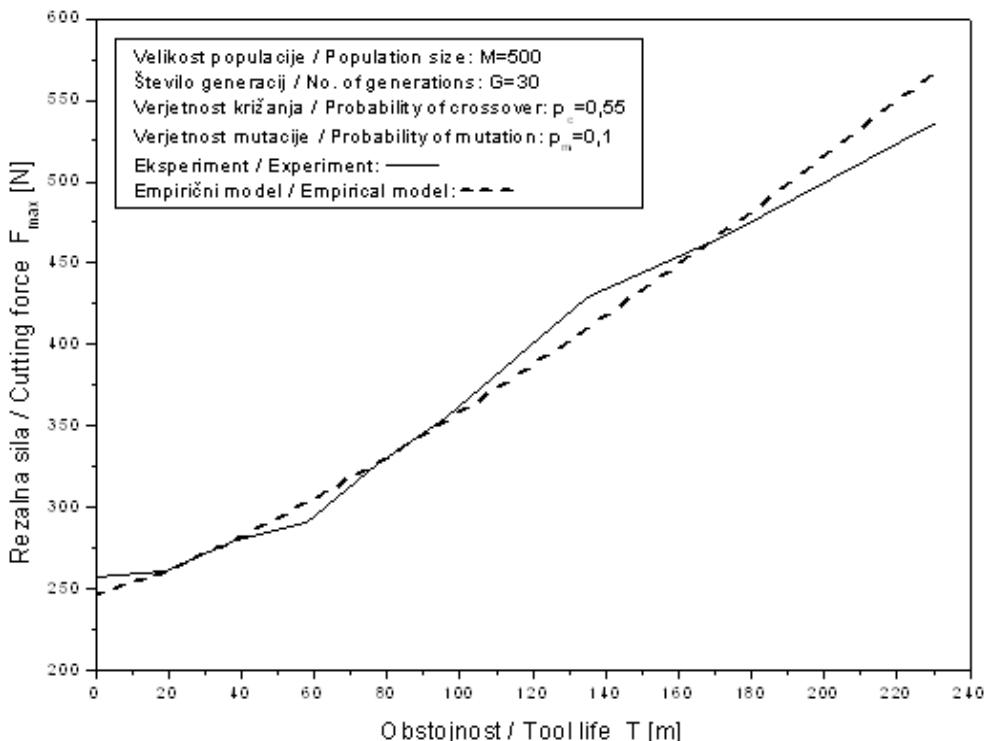
Koeficienti obstojnosti Tool-wear coefficients	R216.44-10030-040-AL10G
K_1	246,70577
K_2	0,0004
K_3	1,26198

Za določitev koeficientov obstojnosti pri frezanju s frezalom **R216.44-10030-040-AL10G** in rezalnimi parametri (širina frezanja $R_D = 0,4$ mm, globina frezanja $A_D = 0,4$ mm, podajanje $f_z = 0,1$ mm/zob, rezalna hitrost $V_c = 188,5$ m/min) smo izbrali naslednje vhodne parametre za delovanje genetskega algoritma. Velikost populacije 500 organizmov. Največje število generacij 30. Velikost posameznega kromosoma 10 bitov. Uporabili smo genetski operaciji križanje in mutacija. Verjetnost križanja $p_c = 0,55$ in mutacije $p_m = 0,1$. Optimalne koeficiente obstojnosti je genetski algoritem našel v tretji generaciji s povprečno napako modela 2,30%.

Izkustveni model obstojnosti orodja je prikazan v diagramu (sl. 6).

For the determination of the tool-wear coefficients in ball-end milling the **R216.44-10030-040-AL10G** milling cutter and cutting parameters (radial depth $R_D = 0,4$ mm, axial depth $A_D = 0,4$ mm, feeding $f_z = 0,1$ mm/tooth, cutting speed $V_c = 188,5$ m/min) were used. The evolutionary parameters for the genetic algorithm were as follows: population size, 500; number of generations, 30; and number of genes for each chromosome, 10. The genetic operations known as crossover and mutation were used. The probability of crossover was $p_c = 0,55$ and the probability of mutation was $p_m = 0,1$. The optimum tool-wear coefficients were found in the 3rd generation with an average error of 2.30%.

The empirical tool-wear model is presented in the diagram (Fig. 6).



Sl. 6. Izkustveni model obstojnosti orodja
Fig. 6. Empirical tool-wear model

5.4 Optimiranje postopka frezanja z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom

Za optimiranje rezalnih parametrov pri frezanju z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom smo razvili model optimiranja na podlagi genetskega algoritma. Algoritem smo napravili v programskem okolju MATLAB. Z algoritmom smo dokazali, da informacijo, ki jo dobimo iz izmerjenih rezalnih sil, lahko prepoznamo s predlagano metodo. Rezalne sile, obstojnost orodja in rezalne parametre pri frezanju z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom lahko napovemo z majhnim številom generacij in z zadovoljivo napako. Algoritem daje hitre in natančne rezultate, ki jih lahko vključimo v postopek sprotnega spremljanja postopka frezanja. Pri frezanju z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom je zelo pomembna določitev optimalnih rezalnih parametrov. Zaradi velikih rezalnih hitrosti, trdih materialov in majhnih premerov orodja lahko zelo hitro pride do loma orodja. Z neprimerno izbranimi rezalnimi parametri podaljšamo čas obdelave in zmanjšamo obstojnost orodja. Za tehnologa je zelo težko izbrati optimalne rezalne parametre pri zelo velikem številu različnih orodij, materialih obdelovanca in načinov obdelave.

Rezalni parametri so optimirani glede na najmanjši obdelovalni čas, tako da poiščemo največje rezalne parametre, ki jih določimo glede na dobo trajanja orodja. Vsoto razlik največjih rezalnih sil, dobljenih iz analitičnega modela

5.4 Optimization of the ball-end milling process

For the optimization of the cutting parameters in ball-end milling the genetic algorithm optimization model was developed. The optimization algorithm was made in MATLAB. The present model has been proven to provide a reliable optimization of the cutting process for ball-end milling. The cutting forces, the tool life and the cutting parameters in ball-end milling can be estimated in a few evolution generations with an acceptable error. The algorithm has a fast reaction and accurate results that can be applied to the online monitoring of the milling process. In ball-end-milling operations it is important to select the tool's optimum cutting conditions. Because of the high cutting speeds and the hard materials the small tools are very easily broken. A conservative selection of cutting parameters would result in a longer machining time, and other unsuitable selections of cutting parameters would mean frequent tool changes, which also wastes machining time. It is very difficult for operators to select the optimum cutting parameters for so many different types of tools, workpieces and different machining tasks.

The cutting parameters were optimized based on the minimum machining time to find the maximum cutting parameters that are able to meet the tool-life requirements for a specific machining task. The genetic algorithm was used to optimize the tool cutting parameters with the analytical cutting-force model. The sum of the difference of the maximum

rezalnih sil in rezalnih sil iz empiričnega modela, smo uporabili kot funkcijo uspešnosti. Zapišemo jo kot:

$$\text{Min}(E) = \frac{1}{3} (|F_{X \max}^{\text{model}} - F_{X \max}^{\text{dovoljena}}| + |F_{Y \max}^{\text{model}} - F_{Y \max}^{\text{dovoljena}}| + |F_{Z \max}^{\text{model}} - F_{Z \max}^{\text{dovoljena}}|) \quad (25)$$

OZ.

$$\text{Min}(E) = |F_{\max}^{\text{model}} - F_{\max}^{\text{dovoljena}}| \quad (26)$$

ob upoštevanju pogojev:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{X \max}^{\text{model}} &\leq F_{X \max}^{\text{dovoljena}}, \quad F_{Y \max}^{\text{model}} \leq F_{Y \max}^{\text{dovoljena}}, \quad F_{Z \max}^{\text{model}} \leq F_{Z \max}^{\text{dovoljena}}, \\ F_{\max}^{\text{model}} &\leq F_{\max}^{\text{dovoljena}} \end{aligned}$$

E - absolutna napaka

$F_{X \max}^{\text{model}}, F_{Y \max}^{\text{model}}, F_{Z \max}^{\text{model}}, F_{\max}^{\text{model}}$ - največja rezalna sila, določena z analitičnim modelom,
 $F_{X \max}^{\text{dovoljena}}, F_{Y \max}^{\text{dovoljena}}, F_{Z \max}^{\text{dovoljena}}, F_{\max}^{\text{dovoljena}}$ - dopustna največja rezalna sila glede na obstojnost

Za določitev optimalnih rezalnih parametrov smo izbrali optimiranje po dveh spremenljivkah (podajanju f_z in rezalni hitrosti V_c). Izbrali smo naslednje vhodne parametre: velikost populacije 500 organizmov, število generacij 15 in velikost posameznega kromosoma 10 bitov. Uporabili smo genetski opravil križanje in mutacijo. Verjetnost križanja $p_c = 0,65$ in mutacije $p_m = 0,1$.

Optimalne rezalne parametre je genetski algoritem našel v trinajsti generaciji z napako 0,28%. Evolucijski potek genetskega algoritma za določitev

cutting forces, which were obtained from the analytical force model and the empirical model, were used for the objective function. The objective function is:

or

Conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{X \max}^{\text{model}} &\leq F_{X \max}^{\text{dovoljena}}, \quad F_{Y \max}^{\text{model}} \leq F_{Y \max}^{\text{dovoljena}}, \quad F_{Z \max}^{\text{model}} \leq F_{Z \max}^{\text{dovoljena}}, \\ F_{\max}^{\text{model}} &\leq F_{\max}^{\text{dovoljena}} \end{aligned}$$

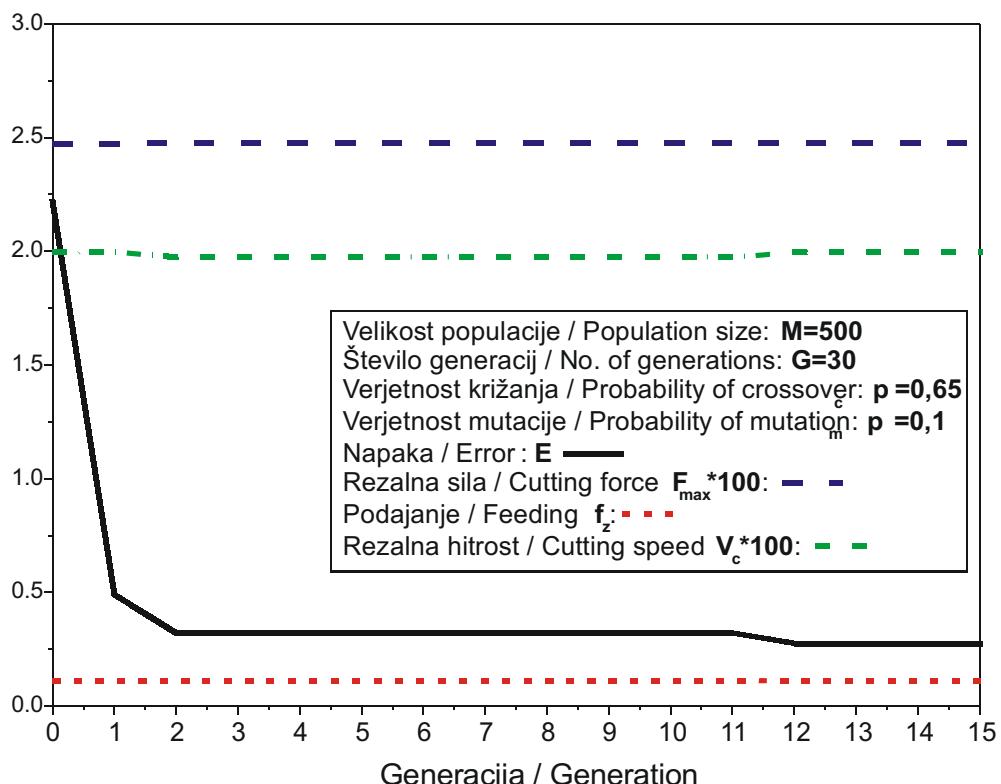
E - absolute error

$F_{X \max}^{\text{model}}, F_{Y \max}^{\text{model}}, F_{Z \max}^{\text{model}}, F_{\max}^{\text{model}}$ - maximum cutting forces calculated by the analytical cutting-force model

$F_{X \max}^{\text{dovoljena}}, F_{Y \max}^{\text{dovoljena}}, F_{Z \max}^{\text{dovoljena}}, F_{\max}^{\text{dovoljena}}$ - maximum cutting forces determined by the tool-life estimation

For the determination of the optimum cutting parameters the optimization of two variables (feeding f_z and cutting speed V_c) was used. The evolutionary parameters for the genetic algorithm were as follows: population size, 500; number of generations, 15; and number of genes of each chromosome, 10. The genetic operations crossover and mutation were used. Probability of crossover was $p_c = 0.65$ and the probability of mutation was $p_m = 0.1$.

The optimum cutting parameters were found in the 13th generation with an average error of 0.28%. The evolution of the genetic algorithm for the deter-



Sl. 7. Evolucijski potek genetskega algoritma

Fig. 7. Evolution of the genetic algorithm

Preglednica 3. Optimalni rezalni parametri

Table 3. Optimum cutting parameters

Rezalni parametri Cutting parameters	Vhodni parametri Initial parameters	Optimalni parametri Optimum parameters
F_{max}	247,60 N	247,61 N
R_D	0,4 mm	0,4 mm
A_D	0,4 mm	0,4 mm
f_z	0,1 mm/zob (mm/tooth)	0,11 mm/zob (mm/tooth)
V_c	188,5 m/min	199,5 m/min
l_m	100 mm	100 mm
T_c	2,5 s	2,1 s
Časovna razlika obdelave Cutting time difference		16,4 %

optimalnih rezalnih parametrov je prikazan v diagramu (sl. 7).

Iz dobljenih vrednosti vidimo, da se čas obdelave pri optimalnih rezalnih parametrih zmanjša za 16,4%.

6 SKLEP

V prispevku je predstavljen razvoj sistema za spremljanje in optimiranje postopka frezanja z oblikovnim krogelnim frezalom. Sistem je namenjen spremljanju postopka frezanja in je preizkušen z velikim številom preizkusov, z različnimi rezalnimi orodji, materiali obdelovancev in rezalnimi parametri. Za optimiranje rezalnih parametrov smo razvili računalniški program z metodo optimiranja genetskih algoritmov.

Sistem je namenjen spremljanju in napovedovanju rezalnih sil, obstojnosti orodja in optimiranju rezalnih parametrov. Osnovna zamisel, ki je opisana, je prikaz odnosov med orodjem in obdelovancem, določenim z analitičnim modelom rezalnih sil.

Rezultati prikazujejo, da lahko razvite metode, predstavljene v prispevku, uporabimo za napovedovanje obstojnosti orodja, rezalnih sil, optimiranje rezalnih parametrov, povečanje natančnosti, zanesljivosti, produktivnosti ter zmanjšanje stroškov in časa obdelave.

mination of the optimal cutting parameters is presented in Fig. 7.

With the optimum cutting parameters the machining time was reduced by 16.4 %.

6 CONCLUSION

This paper presents a system for monitoring and optimizing the ball-end milling process. An extensive number of tests with different cutting tools, workpieces and cutting parameters, were performed to confirm the monitoring system. For the optimization of the cutting parameters in ball-end milling the genetic algorithm optimization program was developed.

The system is intended for cutting-force monitoring and the prediction of cutting forces, tool wear and the optimization of the cutting parameters. The basic concept included in the paper is the representation of the relations between the tool and the workpiece, determined by the analytical cutting-force model. Experimental results show that the proposed model presented in the paper can be used for tool-wear and cutting-force estimations, optimization of the cutting parameters, improvements to product accuracy, reliability, productivity and a reduction in production costs and production time.

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Logično mehko krmiljenje aktivnega vzmetenja brez upada njegove zračnosti

The Fuzzy-Logic Control of Active Suspensions without Suspension-Gap Degeneration

Rahmi Guclu

V tem prispevku uporabljamo model vozila s štirimi prostostnimi stopnjami z željo, da načrtamo in preverimo zmogljivosti aktivnega vzmetenja, ki ga logično mehko krmilimo, ne da bi kakorkoli zmanjšali delovno področje vzmetenja. Težja k ničnemu premiku vzmetene mase utegne izničiti delovno razdaljo vzmetenja. Zato v tej raziskavi predlagamo nov pristop. Silostne izvršilnike vgradimo vzporedno z vzmetenjem. Osnovna zamisel, da predlagamo logično mehki krmilnik, izhaja iz dejstva, da je uspešen, iz možnosti, da takšen krmilnik uporabimo v vozilnih sistemih in iz možnosti, da s pomočjo logično mehkega algoritma premagamo upadanje zračnosti vzmetenja. Udobnost vožnje izboljšamo, tako da znižamo velikost gibov karoserije vozila. Poskovanje karoserije in zibanje vozila modeliramo tako v časovnem (v primeru potovanja po nagnjeni stopničasti poti) kot v frekvenčnem prostoru. Rezultate simulacije primerjamo z rezultati pasivnega vzmetenja. Na koncu raziskave razpravljamo o zmogljivosti krmilnika s stališča udobnosti vožnje, o prednosti predlaganega pristopa in o izboljšanju zmogljivosti sistema.

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(Ključne besede: modeli vozil, obese, logično mehki krmilniki, simuliranje)

In this paper a four-degrees-of-freedom vehicle model is used in order to design and check the performance of fuzzy-logic-controlled (FLC) active suspensions without causing any degeneration in the suspensions' working limits. Aiming at a zero displacement for a sprung mass might finish the suspensions' working distance. Therefore, in this paper a new approach is proposed. The force actuators are mounted parallel to the suspensions. The main idea behind proposing a fuzzy-logic controller is its success, the ability to use these types of controllers on vehicle systems and the ability to overcome the suspension-gap degeneration problem within the fuzzy-control algorithm. The improvement in the ride comfort is achieved by decreasing the amplitudes of the motions of the vehicle body. The body bounce and the pitch motions of the vehicle are simulated in both the time domain, in the case of travelling over a ramp-step road profile, and in the frequency domain. The simulation results are compared with the results from passive suspensions. At the end of the paper, the performance of the controller, the advantage of the proposed approach and the improvement in the system performance are discussed in terms of the ride comfort.

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(Keywords: vehicle models, suspensions, fuzzy-logic controllers, simulations)

0 INTRODUCTION

The main functions of a vehicle's suspension system are to provide effective isolation from road-surface unevenness, to provide stability and directional control during handling maneuvers with ride comfort, and to provide support to the vehicle. Traditional vehicle-suspension systems are composed of two parallel components: the springs and the viscous dampers. Passive-suspension system designers are faced with the problem of determining the suspension's spring and damper

coefficients. They have to compromise two important factors that conflict with each other: the ride comfort and the road holding. Good ride comfort needs soft springs; however, this means poor road holding. Furthermore, when talking about passive suspensions, there is no way to get rid of the resonance frequencies, such as the most important one at around 1 Hz, which is the result of the vehicle-body dynamics. Therefore, the improvement of vehicle-suspension systems has attracted more interest and been the subject of much research and development in recent years. This activity has two

reasons: one is commercial and the other is scientific. The main reason for the commercial activity is the desire of automotive manufacturers to improve the performance and quality of their products. On the other hand, researchers and control-system designers have claimed that the automatic control of a vehicle-suspension system is possible when developments in actuators, sensors and electronics are considered. If the performance characteristic of a planned suspension system is taken into consideration, active suspension control becomes more attractive. In the past twenty years, many studies have been published on active and semi-active suspension systems. Most of the investigators used the quarter-car model. Procop and Sharp studied active automotive suspensions using road preview on a quarter model [1]. Hrovat surveys the applications of optimal control techniques to the design of active suspensions in one of his papers, starting with a quarter-vehicle model [2]. Non-linear control of a quarter-car active suspension is reviewed by Alleyne and Hedrick [3]. Burton and Truscott have brought together analyses of active and passive quarter-car systems and a full-scale test rig in their paper [4]. Redfield and Karnopp examined the optimal performance comparisons of variable-component suspensions on a quarter-car model [5]. Yu and Crolla presented an optimal self-tuning control algorithm using a quarter-car model, considering both external and internal disturbances [6]. Dan Cho presented the application of sliding-mode control to stabilize an electromagnetic suspension system with experimental results [7]. Yagiz *et al.* proposed the application of sliding-mode control on a quarter-vehicle model [8].

The aim of this paper is to apply fuzzy-logic control to automotive suspension systems without causing any degeneration of the suspension's working limits. If not prevented, as a result of the continuously changing elevation of the road surface, the classical approach of control algorithms has a

negative effect on the suspension gap, preventing the suspensions and controllers from functioning and causing a very harsh ride.

Fuzzy logic has come a long way since it was first presented in 1965, when Zadeh published his seminal paper "Fuzzy Sets" in the Journal Information and Control [9]. Since that time, the subject has been the focus of much independent research. The attention currently being paid to fuzzy logic is most likely the result of popular consumer products that employ fuzzy logic and the availability of FLC processors [10]. The superior qualities of this method include its simplicity and its satisfactory performance. The fuzzy-logic method has been proposed for the active control of vehicle-suspension systems ([11] to [13]).

1 VEHICLE MODEL

The physical model of the vehicle is presented in Figure 1. The controllers are placed between the sprung and unsprung masses in parallel. The vehicle model has four degrees of freedom: these are body bounce z_M , body pitch θ , front-wheel hop z_{mf} and rear-wheel hop z_{mr} . In this model, M and J represent the body mass and inertia, k_{sf} and k_{sr} are the front and rear suspension-spring constants, c_f and c_r are the front and rear damper coefficients, u_f and u_r are the control force inputs to the front and the rear of the vehicle, respectively. m_f and m_r are the front and rear unsprung masses, k_{tf} and k_{tr} are the stiffness of the front and rear wheels, $z_f(t)$ and $z_r(t)$ are the front- and rear-wheel inputs, respectively. The mathematical model of the vehicle is:

$$[M]\ddot{X} + [C]\dot{X} + [K]X = [A]Z + [B]U \quad (1),$$

where,

$$\underline{X} = \begin{bmatrix} z_M \\ \theta \\ z_{mf} \\ z_{mr} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2).$$

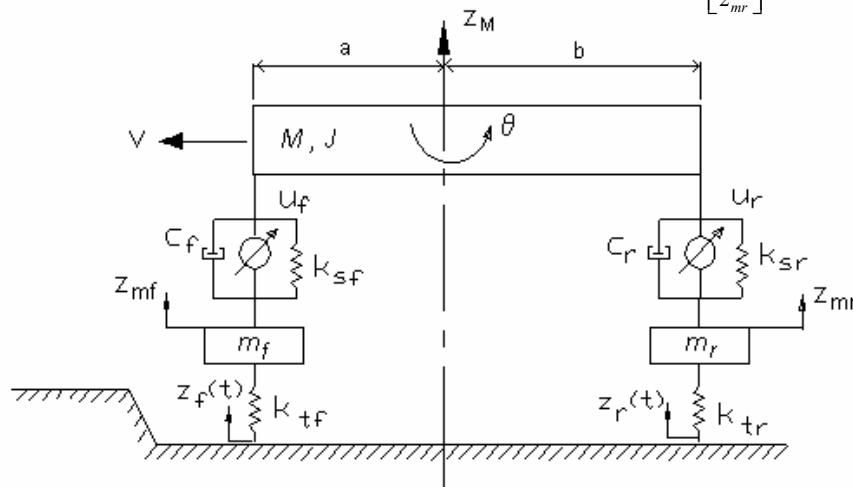


Fig. 1. Vehicle model

The mass matrix,

$$[M] = \begin{bmatrix} M & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & J & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & m_r \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

The damping matrix,

$$[C] = \begin{bmatrix} c_f + c_r & b.c_r - a.c_f & -c_f & -c_r \\ b.c_r - a.c_f & b^2.c_r - a^2.c_f & a.c_f & -b.c_r \\ -c_f & a.c_f & c_f & 0 \\ -c_r & -b.c_r & 0 & c_r \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

The stiffness matrix,

$$[K] = \begin{bmatrix} k_{sf} + k_{sr} & b.k_{sr} - a.k_{sf} & -k_{sf} & -k_{sr} \\ b.k_{sr} - a.k_{sf} & b^2.k_{sr} - a^2.k_{sf} & a.k_{sf} & -b.k_{sr} \\ -k_{sf} & a.k_{sf} & k_{sf} + k_{fr} & 0 \\ -k_{sr} & -b.k_{sr} & 0 & k_{fr} + k_{sr} \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

The road-surface inputs and related matrix,

$$\underline{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} z_f(t) \\ z_r(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad [A] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ k_{fr} & 0 \\ 0 & k_{fr} \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

It is obvious that there will be a time delay of δt between the front- and rear-wheel road inputs.

$$\delta t = (a + b)/V \quad (7)$$

then, $z_r(t) = z_f(t - \delta t)$ (8)

The control inputs and the related matrix are

$$\underline{U} = \begin{bmatrix} u_f \\ u_r \end{bmatrix} \quad [B] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -a & b \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

2 THE FUZZY-LOGIC CONTROLLER DESIGN

Linguistic variables, such as Small, Medium, and Big are used to represent the domain knowledge, with their membership values lying between 0 and 1. Basically, a fuzzy-logic controller has the following components:

- (i) The fuzzification interface to scale and map the measured variables to suitable linguistic variables (fuzzifier).
- (ii) A knowledge base comprising a linguistic control rule base.
- (iii) A decision-making logic to infer the fuzzy-logic control action based on the measured variables, which resembles human decision-making (the fuzzy-reasoning engine).
- (iv) A defuzzification interface to scale and map the

linguistic control actions inferred to yield a non-fuzzy control input to the plant being controlled (defuzzifier).

The fuzzyfier converts each input variable value into the relevant fuzzy variable value using its own set of linguistic variables (fuzzy sets) and their pertinent membership functions. For example, for a generic input variable y_i , the fuzzy sets Negative Very Big, Negative Big, Negative Small, Zero, Positive Small, Positive Big and Positive Very Big (nvb, nb, ns, ze, ps, pb and pvb) are defined in the universe of discourse of y_i . Any values of y_i in its universe of discourse belong at the same time to different fuzzy sets with a different degree of membership, by the related membership functions (the most commonly used kind of membership functions are bell-shaped, trapezoidal and triangular). The fuzzy-reasoning engine converts the values of the fuzzy-input variables into the fuzzy sets of output variables. It consists of a set of the fuzzy-logic rules of the kind IF {rule premise} THEN {rule consequence}. The {rule premise} block is a set of fuzzy-logic operations, whose result, different from a set of Boolean logic operations, is any real value between 0 and 1. The basic operators of fuzzy logic are fuzzy intersection (AND), fuzzy union or disjunction (OR) and fuzzy complement (NOT); their operands are fuzzy sets. The result of the AND (OR) operation is the minimum (maximum) of the membership functions of its two fuzzy-set operands; the result of the NOT operation is the complement of the membership function of its fuzzy-set operand. The {rule consequence} provides a linguistic value for each output variable; its truth value is the numeric result (between 0 and 1) of the {rule premise}. Fuzzy sets and their pertinent membership functions have to be defined for each output. The defuzzifier is responsible for the translation of the fuzzy-reasoning engine results into a crisp set of output values. A variety of methods are used to perform defuzzification, the most common being:

- i) The Mamdani method, which returns the centroid of the output fuzzy region as the crisp output of the fuzzy interface system.
- ii) The TVFI (Truth Value Flow Inference) method, which returns a weighted average as the crisp output of the fuzzy interface system [14].

In the conventional control approach, the aim is to follow the zero displacement as a reference value for the body-bounce motion. But when this is realized, it is found that the suspension working limits degenerate as much as the amplitude of the road-surface displacement in order to compensate for the new difference in the elevation of the vehicle body. This causes the suspensions not to function after a certain time, causing them to become out of order. In order to overcome this practical difficulty, a new FLC approach is proposed. The algorithm of the MIMO

Table 1. Rule base for the fuzzy-logic controllers

$e(\dot{Z}_M - \dot{Z}_{Gaxis})$	$e(\dot{Z}_M)$	$e(\ddot{Z}_M)$	u_z	$e(\dot{Z}_M - \dot{Z}_{Gaxis})$	$e(\dot{Z}_M)$	$e(\ddot{Z}_M)$	u_z
$e(\dot{\theta} - \dot{\theta}_{Gaxis})$	$e(\dot{\theta})$	$e(\ddot{\theta})$	u_θ	$e(\dot{\theta} - \dot{\theta}_{Gaxis})$	$e(\dot{\theta})$	$e(\ddot{\theta})$	u_θ
PM	PM	ZE	ZE	PM	PM	P or N	PS
PS	PM	ZE	PS	PS	PM	P or N	PM
ZE	PM	ZE	PM	ZE	PM	P or N	PB
NS	PM	ZE	PM	NS	PM	P or N	PB
NM	PM	ZE	PB	NM	PM	P or N	PVB
PM	PS	ZE	ZE	PM	PS	P or N	PS
PS	PS	ZE	PS	PS	PS	P or N	PM
ZE	PS	ZE	PS	ZE	PS	P or N	PM
NS	PS	ZE	PM	NS	PS	P or N	PB
NM	PS	ZE	PM	NM	PS	P or N	PB
PM	ZE	ZE	NS	PM	ZE	P or N	NM
PS	ZE	ZE	ZE	PS	ZE	P or N	NS
ZE	ZE	ZE	ZE	ZE	ZE	P or N	ZE
NS	ZE	ZE	ZE	NS	ZE	P or N	PS
NM	ZE	ZE	PS	NM	ZE	P or N	PM
PM	NS	ZE	NM	PM	NS	P or N	NB
PS	NS	ZE	NM	PS	NS	P or N	NB
ZE	NS	ZE	NS	ZE	NS	P or N	NM
NS	NS	ZE	NS	NS	NS	P or N	NM
NM	NS	ZE	ZE	NM	NS	P or N	NS
PM	NM	ZE	NB	PM	NM	P or N	NVB
PS	NM	ZE	NM	PS	NM	P or N	NB
ZE	NM	ZE	NM	ZE	NM	P or N	NB
NS	NM	ZE	NS	NS	NM	P or N	NM
NM	NM	ZE	ZE	NM	NM	P or N	NS

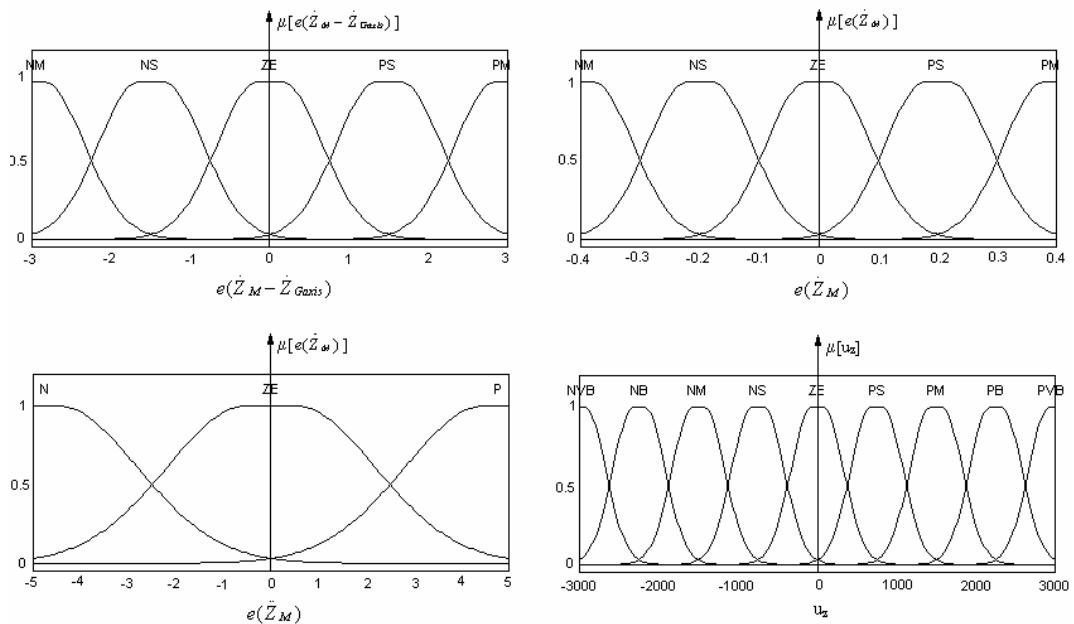


Fig. 2. Membership-function plots of body bounce

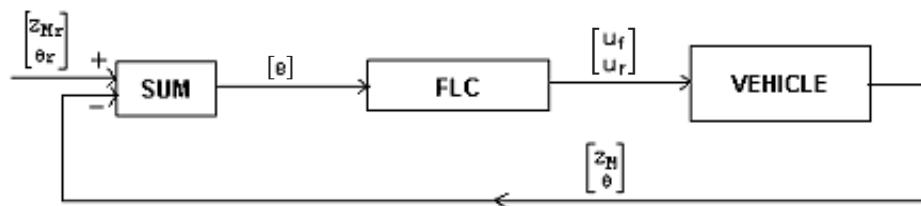


Fig. 3. Closed-loop model of the vehicle with a fuzzy-logic controller

fuzzy-logic controller for the vehicle-suspension system uses the errors of the vehicle-body motion velocity, and its acceleration and suspension-gap velocity as the input variables, while the control forces u_f and u_r are the outputs. A model of the two similar rule bases developed by analogy with errors for the body bounce and the pitch is given in Table 1. P, N, ZE, VB, B, M and S represent Positive, Negative, Zero, Very Big, Big, Medium and Small, respectively.

Control forces u_f and u_r are obtained after a decision about u_z and u_θ by FLC using the relations below:

$$u_f = (-u_\theta + bu_z)/(a+b) \quad (10)$$

$$u_r = (u_\theta + au_z)/(a+b) \quad (11).$$

The Gaussian membership functions used for the control of the body bounce are shown in Figure 2. Similar functions have also been used for pitch control.

3 SIMULATION

The closed-loop model of the fuzzy-logic controller for a vehicle-suspension system is presented in Figure 3. By defining the mathematical model of the system, the simulation is realized. The road disturbance is chosen as shown in Figure 4. It must be noted that there are two road inputs to the system: to the front wheel and, with a time delay δt , to the rear wheel.

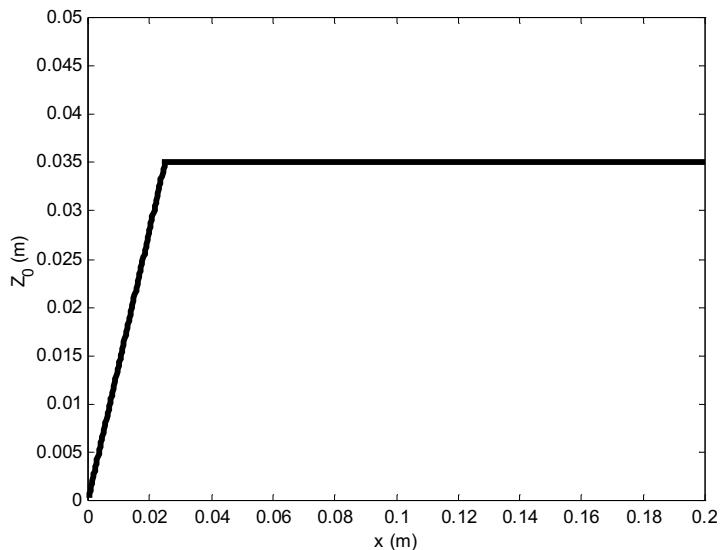


Fig. 4. The road surface input

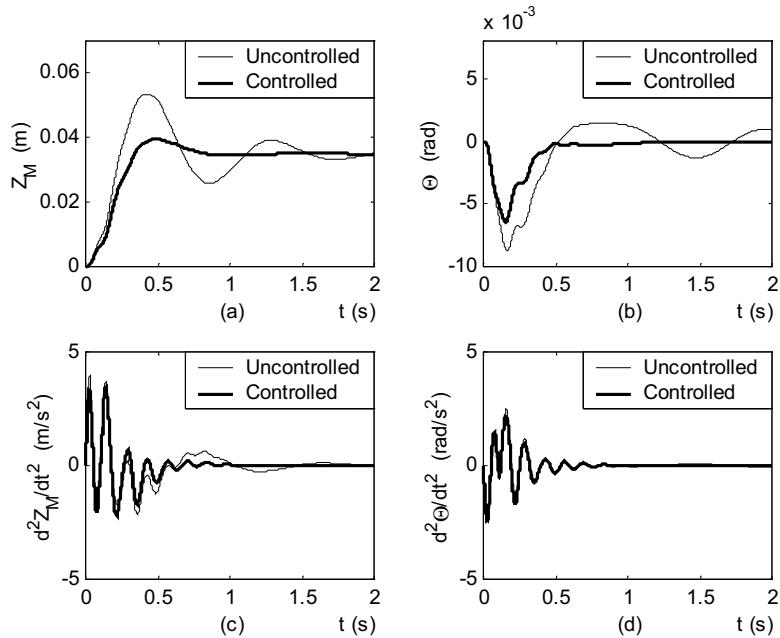


Fig. 5. Time-response plots of the vehicle-body motions: (a) Vehicle-body displacement, (b) Pitch motion, (c) Vehicle-body acceleration, (d) Pitch acceleration

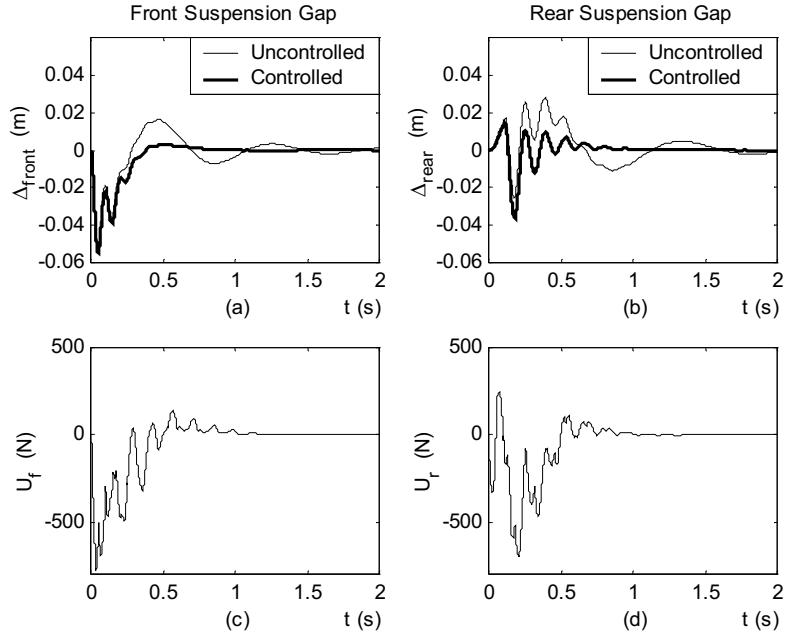


Fig. 6. The system response of the vehicle and control force inputs: (a) Change in front suspension length, (b) Change in rear suspension length, (c) Front suspension control force, (d) Rear suspension control force

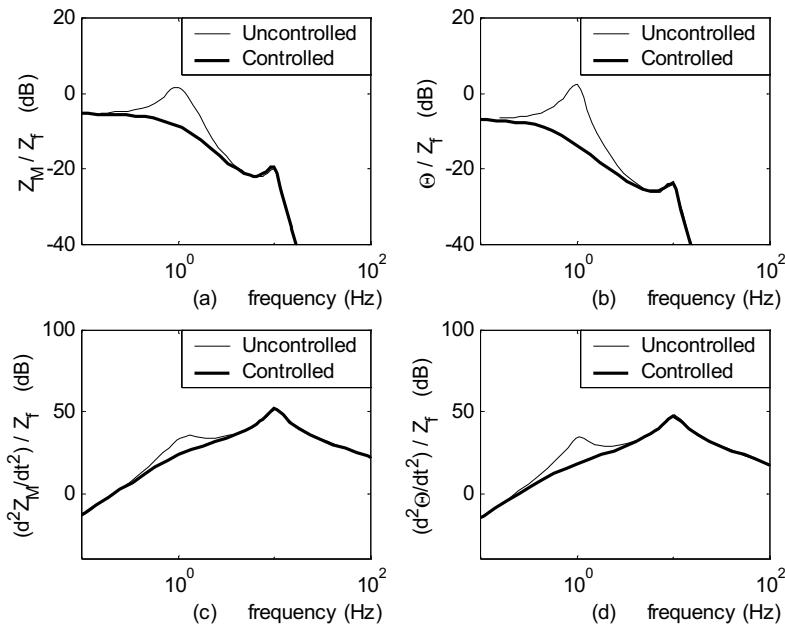


Fig. 7. Frequency-response plots of the vehicle-body motions: (a) Vehicle-body displacement, (b) Pitch motion, (c) Vehicle-body acceleration, (d) Pitch acceleration

The controlled and uncontrolled vehicle-body and pitch displacements and their accelerations are shown in Figure 5. The controlled vehicle-body and pitch motions reach the zero reference value much faster than the uncontrolled ones. The vehicle body mass follows a smooth trajectory against the road disturbances, coming from the front and rear wheels as seen in Figure 5.a. Since the final value of vehicle-body displacement is equal to the road-surface height there will be no loss in suspension working space.

In Figures 6.a and 6.b, the change in suspension length is simulated. As demonstrated in these figures, there is no permanent change in the suspension lengths. The maximum values of the control forces are around 800 N, as seen in Figures 6.c and 6.d.

When the frequency response of the system without controllers is checked, two resonance frequencies are observed around 1.1 and 10 Hz of the body motions and wheel hops in Figures 7.a and 7.b. On the other hand, when the controllers are active,

the resonances of the body motions disappear and the amplitude of the motion over most of the frequency range gets smaller, as presented in the same figure. In Figures 7.c and 7.d, similar conclusions can be obtained if the frequency response of the accelerations of the body bounce and the pitch motion are checked. The improvement observed is very important when the ride comfort is taken into consideration.

4 CONCLUSION

In this paper, a fuzzy-logic controller for a vehicle is designed and the simulation results are

presented. The proposed control approach does not cause any degeneration in the suspension's working limits. The main idea behind proposing this controller is its success and the ability to use these types of controllers on vehicles with developing technology. The results of this paper prove that the performance of an active suspension of this type is superior to one of the passive ones, and the proposed approach solves the suspension-degeneration problem. The improvement in resonance values and the decrease in the vibration amplitudes in the frequency-response plots also proves that this type of controller with the proposed fuzzy-logic control approach improves the ride comfort significantly.

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Napredni mehatronski postopek načrtovanja odprtega krmilja strojev

An Advanced Mechatronic Approach to Open Machine-Control Design

Aleš Hace - Aleš Polič - Karel Jezernik

Prispevek posega na področje proizvodne avtomatizacije v okviru prilagodljivih proizvodnih sistemov. Predstavljen je nov mehatronski postopek snovanja krmilja strojev, ki uvaja interdisciplinarni način celovitega načrtovanja strojev, pri katerih so mehanski, elektronski in informacijski vidiki proizvodnega sistema obravnavani sinergijsko. V prispevku je opisan krmilnik rezalnega stroja, ki je zasnovan na porazdeljeni zgradbi krmilja in z novimi postopki snovanja krmilnih funkcij. Zgrajen je na arhitekturi osebnega računalnika z odprtim operacijskim sistemom realnega časa QNX. Široko razširjeno grafično okolje Microsoft Windows rabi kot vmesnik človek - stroj. Krmilnik in uporabniški vmesnik sta povezana s protokolom Ethernet TCP/IP in se tako lahko povezujeta tudi na pisarniško raven omrežja avtomatizirane proizvodnje. Za opis logičnih krmilnih funkcij je predstavljena nova metoda, ki temelji na matričnem opisu Petrijevih mrež. Omogoča simulacijo in analizo sistema s čimer se lahko bistveno skrajša razvojni cikel izdelave krmilja stroja, obenem pa je združljiva s običajnimi načini za programiranje logičnih krmilnikov. Krmilje je tako bolj zanesljivo in učinkovito ter prijazno do uporabnika.

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(Ključne besede: avtomatizacija proizvodnje, RNK-PLK, sistemi operacijski časovno realni, sistemi vodenja, mreže Petrijeve)

This paper addresses the field of factory automation within the scope of flexible production systems. It presents a new mechatronic approach to machine control, which introduces an integrated and interdisciplinary method to holistic machine design. The mechanical, electronic and informatics aspects of a production system are involved synergistically. The paper describes a distributed control architecture for a cutting machine. In addition, it applies a new approach to the development of control functions. The controller was built on the open QNX real-time operating system for the PC architecture. The commonly accepted graphical-user-interface environment of Microsoft Windows serves as the front-end of the HMI. The controller and the HMI are interconnected by an Ethernet TCP/IP link that is extended to the office-level of factory automation. A new method for describing logic control functions introduces a modular logic controller that is specified and formalized using a matrix representation of Petri nets. It allows a system simulation and an off-line analysis that can significantly shorten a machine control development cycle. The new method is compatible with standard programming languages for logic controllers. Furthermore, it represents a basis for the design of more efficient, reliable, and user-friendly machine control.

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(Keywords: factory automation, CNC-PLC, real-time operating systems, embedded systems, Petri nets)

0 UVOD

Sodobni stroji so tehnološko zelo zahtevni, avtomatizirani, v prihodnosti pa se bodo morali bolje prilagoditi proizvodnji na zahtevo. Zato se v zadnjem času raziskave in razvoj na področju proizvodnih sistemov usmerjajo k takšnim rešitvam, ki bodo izboljšale prestrojlivost (rekonfigurabilnost), prilagodljivost, hitrost in točnost, z namenom skrajšanja razvojnih ciklov izdelkov in odzivnih časov na nove zahteve trga. Za uresničitev teh ciljev je treba razviti:

0 INTRODUCTION

Modern machines are technologically very demanding and highly automated. However, in the near future they will improve in terms of production-on-demand performance. Therefore, the research and development goals in the field of production systems involve solutions that will allow for the creation of production systems with a higher degree of reconfigurability, flexibility, speed, and precision, in order to improve the response to new market demands and to cut the time-to-market. In order to achieve

- inteligentne proizvodne postroje z novimi mehatronskimi moduli, ki se bodo zmožni prilagoditi na procesno usmerjene proizvodne zahteve,
- prestrojlive inteligentne krmilne zgradbe in sisteme za krmiljenje takih postrojev,
- metode in vtične enote za komunikacijo med postroji,
- inteligentne vmesnike človek - stroj za enostavnejše upravljanje postrojev,
- mrežna orodja za porazdeljeno proizvodno avtomatizacijo,
- inženirska orodja za oblikovanje krmilnih sistemov, simulacijska orodja in okolja, komunikacijske algoritme, protokole in jezike.

Naštete komponente lahko razdelimo na komunikacijske module, module za vodenje procesov in krmilne module ter module z dodatnimi procesnimi funkcijami. Dodatne procesne funkcije lahko vključujejo tako strojne kakor programske rešitve za izvedbo večfunkcijskih strojev, ki se bodo znali prilagoditi zahtevani nalogi. Krmilni moduli vsebujejo odločitveno logiko, usmerjanje prenosa materiala, polizdelkov in izdelkov, nadzor in zančno krmiljenje procesov, proizvodne informacije ter dodatno še komunikacijske funkcije. Tako se lahko stroj prilagaja spremembam proizvodnih parametrov, pri čemer proizvodno strategijo lahko izbiramo tudi v skladu z drugimi stroji. Odprta porazdeljena zgradba vodenja mora torej podpirati funkcije krmiljenja strojev, komunikacije med stroji in optimizacije proizvodnje. Uporabniški vmesnik pa mora operaterju omogočati simulacije proizvodnih postopkov, nadzor in morebitne intervencije med izvajanjem, logistično podporo ter e-podporo in e-vzdrževanje. Nova shema proizvodne avtomatizacije mora biti izoblikovana, izvedena in testirana v industrijskih uporabah.

Mehatronika uvaja nov, integriran in interdisciplinarni način celovitega načrtovanja izdelkov, kjer so mehanski, elektronski in informacijski vidiki proizvodnega sistema obravnavani sinergijsko. Pomeni osnovo za nove inteligentno krmiljene naprave z napredno funkcionalnostjo, večjo zanesljivostjo in boljšo učinkovitostjo. Prispevek je metodološko osredinjen na praktični inženirski temelj za načrtovanje, oblikovanje, izvedbo in delovanje inteligentnih proizvodnih sistemov. Je uporabno naravnian in uvaja mehatronski način načrtovanja funkcij računalniškega numeričnega krmilnika [5] in logičnih krmilnih funkcij [12]. Načrtovanje krmilja stroja poteka takole: najprej so predstavljeni tehnologija tipičnega sodobnega rezalnega stroja in načelo delovanja ter glavne strojne funkcije. Sledi zasnova grafičnega uporabniškega vmesnika za učinkoviti nadzor in krmiljenje stroja, določena je zgradba strojne opreme za krmilje stroja, na koncu pa so razviti algoritmi krmiljenja stroja in predstavljeni nekateri rezultati.

this improved performance, the following technical items need to be delivered first:

- intelligent production machinery with smart mechatronic modules capable of adapting to process-oriented manufacturing requirements
- re-configurable intelligent-control architectures and systems
- methods and plug-in units for intermachine communication
- human-machine interfaces for collaborative production automation
- networking tools for distributed production automation
- engineering tools like control-system configurator, simulation environment, communication algorithms, protocols and languages

The components can be classified as communication/control modules and modules with additional process functions. These additional functions can consist of both hardware prototypes and software solutions to realize multifunctional machines, self-adapting to the required task. The control modules contain decision making, routing control, process control, and production information. Further extensions can make possible machines that communicate with each other, with the product, and with resources. The machine can smoothly adapt to changing manufacturing parameters by negotiating the best manufacturing strategies with other machines and/or other products. An open, distributed control architecture must be developed to manage control & communication and optimization. However, human-machine interaction will involve process monitoring, e-assistance, logistics, coaching of external experts, e-maintenance, simulation presentation and process intervention. The new production automation scheme must be configured, implemented, and tested in industrial applications.

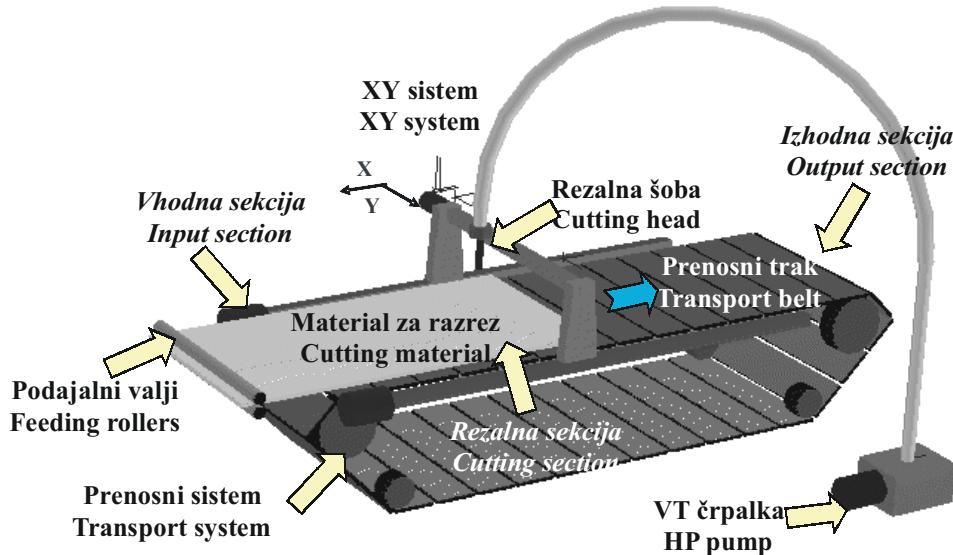
Mechtronics introduces a new, integrated and interdisciplinary approach to the overall design of products in which mechanical, electronic, and informatics aspects are treated synergetically. Mechatronics presents a basis for a new, intelligent controlled product with advanced functionality, higher reliability and better efficiency. This paper focuses methodologically on the engineering platform for the design, configuration, implementation and operation of intelligent production systems and describes an application of CNC control [5] with a matrix logic controller [12]. It enters the mechatronic design of the machine-control as follows: a typical modern cutting machine and its purpose are presented as well as outlining the technology, the main machine functions and the operation principle. Furthermore, a graphical user interface for efficient machine management is designed. An appropriate hardware platform is determined and finally, control algorithms are developed and some results presented.

1 REZALNI STROJ

Nova tehnologija rezanja z vodnim curkom je v primerjavi s sedanjimi tehnologijami veliko bolj prožna in zato bolj prilagodljiva sodobnim tržnim razmeram, omogoča pa tudi hitro izdelavo prototipov in razvoj popolnoma novih izdelkov. Obravnavani rezalni stroj je namenjen razrezu usnja, tekstila in sintetičnih materialov, uporaba te tehnologije je mogoča tudi na drugih področjih, npr.: kamnoseštvo, steklarstvo, lesarstvo, papirništvo, gumarska industrija, obdelava pločevine, živilska industrija itn.

1 THE CUTTING MACHINE

New waterjet-cutting technology is, in comparison with existing technologies, more flexible and therefore more favorable to market demands. It enables high-speed prototyping, just-in-time production and the development of new products. The presented cutting-machine paradigm can be used for cutting leather, textiles and synthetic materials; however, the technology potential extends to the cutting of stone, glass, sheet metal, paper, rubber, it is also applicable in the food industry, etc.



Sl. 1. Rezalni stroj
Fig. 1. Cutting machine

Stroj sestavlja trije poglavitni deli: prenosni sistem, sistem XY in visokotlačni rezalni sistem. Shematsko je stroj prikazan na sliki 1. Prenosni sistem podaja material v rezalno sekcijo in ga drži v času rezanja. Sestavljata ga prenosni trak in podajalni valji. Podajalni valji dozirajo material za razrez na prenosni trak. Prenosni trak prepelje material v rezalno sekcijo, odrezke pa iz rezalne v izhodno sekcijo, kjer jih operater pobere in odloži na paleto. Taka zasnova prenosnega sistema omogoča zvezno podajanje materiala v rezalno sekcijo. Omogočeno je tudi rezanje delov, ki so daljši od rezalne sekcije stroja.

Sistem XY predstavlja medsebojno pravokotno nameščeni osi, ki ju poganjata zmogljiva servomotorja. Os X sestavlja dve vzporedno ležeči vreteni, ki ju poganjata ločena servomotorja. Vreteno osi y leži na obeh vretenih osi x. Rezalna šoba je nameščena na osi y, z visokotlačno hidravlično črpalko pa je povezana prek prožne cevi. Takšna razporeditev koordinatnih osi omogoča optimalen dostop do rezanega materiala ne glede na položaj rezalne šobe.

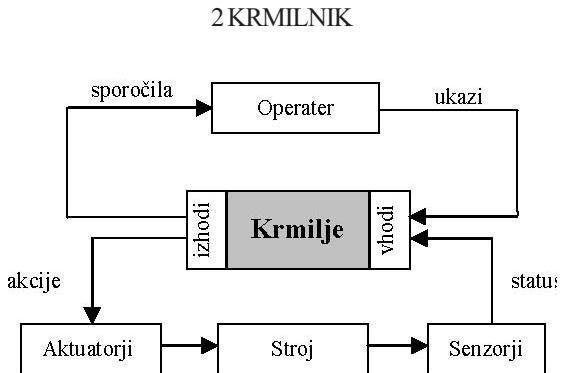
Osnovni režim obratovanja stroja je avtomatski cikel. Funkciji prenosa materiala in rezanja

The machine consists of three main parts: the transport system, the XY system and the high-pressure cutting system. Figure 1 presents the machine schematically. The transport system passes the cutting material into the cutting section and holds it during the cutting period. It consists of a belt conveyor and feeding rollers. The feeding rollers pass the cutting material on the belt conveyor. The belt conveyor transports the cutting material into the cutting section, while the cut pieces are transported to the output section simultaneously. The cut pieces are then picked up by the operator and put onto a pallet. Such a transport-system construction makes possible the continuous cutting-material feed, which is important for cutting pieces longer than the cutting section itself.

The XY system is a two-axis coordinate table. The axes are perpendicular to each other and powered by high-performance servo drives. The x-axis consists of two parallel ballscrews, driven by separate drives, while the y-axis lies over the x-axis ballscrews. The cutting nozzle of the high-pressure cutting system is placed on the y-axis and connected to a high-pressure hydraulic pump with a highly flexible pipe.

The basic operation mode of the machine is within an automatic cycle. The functions of material

se izvedeta zaporedno znotraj posameznega cikla. Med rezanjem stoji operater pri izhodni sekciji in pobira odrezke predhodnega rezanja. Po koncu rezanja in po spraznitvi izhodne sekcije se izvede nova faza prenosa materiala.



Sl. 2. Splošna krmilna shema

Krmilnik stroja skupaj s konstrukcijsko zasnovno stroja mora zagotavljati želeno funkcionalnost, hkrati pa mora omogočiti varno in učinkovito upravljanje stroja (sl. 2). Krmilje tako vsebuje več funkcij, ki jih lahko v grobem razdelimo na tehnološke funkcije, funkcije upravljanja in pomožne funkcije. Med tehnološke funkcije štejemo tiste, ki so povezane z osnovnim namenom stroja, npr.: vrtanje, rezanje, varjenje ali zgolj pozicioniranje. Med pomožne funkcije uvrščamo tiste splošnega namena kakršen je nadzor delovanja stroja, varnost ljudi in opreme, razpoznavanje napak in odpravljanje motenj v delovanju. Funkcije upravljanja so usmerjene k operaterju, da dosežemo učinkovito uporabo in upravljanje stroja. Namenjene so komunikaciji človek - stroj in so navadno izvedene na tekstovnih ali grafičnih opravilnih panelih z dodanimi krmilnimi gumbi. Opravilni panel je povezan na programljivi logični krmilnik (PLK) ali računalniški numerični krmilnik (RNK), ki izvajata algoritme krmiljenja stroja. Ti se lahko razdelijo na vrednostno in dogodkovno naravnane algoritme. Vrednostno naravnani algoritmi (numerično krmilje) kakršno je pozicioniranje, so navadno izvedeni na RNK. Dogodkovno naravnani algoritmi (logično krmilje), ki vključujejo funkcije, kakor so zagon in zaustavitev, so navadno vgrajeni na PLK. Izvedba tako obsežne in zahtevne strukture krmilnih funkcij je mogoče le z zahtevno krmilniško zgradbo. Pri gradnji zanesljivih in zmogljivih strojev z zahtevno tehnologijo, visoko stopnjo samostojnosti ter prijaznim upravljanjem, je treba uporabiti integriran postopek načrtovanja krmilja. V svetu še vedno prevladujejo sicer zelo zmožni, a zaprti RNC/PLK sistemi, vendar pa se v zadnjih letih v praksi vse bolj uveljavljajo tudi krmilja, ki uporabljajo tehnologijo osebnih računalnikov (OR).

transport and cutting are performed sequentially within a single cycle. The operator is standing at the output section and taking out the cut pieces. In the meantime, the cutting procedure is continuing. As soon as the cutting is finished and the output section is empty, a new transport phase is executed.

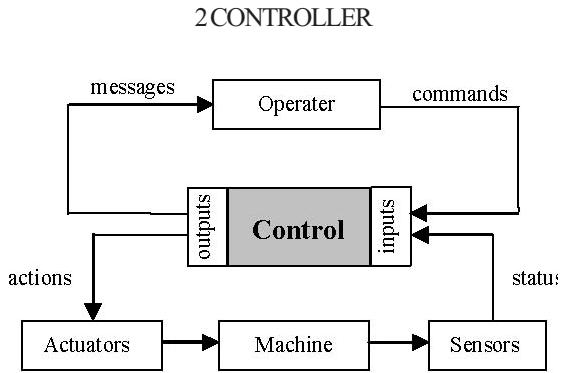


Fig. 2. General machine-control scheme

The machine and controller must be designed so as to ensure the desired functionality, as well as safe and efficient machine management (Figure 2). Such machine control is composed of functions divided into machine technology functions, machine management functions and machine auxiliary functions. The machine technology functions cover the machine's elementary purpose, such as drilling, cutting, welding or positioning. The machine's auxiliary functions are general purpose functions, such as monitoring operating conditions, machine and operator safety, fault diagnosis and fault recovery. The machine management functions are operator-oriented functions for efficient machine usage and managing. They are intended for the user to communicate with the machine and are usually implemented on textual or graphical operating panels supplemented with pushbuttons. The operating panel is connected to the programmable logic device and numeric control, which implement control algorithms. The control algorithms can be divided into value-handling algorithms and event-handling algorithms. The value-handling algorithms, such as positioning, are usually implemented on computer-numerical-control (CNC) devices. The event-handling algorithms, such as start/stop, are usually implemented on programmable logic controllers (PLCs). In order to implement such a complex and extensive set of machine-control functions, a complex control architecture is necessary. This demands an integrated design approach that considers complicated technology, a high machine performance, high level of autonomy, short recovery times and user-friendly management. Capable hardware-based proprietary CNC/PLC systems still dominate the world of machine control; however, a PC-based control

Programska oprema za nadzorni vmesnik človek - stroj (VČS), za upravljanje stroja, logične krmilne postopke in krmilne algoritme je zgrajena modularno ter na voljo za sprejemljivo ceno. Sistemski integratorji lahko preprosto kombinirajo strojne in programske komponente za gradnjo učinkovitih, standardnih in odprtih rešitev krmilnih sistemov, s tem pa se izognejo uporabi dragih zaprtih sistemov z omejeno funkcionalnostjo. Pri načrtovanju odprtih sistemov, ki uporabljajo standardne strojne in programske rešitve, so manjši stroški, takšen sistem je mogoče razširiti in dograditi ter omogoča izboljšave v prihodnosti. Koristi vključujejo ne le nižje stroške, pač pa tudi boljšo funkcionalnost sistema in komunikacijsko povezavo s podjetjem. Poleg tega je mogoče skrajšati razvojni cikel, z uporabo simulacijskih orodij in orodij za razpoznavanje napak pa se skrajša tudi čas zastojev v proizvodnji, s čimer se poveča produktivnost in zmanjšajo vzdrževalni stroški.

2.1. Vmesnik človek - stroj

Grafični uporabniški vmesnik (GUV), ki je predstavljen na sliki 3, je glavni del VČS na rezalnem stroju. GUV je izведен na zaslonu osebnega računalnika krmilnega sistema in združuje vse prikaze ter funkcije, ki so potrebne za upravljanje stroja.

Namen GUV je, da zagotovi uporabniku prijazen nadzor nad delovanjem stroja. Uporabniku sporoča vse koristne strojne informacije na zaslonu nadzorne plošče, to so:

- splošne informacije, ki vključujejo režim in način obratovanja stroja (avtomatsko/ročno, izvajanje/ustavitev), ime in stanje trenutnih tehnoloških

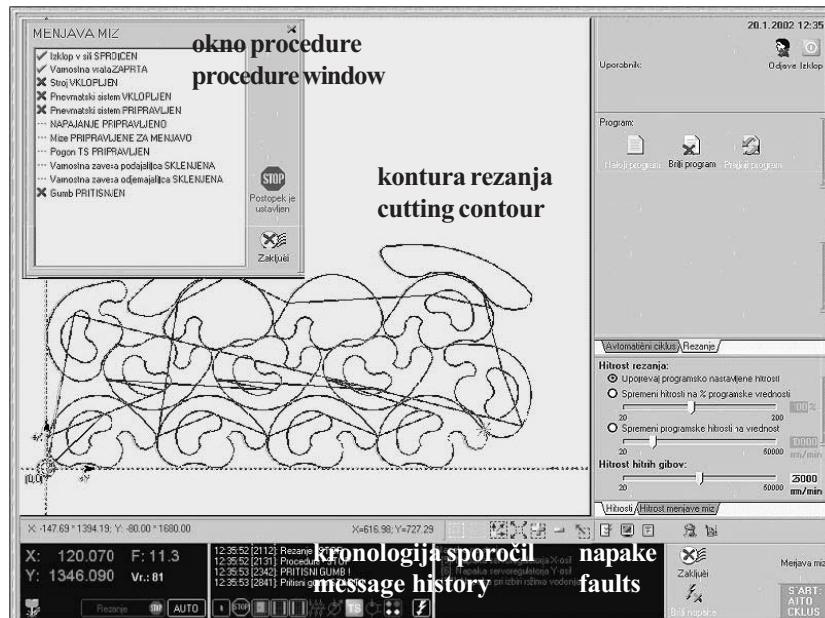
technology has become a widely used industry practice in recent years. Software for a human-machine interface (HMI), machine-control, sequence control, logic control and motion control has been modularized and is now available at a reasonable cost. System integrators can now easily package hardware and software components when building effective open-standard control systems and eliminate the dependence on costly, low-function proprietary systems. An open-system design that uses standard hardware and software minimizes cost, permits system scalability, and ensures future performance enhancement. Benefits include, not only cost reduction, but also improvement in the functions and communication to the enterprise. Moreover, it allows for faster design cycles, lower downtime using diagnostics and simulation tools, increased productivity and decreased maintenance costs.

2.1 Human–Machine Interface

The main module of the cutting machine HMI is the graphical user interface (GUI), which is presented in Figure 3. The GUI brings together all of the displays and functions for the management of the cutting machine.

It provides user-friendly machine-operation control and has all the relevant machine information on the monitor screen, this includes:

- general system information, which comprises the machine operation mode (auto/manual), the execution mode (running/stopped), the name of the procedure that is actually performed, and other



Sl. 3. Grafični uporabniški vmesnik

Fig. 3. The graphical user interface

- postopkov, ter druge informacije o stanju stroja,
- informacije o hitrosti rezalne glave, ki vključuje želeno in dejansko vrednost,
 - podatki o posameznih oseh, to so položaj in druge informacije stanja,
 - podatki o delovnem programu (ime, trenutni blok, stanje),
 - podatki o orodju (curek odprt / zaprt),
 - podatki o stanju postopkov na PLK (avtomatsko obratovanje stroja zagnano / v teku / ustavljen),
 - podatki o dodatnih oz. pomožnih napravah na stroju (visokotlačna črpalka, napajanje stroja, varnostni krog),
 - razne druge informacije (izklop v sili, stanje na mreži, briši napako),
 - različna sporočila, ki vključujejo več stopenj opozoril in druga sporočila operaterju, ki se prikažejo sproti kakor nastajajo ustreznii dogodki na stroju; za ponovni zagon po napaki na stroju mora operater opozorila zbrisati ročno.

GUV omogoča nadzor, programiranje in oblikovanje stroja, podpira pa tudi večfunkcijske programske krmilne gumbe. V osrednjem področju zaslona nadzorne plošče vključuje polje, v katerem izriše geometrijsko obliko obrisov rezanja. Ko se delovni program naloži, se načrtovani obrisi rezanja prikaže v celoti. Posamezni segmenti, ki se režejo, in tisti, ki so že bili odrezani, so označeni z različno barvo. Hkrati se na načrtovanem obrisu s križcem označuje dejanski položaj rezalne glave. Informacija o položaju rezalne glave se osvežuje v relativno kratkih časovnih intervalih.

Okna uporabniškega vmesnika so krmiljena interaktivno glede na trenutno stanje stroja oziroma postopka. V primeru spremembe režima obratovanja GUV samodejno ustrezeno zamenja okna. GUV vsebuje različna okna, nekatera med njimi se pojavljajo na vmesniku dinamično. Okno postopka se pojavi na zaslonu samodejno, ko se postopek na stroju zažene. Okno pokaže vse korake postopka med izvajanjem. Operater je tako ves čas natančno voden skozi postopek, prikažejo pa se tudi navodila za morebitne ročne posege operaterja. Takšen način naredi delovanje stroja pregledno, omogoča pa tudi hitro odkrivanje napak in ponoven zagon stroja v primeru zastoja.

Uporabniško prijazno upravljanje olajša določanje napak na stroju, s tem pa je tudi vzdrževanje lažje. Prepoznavanje napak je mogoča s sporočili, ki jih GUV sporoča operaterju. Sporočila o napakah so prikazana na lahko razumljiv in primeren način. Medtem GUV nadaljuje spremeljanje in zapisovanje vseh novih opozoril. Informacije o stanju stroja se zbirajo ciklično, z relativno daljšo periodo osveževanja, reda ene sekunde, kar omogoča sprotno poročanje sporočil in primerno hiter odziv na stroju.

- general machine-state information
- feedrate information, which includes commanded, actual and override values
- axis details, which comprise position and other related status information
- program information (program name, program block, program status)
- tool information (jet start/stop)
- PLC information (automatic operation stopped, started, running)
- auxiliary devices information (HP pump state, mains state, safety-circuit state)
- miscellaneous information (emergency-stop pressed, network alive, reset fault)
- message information, which includes various levels of alarm and operator messages that appear as they occur; however, to recover from a failure the alarms must be cleared manually by the operator.

The GUI provides monitoring, programming, configuring, and multifunction software-buttons support. Furthermore, it contains the contour-geometry field that occupies the central area of the screen. It shows up a whole program with a planned cutting contour when loaded, however, during the program execution the cutting head path is redrawn in real-time while traveling. The contour segments that are cutting and those that have already been cut are marked differently. The actual position of the cutting head on the planned cutting contour is marked with a cross.

The GUI has a window structure, which is driven on the basis of the machine's and/or the procedure's actual state, e.g., when the machine changes the operation mode the GUI simultaneously swaps the pre-defined windows accordingly. Some GUI windows perform their operation dynamically, i.e., a procedure window appears on the operator screen when a certain machine-control procedure is started. It displays all the procedure steps that are to be executed to accomplish the procedure. The operator is carefully guided through the procedure; instructions are displayed for manual interventions, if necessary. This approach makes the machine's operation transparent. Consequently, the potential fault can be clearly identified and the operation can be recovered quickly.

The user-friendly approach isolates faults and so incorporates easy maintenance diagnostics. The faults are identified by messages displayed on the GUI. Error messages are displayed in an easily understandable and correct manner. Furthermore, the operator is able to display a message-history list to address an alarm condition. Meanwhile, the GUI continues to monitor and record all the new alarm events. The machine state information is acquired cyclically with a relatively slow refresh period with respect to fast position measurement; however, the cycle rate is less than a second in order to ensure a prompt machine response and to serve messages as they occur.

2.2 Strojna oprema krmilnika

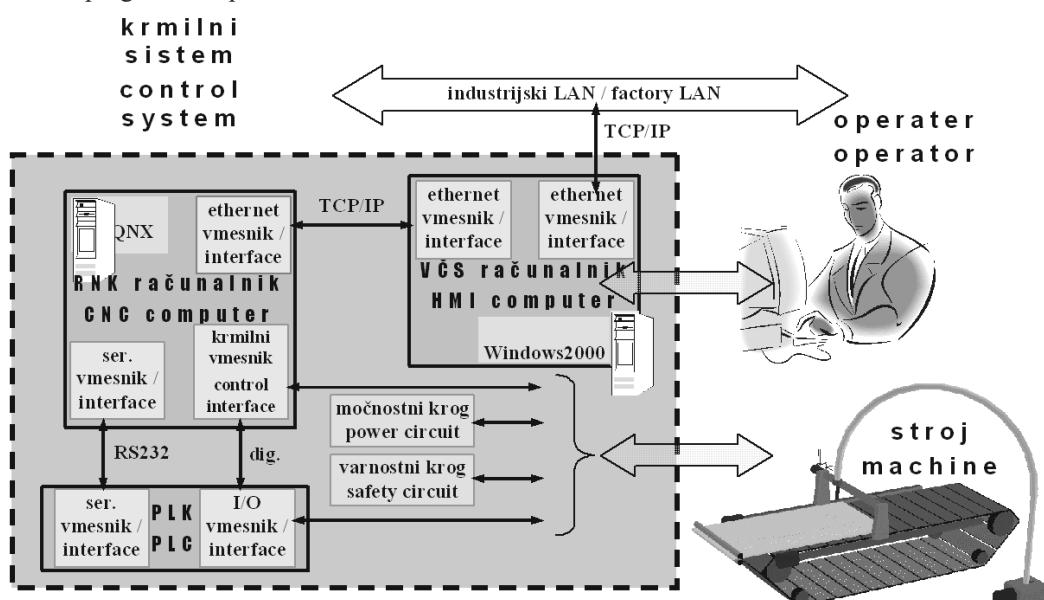
Če želimo vgraditi funkcionalnost RNK/PLK v osebni računalnik (OR), mora ta delovati v realnem času. Še več, za izvedbo krmilnih algoritmov servomotorjev se mora OR odzivati v strogem realnem času. Odziv OR mora biti tako logično in povrhu tega še časovno pravilen – odzivati se mora sproti, pravočasno in napovedljivo, časovni odziv mora biti vnaprej določljiv za najslabši primer. Operacijski sistem za OR, ki omogoča delovanje v realnem času, je QNX [14]. Operacijski sistem QNX je primeren tudi za uporabo v robotiki in avtomatizaciji [4], o čemer so že poročali številni avtorji ([1], [2], [7] in [15]), saj ima prilagodljivo zgradbo, ki zagotavlja robustno in zanesljivo delovanje vgrajenih sistemov. Zelo natančni programski časovniki omogočajo delovanje v strogem realnem času na poceni in razširjeni strojni opremi. Tako je lahko z uporabo sodobnih enoprocесorskih osebnih računalnikov, ki se dobijo na tržišču, mogoč razvoj takšnih sistemov, ki imajo v istem računalniku vgrajene krmilne algoritme, mrežno podporo in grafični uporabniški vmesnik. S takšno zgradbo krmilnika je mogoče zamenjati običajno večprocesorsko zgradbo "gostitelj/DSP", ki se pogosto uporablja v sistemih vodenja. Takšen sistem je drag in ni tako prilagodljiv, programska oprema pa je zelo zahtevna. Prednosti enoprocесorskega sistema tako vključujejo nižje stroške in manjšo zahtevnost sistema, večjo prilagodljivost in dogradljivost. V predstavljeni uporabi upoštevamo še združljivost s sedanjo programsko opremo RPN/RPI, razvito v okolju Microsoft Windows, zato je krmilni računalniški sistem zasnovan z dvema osebnima računalnikoma (sl. 4):

- VČS računalnik z okoljem Microsoft Windows na katerem teče grafični uporabniški vmesnik in komunikacijska podpora za povezavo s sedanjo tovarniško programsko opremo RPN/RPI.

2.2 Hardware

In order to implement CNC/PLC functionality on a PC platform it must operate in real time. Moreover, a hard real-time feature is a prerequisite for motion control. The QNX real-time operating system [14] can be a good candidate for use in the field of robotic and automation applications [4]. Many authors have reported on PC-based control applications with QNX ([1], [2], [7] and [15]). It is attractive, particularly for embedded systems, since it provides flexible software architecture, as well as a robust and reliable implementation. Such embedded systems with high-accuracy timers enable hard real-time performance implemented on a cost-effective and widely supported hardware platform. Therefore, modern high-speed consumer-grade PCs are capable of implementing the motion-control algorithms as well as the networking and the user interface on a single CPU. This architecture replaces the traditional multiprocessor "host/DSP" board architecture often used in control applications, which suffers from the high cost of the hardware, the limited flexibility of the system, and the complexity of the software. The advantages of a single-processor system include reduced cost and lower complexity, as well as increased flexibility and upgradeability. However, in order to achieve interoperability of the already existing CAD/CAM software that has been developed in the Microsoft Windows environment, we suggest a computer-control architecture with two PCs (Figure 4):

- The HMI computer with the Microsoft Windows environment implements the user interface package and network support for existing CAD/CAM software.



Sl. 4. Krmilni sistem
Fig. 4. The control-system block diagram

- Krmilnik RNK je osebni računalnik z operacijskim sistemom QNX za izvajanje funkcij RNK/PLK v strogem realnem času.

Programski paket RNK/PLK je nameščen na osebnem računalniku in obsega krmilne algoritme za sistem XY, osnovne nadzorne rutine za vodni curek, krmilne postopke in komunikacijske module. Končna oblika sistema je načrtovana brez uporabniškega vmesnika (tipkovnice, miške in zaslona), torej kot vgrajen sistem. Računalnik z nameščenim okoljem Microsoft Windows ima nameščen programski paket z grafičnim uporabniškim vmesnikom, gosti pa tudi programsko opremo RPN/RPI z zunanjim povezavo Ethernet na tovarniško lokalno omrežje. Na uporabniški vmesnik so priključene še običajne vhodno/izhodne enote. Računalnika sta med seboj povezana z standardnimi vmesniškimi karticami Fast Ethernet. Računalnik RNK je opremljen z vhodno/izhodno vmesniško kartico, ki predstavlja krmilni vmesnik. Krmilni vmesnik povezuje krmilni računalnik s strojem. Priključen je na servomotorja in na zunanjji PLK, ki je dodan za razširitev sistema z ločeno inteligentno I/O okolico. Glavne naloge PLK so krmiljenje prenosnega sistema in visokotlačne črpalk. Povezava RS-232 omogoča prenos večje množice podatkov med krmilnikom RNK in zunanjim PLK. Močnostni in varnostni algoritmi krmilja so izvedeni z relejsko logiko.

2.3 Programska oprema

2.3.1 Računalniški numerični krmilnik

RNK izvaja različne naloge, potrebne za vodenje stroja: osnovne krmilne logične postopke, časovno kritične algoritme položajne krmilne zanke, pospeševanje/zaviranje in generiranje poti, interpretiranje delovnih programov, vmesnik za programiranje stroja, upravljanje s programi z datotečnim sistemom, obdelava drugih strojnih podatkov in mrežna podpora. Z zunanjim PLK skrbi za usklajeno delovanje sistema XY, prenosnega sistema in visokotlačne črpalk. Vse uporabniško pomembne informacije, ki so povezane s strojem, morajo biti prenesene do uporabnika. Tako RNK sporoča uporabniškemu vmesniku informacije o položaju in hitrosti rezalne glave, o izvajanju delovnega programa za rezanje, različna sporočila in opozorila. Nadalje krmilnik vzdržuje informacijski most, ki povezuje zunanjji PLK z uporabniškim vmesnikom, s čimer je omogočen prenos podatkov o delovanju prenosnega sistema in visokotlačne črpalk. Da je mogoče izvajati vse te naloge, mora programska oprema krmilnika RNK delovati v realnem času, pri čemer so pogoji strogega realnega časa povezani s krmilnimi algoritmi servomotorjev, medtem ko se informacijska podpora uporabniškega vmesnika lahko izvaja v mehkem realnem času. V večprocesnem konkurenčnem enoprocesorskem računalniškem okolju programski model odjemalec -

- The QNX computer responds deterministically in hard real-time to serve for the CNC/PLC functionality.

The CNC/PLC package is hosted by the PC platform. The package comprises the XY control algorithms, the basic water-jet control routines, the operator level control procedures, and the communication modules. The end-user installation of the CNC controller is designed as an embedded system without a keyboard, a mouse and a display device connection. The Windows computer implements the GUI as well as hosting the CAD/CAM software with a link via an additional Ethernet connection to the factory LAN. The GUI connects the user input/output devices. Both PCs are interconnected by standard Fast Ethernet interface cards. The control interface, which utilizes the high-performance multifunction I/O board for the PC motion-control applications, connects the CNC controller with the XY system. The control board is linked with XY servo drivers as well as with the external PLC, which is added for dislocated intelligent I/O expansion. The PLC's main tasks are to control the transport system and the HP pump. The RS-232 line allows for information flow between the CNC controller and the external PLC. The power and safety circuits are implemented by relay logic.

2.3 Software

2.3.1 Computer Numerical Controller

The CNC performs the various tasks necessary for the machine-control: basic logic control procedures, time-critical position-control loops, acceleration/deceleration, NC path generation, program loading and interpreting, machine programming interface, graphical user interface, file management, data processing, and networking. Additionally, it provides for interoperability with the external PLC in order to synchronize the operation of the XY system, the transport system, and the HP pump. All user-important information related to the machine must be passed to the operator. Thus, the CNC controller supplies the GUI with the position/speed of the cutting head, the cutting program execution information, the messages and the alarm conditions. Furthermore, the controller forms an information link that connects the external PLC with the GUI. The link enables the transfer of the transport system and the HP pump operation data. In order to accomplish all the tasks cited above, the CNC software-package architecture must allow for real-time operation: hard real-time requirements are associated with motion-control algorithms, while the GUI overall messaging scheme needs soft real-time

strežnik omogoča izvedbo takšne arhitekture procesov, ki ustrezna naštetim zahtevam. Ta model je v QNX mogoče zelo preprosto izvesti z uporabo takšne medprocesne komunikacijske sheme, pri kateri je strežni proces blokiran, medtem ko čaka na sporočilo od odjemalca.

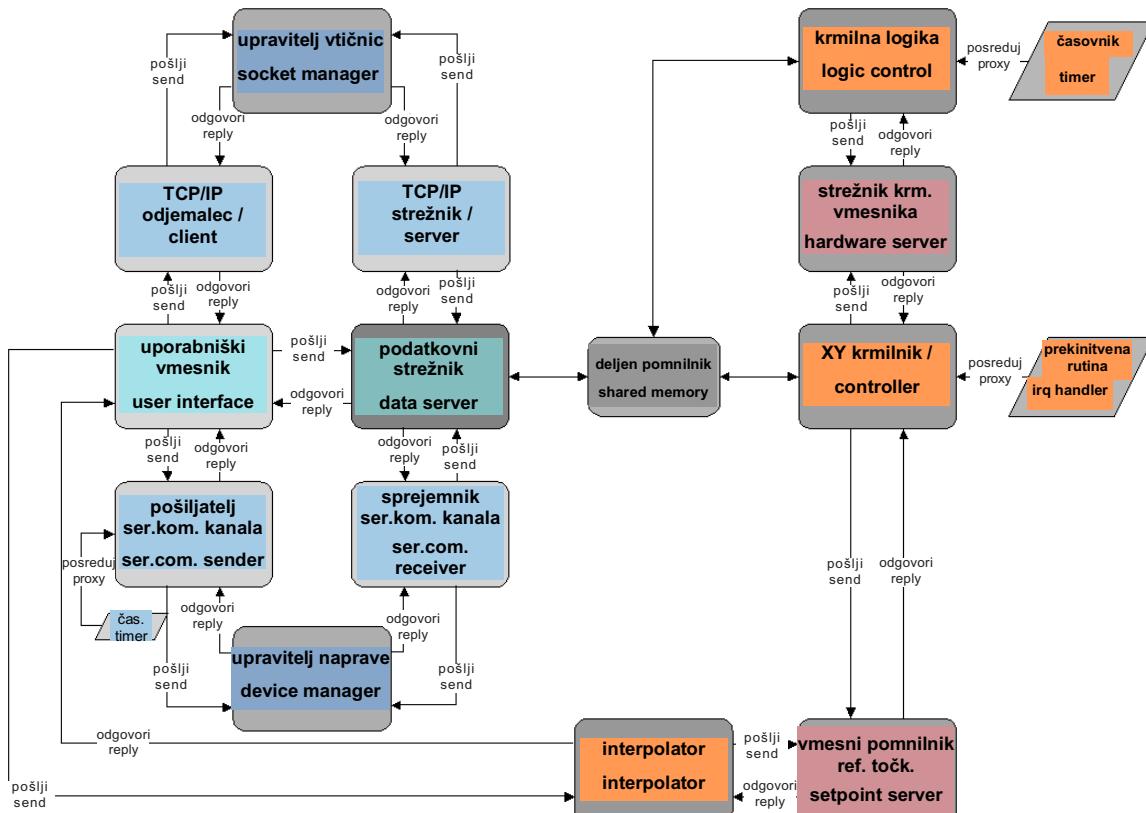
Predlagana arhitektura procesov krmilnika je strukturirana kakor kaže slika 5. Procesi so načrtovani tako, da izvajajo naslednje naloge:

- **Strežnik krmilnega vmesnika** izvaja naloge na nizkem novoju: dostopa do vmesniške kartice I/O in tako omogoča zajemanje in izdajanje digitalnih ter analognih signalov.
- **Interpolator, vmesni pomnilnik referenčnih točk, XY krmilnik, krmilna logika** skrbijo za izvedbo uporabniških nalog: interpolator na osnovi delovnega programa generira želeno vrednost, ki se shrani v podatkovnem vmesniku; ta zagotavlja nemoten sprotni pretok podatkov do krmilnega modula, ki izvaja krmilne algoritme servomotorjev v strogem realnem času. Ti moduli skrbijo tudi za začetno inicializacijo servosistema, če je ta opremljen z prirastkovnimi položajnimi merilniki. Krmilni modul vključuje algoritme za varno in zanesljivo ustavitev ob pojavi napak na servosistemu, kakor so: prevelik sledilni pogrešek, nalet na programske oziroma strojne položajne omejitve, napaka na motorjih ipd. Modul krmilne logike izvaja logične krmilne funkcije ciklično.
- **Podatkovni strežnik** omogoča drugim procesom uporabo skupnih podatkov, ki so shranjeni v

execution. The architecture scheme that complies with such requirements implements the client/server send-driven model. It can be easily applied by the QNX synchronous messaging scheme. The send-driven model assumes that the server is blocked while it is waiting for a message from the client, i.e., the server process is in a receive-blocked state.

The proposed control-application process architecture is structured as shown in Figure 5. The processes are designed to perform the following tasks:

- the **hardware server** performs access to the low-level I/O board facilities and thus provides a digital and an analog signal interface.
- the **interpolator**, the **setpoint buffer**, the **XY controller**, and the **logic control** execute user-level tasks: the interpolator generates setpoints on the basis of user path requests, passes them to the buffer, which ensures continuous data flow to the XY controller that implements the position-control algorithms in hard real time, thus performing motion-control tasks involving incremental measurement system initialization, safe and reliable emergency stop at fatal errors such as: following error, software and hardware limits, servo fault, etc. The logic control module cyclical runs logic control procedures.
- the **data server** allows other processes to use the common data that are stored in the shared memory



Sl. 5. Programska zgradba RNK/PLK
Fig. 5. The CNC/PLC software architecture

skupnem deljenem pomnilniku.

- **Uporabniški vmesnik** izvaja funkcije, kot so sporočanje informacij operaterju, ročni vnos krmilnih ukazov, vnos in interpretacija delovnega programa, na podlagi katerega se krmilijo interpolator, XY krmilnik in krmilna logika, ter nadzor sistema; podpira vhodno/izhodne naprave, to so tipkovnica, miška in monitor, nadalje pa tudi mrežni protokol uporabniške ravni, ki je zgrajena na skladu TCP/IP.
- **TCP/IP odjemalec/strežnik** skrbita za mrežno Ethernet povezavo z računalnikom VČS. Protokol TCP/IP omogoča povezavo več oddaljenih računalnikov in hkrati relativen varen prenos podatkov. Protokol uporabniške ravni, ki določa pomen komunikacijskega sporočila, je v osnovi ukazni interpreter. Podatki se izmenjujejo na zahtevo strežnika na računalniku VČS ciklično. Tako se zagotovi zvezno osveževanje podatkov na uporabniškem vmesniku. Za prizerno kratko periodo in dovolj hitro odzivnost sistema na posredovanje operaterja pa mora biti informacijski paket čim manjši glede na pasovno širino komunikacijskega kanala. Zato je k periodičnemu informacijskemu paketu, ki vsebuje osnovne informacije o stanju stroja, dodana še dogodkovno krmiljena informacijska shema. Ta zbirka krajsa sporočila, ki imajo pogosto prednost in vsebujejo informacijo o drugih dogodkih na stroju (npr.: napake, opozorila) ter morajo biti samodejno obdelana ali sporočena operaterju.
- **Pošiljalj in sprejemnik serijskega komunikacijskega kanala** komunicirata z zunanjim PLK prek serijske povezave RS232. PLK odgovarja na zahteve pošiljalja in se odziva z ustreznimi sporočili, ki jih pošilja sprejemniku. Sporočila so sestavljena iz spremenljivk s preddoločenim pomenom, da so lahko čim krajsa, saj je hitrost prenosa po serijskem kanalu razmeroma majhna.

Eksperimentalni rezultati

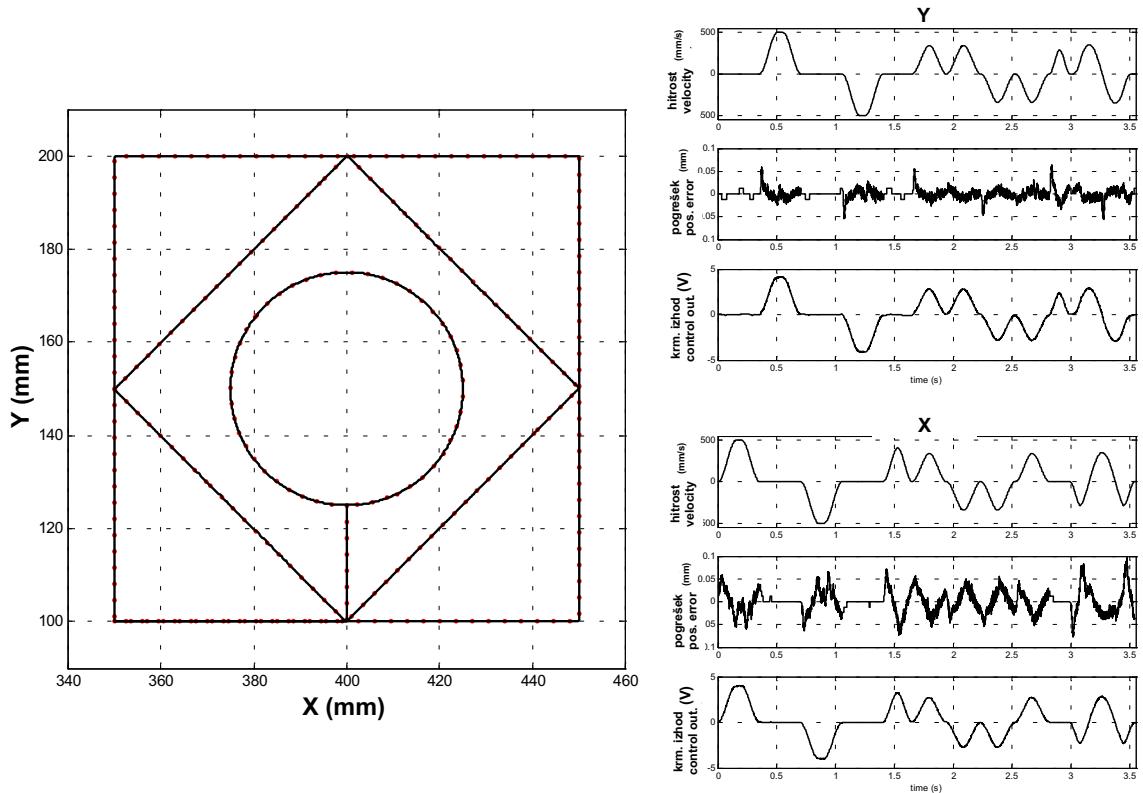
Krmilni računalnik RNK je bil izведен na osebnem računalniku z AMD ATHLON 800MHz Thunderbird procesorjem na GA-7IXE4 matični plošči z 64MB RAM. Na računalnik VČS je bil priključen s povezavo Fast Ethernet (100Mbps), s serijsko povezavo RS232 pa na zunanjji PLK. Na tem sistemu so se lahko krmilni algoritmi položajne zanke izvajali s kratko periodo 200µs, tipična nastavitev je bila 1ms, kar je omogočalo veliko natančnost položajnega vodenja pri velikih rezalnih hitrostih do 1m/s. Postopki krmilne logike so se izvajali s periodo 4ms, kar je dovolj hitro za razmeroma počasne procese, ki jih nadzirajo logične krmilne funkcije. Podatki na uporabniškem vmesniku so se osveževali s periodo 0,5s. Na to je vplivala razmeroma počasna serijska povezava z zunanjim PLK, ki je s 19200 Baudov prenosne hitrosti podatkov omejila komunikacijsko periodo na 200ms.

area.

- the **user interface** implements the user input/output module and the G-code program interpreter that issues path requests and logic control commands, and system monitoring; it supports input and output devices such as a keyboard, a mouse and a monitor as well as the application-layer protocol that is stacked on the TCP/IP.
- the **TCP/IP client/server** deals with the Ethernet network communication link to the HMI computer. The TCP/IP protocol makes possible the connection to remote computers and a reliable communication link. A dedicated application-layer protocol essentially presents the command interface. The data transfer is performed cyclically on the basis of the HMI computer requests, thus having continuous data displayed on the GUI. However, the information scheme has to be as tiny as possible to achieve a high refresh rate and a rapid response to operator interventions. Therefore, only the main machine-status information is included in the communication packet, and a so-called eventdriven messaging scheme with small packets is added to support sporadic events (such as faults and alarms) on the machine that must be or automatically processed either passed to the operator promptly in order to provide user-friendly machine management.
- the **serial comm. sender/receiver** provide data exchange between the external PLC and the CNC controller via a serial RS232 communication link. The PLC responds to sender requests. It sends data to the receiver and thus supplies the requested data that consists of variables with a predefined meaning in order to have short messages and so preserve a relatively high update rate due to the low communication bandwidth.

Experimental results

The CNC controller was implemented on a PC with AMD ATHLON 800MHz Thunderbird processor on a GA-7IXE4 motherboard with 64MB of RAM, connected via a Fast Ethernet (100Mbps) link to the HMI computer and the RS232 connection with the external PLC. The positioncontrol period achieved by the proposed system ranges from 200µs, but is typically 1ms, which allowed highly accurate position control at a high speed of 1m/s. The control logic process was executed during a 4ms period, which was fast enough for the relatively slow processes controlled by the logic control functions. The GUI data was cyclically refreshed during a 0.5s period due to the slow PLC communication bandwidth of 19200 Baud transfer rate; this gave a communication period of 200ms.



Sl. 6. Krmilni rezultati
Fig. 6. Control results

Na sliki 6 so prikazani rezultati položajnega krmiljenja rezalnega sistema. Krmilni signal na izhodu RNK je predstavljal referenčno hitrost servomotorjem. Krmilni algoritem je bil v tem primeru računan s periodo 250 μ s. Na diagramu levo je prikazan testni obris v ravni XY, desna diorama pa trajektorije posameznih osi z referenčno hitrostjo zgoraj, sledilnim položajnim pogreškom v sredini in krmilnim izhodnim signalom spodaj.

2.3.2 Načrtovanje programljive krmilne logike

Osnovni namen PLK je izvajanje dogodkovno naravnih logičnih funkcij, kakor so vklop/izklop stroja, izbira avtomatskega cikla oziroma ročnega upravljanja, zagon/zaustavitev cikla, nadzor aktuatorjev, zaznavanje napak in spremljanje obratovalnih razmer. Klasično se programiranja krmilnih funkcij lotimo na podlagi časovnega diagrama izvajanja tehnoloških funkcij stroja in na podlagi krmilne sheme elektrovoženja [9]. S tem so podane tehnološke funkcije stroja in zgradba njegovega krmilja. Izvedba funkcij za upravljanje, nadzor in varovanje stroja ter funkcij za samodejno zaustavljanje, razpoznavo in odpravo napak, pa je prepričena presoji in izkušnjam programerja. Zaganjanje takšnih strojev se po navadi lahko prične šele po končanju vseh strojnih in elektromontažnih del. Krmilna logika se v obliki programa naloži na PLK, nakar se prične s

Figure 6 shows the control results. The output of the CNC position controller was the speed-command signal transmitted to the servomotors. The position-control algorithm was executed at 250 μ s intervals. The left diagram presents the test contour in the XY plane, the right diagrams present the response of the X and Y axes, respectively, showing the reference speed signal, the following error and the control signal. The results show high-performance position tracking.

2.3.2 Programmable logic control design

The basic task of the PLC is to run event-handling logic functions, such as operation mode selection, machine start/stop/pause, manual operation, supervision of actuators, error detection, operating condition monitoring, etc. In practice, the programming of logic control functions is based on a timed bar-chart of technological functions and on the control wiring diagram [9]. This specifies the technological functions of the machine and the control architecture. The implementation of the functions for the management, control and protection of the machine and the functions for automatic-stop, diagnosis and error recovery are dependent on the logic control designer's experiences, and the dependency between the different control functions cannot be verified until the target system is built and tested. The testing of such a machine starts after the assembly is finished and is based on a try-and-fix approach. The control program is loaded into the controller and the start-up procedure

testiranjem osnovnih funkcij v ročnem režimu obratovanja, sledi testiranje avtomatskih funkcij in na koncu še optimizacija delovanja stroja.

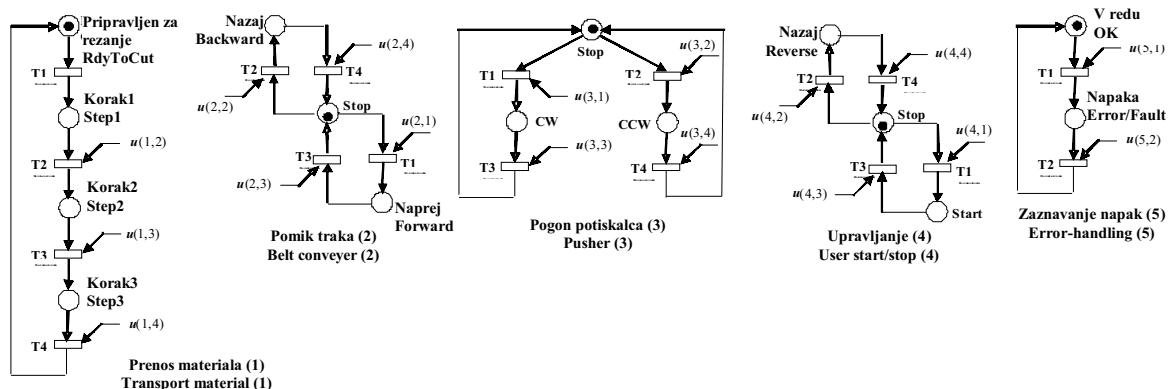
Za skrajšanje razvojnega cikla načrtovanja krmilnih funkcij je bil razvit nov način obravnave dogodkovnih sistemov ([11] do [13]), ki omogoča načrtovanje in analizo pravilnosti zasnovanih krmilnih funkcij ter simulacijo zmogljivosti ciljnega sistema še pred izvedbo, vključujuč mehanske, elektronske in informacijske komponente. Na ta način je mogoče preveriti konstrukcijske in funkcionalne rešitve ciljnega sistema že v zgodnji fazi razvojnega cikla, kar bistveno skrajša trajanje in zmanjša stroške projekta v primerjavi z ugotavljanjem funkcionalnih pomanjkljivosti že zgrajenega ciljnega sistema. Metoda temelji na predpostavki, da logične krmilne funkcije predstavimo kot dogodkovne sisteme, za katere so značilna specifična stanja. Sistem v vsakem trenutku zavzame le eno diskretno stanje, prehod v novo stanje pa se zgodi ob pojavu dogodka pri izpolnjenih pogojih. Stanja krmilnih funkcij so pogosto povezana s stanji aktuatorjev, ki jih funkcija krmili, ali pa s stanji delovnega postopka. Prehod krmilne funkcije med stanji se zgodi ob pojavu dogodka, npr. pritisk na gumb, aktiviranje zaznavala ali doseganje mejne vrednosti. Novo stanje, ki ga bo funkcija zavzela po pojavu dogodka, je odvisno od trenutnega stanja funkcije in dogodka ter od trenutnega stanja preostalih funkcij na stroju in od vhodnih krmilnih signalov.

Petrijeve mreže (PM) ([5] in [10]) so med pogosteje uporabljenimi orodji za obravnavo dogodkovnih sistemov ([16] in [17]). Ena od njihovih prednosti je, da jih je mogoče hitro spremeniti v enega od standardiziranih načinov za programiranje PLK-jev [3]. Petrijeve mreže so v osnovi dvodelni graf, ki premore dve vrsti vozlišč, po navadi predstavljenimi s krogli in pravokotniki. Stanja funkcij prikazujejo krogi, trenutno delujoče stanje označuje krožec. Pravokotniki simbolizirajo dogodke, ki povzročijo prehode med stanji. Dopustne prehode med stanji funkcije

begins by checking the manual control functions first, the automatic functions next, and then finally the performance optimization.

To shorten the development cycle of the logic control design, a new matrix-based approach for the handling of the event-driven systems was introduced ([11] to [13]). It enables the design and analysis of the proposed logic control functions and a performance analysis of the target system, even before it is actually built, including machine construction, electronics and information technology. This enables the verification of the construction and the functionality of the target system in the early development phase. Possible modifications of the solutions involve relatively small costs compared to late-development-phase modifications on the actually built system, which is of great importance for the project's timing and costs. The method is based on the assumption that the logic control functions are considered as discrete event-driven systems that are characterized by specific discrete states. In every instance the system occupies only a single discrete state. The state transition is triggered by a specific event and under predefined conditions. Each control function's discrete state is related to the state of the controlled actuators or with the state of the controlled process. The transition of the control function between the states happens if an event such as a button being pressed, a sensor being activated, a threshold value being reached, etc., occurs. The new state of the control function depends on the current state of the control function, the occurred event, the state of the other control functions in the system and the control input signals.

Petri nets (PNs) ([5] and [10]) are a widely used tool for the treatment of event-driven systems ([16] and [17]). They can be easily converted into standardized PLC programming languages [3]. A PN net is a bipartite graph with two types of nodes, usually represented by circles and rectangles. The circles stand for function states; a currently active state is indicated by a token. Rectangles symbolize events that cause state transitions. The allowed transitions between function states are determined by directed arcs. An additional arc, which is



Sl. 7. Petrijeve mreže krmilnih funkcij postopka prenosa materiala
Fig. 7. Petri Nets of the control functions for the transport-of-material procedure

ponazarjajo usmerjene črte. Dodatna puščica, povezana v pravokotnik, pomeni zunanje pogoje, ki vplivajo na prehod med stanji ob pojavu dogodka [9]. Nekaj primerov PM, ki pomenijo krmilne funkcije rezalnega stroja slike 1, prikazuje slika 7.

Strukturo grafa PM lahko predstavimo z vpadnostno (incidenčno) matriko \mathbf{M} [10]. Stolpci matrike \mathbf{M} pomenijo stanja krmilne funkcije, medtem ko vrstice pomenijo dogodke. Komponente matrike $\mathbf{M}(i,j)$ lahko zavzamejo vrednosti:

$$\mathbf{M}(i,j) = \begin{cases} +1, & j\text{-stanje je posledica } i\text{-dogodka} \\ 0, & j\text{-stanje ni povezano z } i\text{-dogodkom} \\ -1, & j\text{-stanje je pogoj za } i\text{-dogodek (1).} \end{cases}$$

Vpadnostne matrike PM slike 7 predstavlja (2):

$$\mathbf{M}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{M}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{M}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{M}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{M}_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2).$$

Stanje sistema po k dogodkih predstavlja vektor $\mathbf{m}(k)$. Njegove komponente so razpoložljiva stanja funkcije, pri čemer velja:

$$\mathbf{m}(k) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{stanje deluječe} \\ 0, & \text{stanje ni deluječe} \end{cases} \quad (3).$$

Vektorje stanja PM slike 7 predstavlja (4). Imena komponent ustrezajo imenom prostorom PM slike 7.

$$\mathbf{m}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Pripravljen} \\ \text{na rezanje} \\ \text{Korak1} \\ \text{Korak2} \\ \text{Korak3} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{m}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Stop} \\ \text{Naprej} \\ \text{Nazaj} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{m}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Stop} \\ \text{CW} \\ \text{CWW} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{m}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Stop} \\ \text{Start} \\ \text{Nazaj} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{m}_5 = \begin{bmatrix} \text{V redu} \\ \text{Napaka} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4).$$

Podobno kakor trenutno stanje krmilne funkcije $\mathbf{m}(k)$ so z uporabo vektorjev zapisani tudi dogodki in zunanji pogoji, ki vplivajo na sistem. Komponente vektorja $\mathbf{x}(k)$ predstavljajo dogodke za krmilno funkcijo, komponente vektorja $\mathbf{u}(k)$ pa predstavljajo zunanje pogoje za pojav dogodkov.

$$\mathbf{x}(k) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{dogodek je} \\ 0, & \text{dogodeka ni} \end{cases}, \mathbf{u}(k) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{pogoje je izpoljen} \\ 0, & \text{pogoja ni izpoljen} \end{cases} \quad (5).$$

Vektorje dogodkov za PM slike 7 predstavlja (6), zunanje pogoje zanje pa opisuje (7).

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ T_3 \\ T_4 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ T_3 \\ T_4 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ T_3 \\ T_4 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ T_3 \\ T_4 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_5 = \begin{bmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ T_3 \\ T_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6).$$

connected to a rectangle, adds an external condition that has an affect on a state transition when an event occurs [9]. Some examples of PNs representing the logic control functions of the cutting machine from Figure 1 are presented in Figure 7.

A pure PN-graph structure can be presented by the incidence matrix \mathbf{M} [10]. The columns of the matrix \mathbf{M} represent the states of the function, whereas the rows represent the events of the function. The component $\mathbf{M}(i,j)$ can have the values:

$$\mathbf{M}(i,j) = \begin{cases} +1, & j\text{-state is a consequence of } i\text{-event} \\ 0, & j\text{-state is not related to } i\text{-event} \\ -1, & j\text{-state is a condition for } i\text{-event (1).} \end{cases}$$

Equation (2) represents the incidence matrices:

$$\mathbf{m}(k) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{state active} \\ 0, & \text{state inactive} \end{cases} \quad (3).$$

The state vectors of the PN from Figure 7 are represented by (4). The name of the component corresponds to the PN place.

$$\mathbf{m}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \text{RdyToCut} \\ \text{Step1} \\ \text{Step2} \\ \text{Step3} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{m}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Stop} \\ \text{Forward} \\ \text{Backward} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{m}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Stop} \\ \text{CW} \\ \text{CCW} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{m}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Stop} \\ \text{Start} \\ \text{Reverse} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{m}_5 = \begin{bmatrix} \text{OK} \\ \text{Error/Fault} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4).$$

Similar to the control function's current state $\mathbf{m}(k)$, the control function's events and external conditions are described using vectors. The components of the vector $\mathbf{x}(k)$ represent the events for the control function, while the components of the vector $\mathbf{u}(k)$ represent the external conditions for the occurrence of the events.

$$\mathbf{x}(k) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{event occurred} \\ 0, & \text{event not occurred} \end{cases}, \mathbf{u}(k) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{condidtion met} \\ 0, & \text{condition not met} \end{cases} \quad (5).$$

The event vectors for the PN from Figure 7 are described by (6). Equation (7) represents the external conditions for the appearance of these events.

$$u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 < \text{čas} < 3 \\ \text{čas} > 3 \\ \text{pos} > 5 \\ \text{čas} > 7 \end{bmatrix}, u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} m_{3,2} \\ m_{3,3} \\ m_{3,1} \\ m_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}, u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} m_{4,3} \& m_{4,2} \& pos < 10 \\ m_{4,3} \& m_{4,3} \& pos > 10 \\ m_{4,3} \& m_{4,3} \& pos > 5 \\ \text{čas} > 7 \end{bmatrix}, u_4 = \begin{bmatrix} m_{5,1} \\ 6 < \text{čas} < 6,5 \\ m_{5,2} \\ \text{čas} > 7 \end{bmatrix}, u_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 3,8 < \text{čas} < 5,5 \\ m_{4,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 < \text{time} < 3 \\ \text{time} > 3 \\ pos > 5 \\ \text{time} > 7 \end{bmatrix}, u_7 = \begin{bmatrix} m_{5,2} \\ m_{5,3} \\ m_{5,2} \\ m_{5,2} \end{bmatrix}, u_8 = \begin{bmatrix} m_{5,3} \& m_{4,2} \& pos < 10 \\ m_{5,3} \& m_{4,3} \& pos > 0 \\ m_{4,1} \mid m_{4,3} \& pos > 5 \\ \text{time} > 7 \end{bmatrix}, u_9 = \begin{bmatrix} m_{5,1} \\ 6 < \text{time} < 6,5 \\ m_{5,2} \\ \text{time} > 7 \end{bmatrix}, u_{10} = \begin{bmatrix} 3,8 < \text{time} < 5,5 \\ m_{4,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

(7).

Predstavljen način omogoča formalen opis prehajanja stanj logičnih krmilnih funkcij. Formalizem je sestavljen iz dveh delov: najprej so glede na trenutno stanje krmilne funkcije $\mathbf{m}(k)$ določeni vsi dogodki $\mathbf{x}_e(k)$, ki jih trenutno stanje omogoča [8], [16]. Iz nabora omogočenih dogodkov je nato s pomočjo pogojev $\mathbf{u}(k)$ izbran en dogodek $x(k)$, kakor kaže enačba (8), ki bo spremenil stanje krmilne funkcije [12]:

$$\mathbf{x}(k) = (\bar{\mathbf{F}} \oplus \mathbf{m}(k)) \& \mathbf{u}_{ee}(k) \quad (8)$$

Matrika \mathbf{F} je del vpadnostne matrike \mathbf{M} , ki predstavlja pogoje za prehajanje v novo stanje. Novo stanje krmilne funkcije $\mathbf{m}(k+1)$ je nato izračunano z enačbo (9) glede na trenutno stanje $\mathbf{m}(k)$ in dogodek, določen z vektorjem $\mathbf{x}(k)$:

$$\mathbf{m}(k+1) = \mathbf{m}(k) + \mathbf{M}^T \mathbf{x}(k) \quad (9)$$

Znak \oplus pomeni Boole-ov skalarni zmnožek. Računa se kot navadni skalarni zmnožek, le da sta množenje in seštevanje zamenjana z logičnima ALI in IN. Shematično je formalizem prikazan na sliki 8.

Modularni logični krmilnik [12] omogoča algebrski način določanja prehajanja stanj dogodkovno vodenega sistema glede na strukturo sistema \mathbf{M} , trenutno stanje $\mathbf{m}(k)$, trenutne dogodke $\mathbf{x}(k)$ in trenutne zunanje pogoje $\mathbf{u}(k)$.

Rezultati

Zamisel matričnega modularnega logičnega krmilnika je prikazana na primeru postopka prenosa materiala, ki obsega naslednje krmilne funkcije:

The presented approach enables a formal description of the logic control functions's state evaluation. The formalism consists of two parts: firstly, all the enabled events $\mathbf{x}_e(k)$ according to the current state $\mathbf{m}(k)$ of the control function are determined [8], [16]. From the set of enabled events $\mathbf{x}_e(k)$, a single event is selected according to the current conditions vector $\mathbf{u}(k)$ using (8) as suggested by [12]:

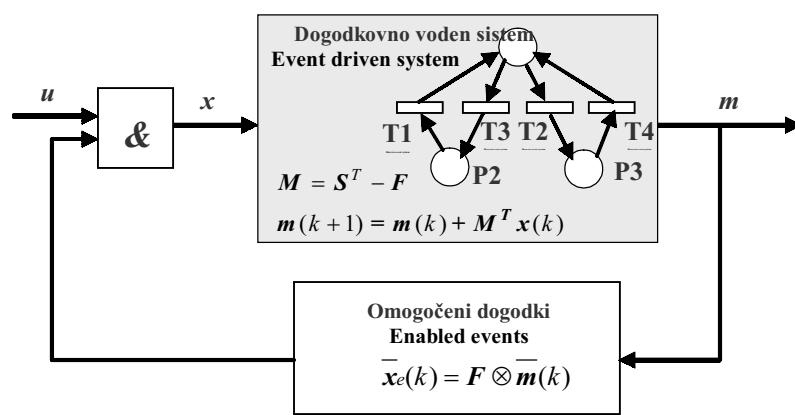
The matrix \mathbf{F} is part of the incidence matrix \mathbf{M} and represents the conditions for a transfer into a new state. The selected event $\mathbf{x}(k)$ occurs and changes the current state of the control function $\mathbf{m}(k)$ into new state $\mathbf{m}(k+1)$ using (9):

The \oplus symbol denotes an inner product conjunction, which is calculated like an inner product, but logical OR and AND are used instead of multiplication and addition, respectively. Figure 8 shows the formalism schematically.

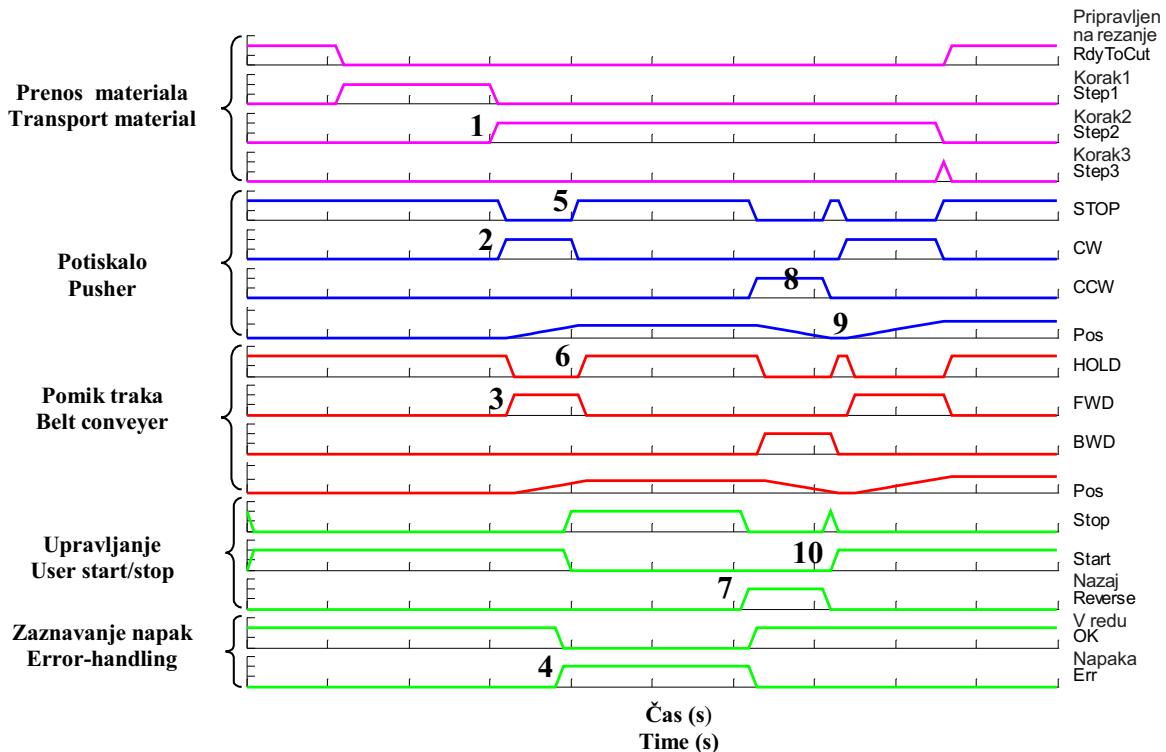
The modular logic controller was introduced by [12]. It enables an algebraic description of the state evaluation of the event-driven system according to the structure of the system \mathbf{M} , the current state of the system $\mathbf{m}(k)$, the current events $\mathbf{x}(k)$, and the current external conditions $\mathbf{u}(k)$.

Results

To illustrate the idea of the matrix-based modular logical controller, the functions for the material transport procedure are presented:



Sl. 8. Modularni logični krmilnik
Fig. 8. Modular logic controller



Sl. 9. Časovni diagram stanj krmilnih funkcij
Fig. 9. States' evaluation diagram

- **Prenos materiala** predstavlja osnovno tehnološko funkcijo. Sestoji se iz izhodiščnega stanja in treh zaporedno izvršenih korakov.
- **Potiskalo** je uporabljeno za pomikanje prenosnega traka. Vpeljan je kot elektromotor s tremi specifičnimi stanji: (i) vrtenje v smeri urnega kazalca (pomik naprej), (ii) vrtenje v nasprotni smeri urnega kazalca (pomik nazaj) in (iii) mirovanje.
- **Pomik traka** predstavlja funkcijo pomikanja prenosnega traka. Funkcija lahko zavzame tri stanja: prenosni trak se pomika naprej, nazaj ali pa miruje.
- **Upravljanje** je uporabniško usmerjena funkcija za upravljanje postopka.
- **Zaznavanje napak** je nadzorna funkcija za zagotavljanje varnosti uporabnika in stroja.

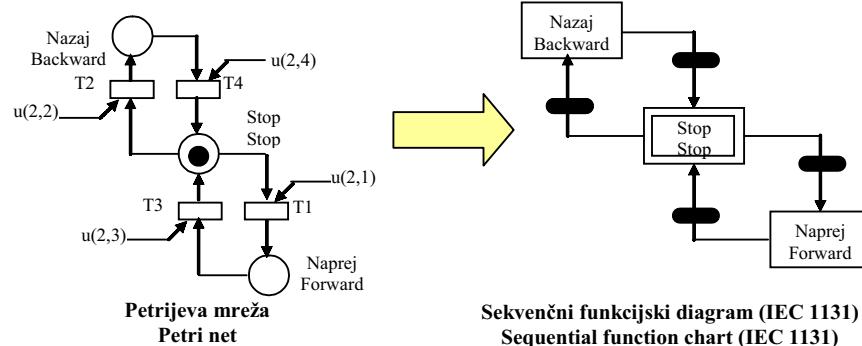
Z uporabo vpadnostnih matrik $M1$ do $M5$ iz enačbe (2), enačbe izbora dogodkov (8) in enačbe prehajanja stanj (9), je obravnavan sistem mogoče simulirati s programskim paketom Matlab.

Namen simulacije je analiza delovanja zasnovanega logičnega krmilja in odziva logičnega krmilja na kritične dogodke. Slika 9 prikazuje diagram prehajanja stanj posameznih krmilnih funkcij med postopkom prenosa materiala v stroj. Diagram opisuje potek naslednjih krmilnih funkcij: *prenos materiala*, *potiskalo*, *pomik traka*, *upravljanje* in *zaznavanje napak*. Spremenljivki *pos* iz krmilnih funkcij *potiskalo* in *pomik traka* sta zvezni in označujeta trenutni položaj potiskala in prenosnega traka. Dovoljeni prehodi med posameznimi stanji so razvidni s slike 7.

- The **transport material** represents the main technological function. It consists of the initial state “Ready to Cut” and three sequentially executed Steps 1 to 3.
- The **pusher** is used for moving the belt conveyer. It is implemented as an electrical motor with three states: (i) rotating clockwise (belt forward), (ii) rotating counter clockwise (belt return) or (iii) it can be stopped.
- The **belt conveyer** represents the function of moving the belt conveyer. Three states are available: moving forward, backward or it is stopped.
- **User start/stop** is a user-oriented function for process management.
- **Error-handling** is a supervision function for user and machine safety.

By using the incidence matrices $M1$ to $M5$ from (2), the equation (8), and the PN next state equation (9), the transport system of the machine from Figure 1 can be simulated with Matlab.

The aim of the simulation is an analysis of the designed logic control and its response to critical events. Figure 9 presents the states' evaluation diagram of the control functions after a failure during the transport of material. The diagram involves the following control functions: *Transport material*, *Pusher*, *Belt conveyer*, *User Start/Stop*, and *Error Handling*. The *Pos* variables from the *Pusher* and the *Belt conveyer* control functions are continuous and denote the current position of the pusher and belt conveyor, respectively. The allowed transitions of the states can be interpreted from Figure 7.



Sl. 10. Pretvorba Petrijeve mreže v SFD

Fig. 10. PN-to-SFC conversion

Potek, prikazan na sliki 9 je naslednji: v koraku 2 (1) se prične potiskalo vrteti v smeri urnega kazalca (2), kar pomakne prenosni trak naprej (3). Ob pojavu napake (4) se mora potiskalo takoj ustaviti (5), s čimer se zmanjša možnost poškodbe stroja. Zaradi tega se ustavi tudi prenosni trak (6). Napako odpravi operater s sprostivijo potiskanja (7). Pri tem se potiskalo (8) in prenosni trak pomakneta nazaj v izhodišče (9). Ko je napaka odpravljena, lahko operater ponovno požene avtomatsko izvajanje prenosa materiala (10).

Za programiranje logičnih krmilnikov so uporabljeni jeziki v skladu s standardom IEC 1131, predvsem stikalni načrt in sekvenčni funkcionalni diagram (SFD). Predstavljena metoda je skladna z uporabo standardiziranih programskega jezikov. PM s slike 7 je mogoče preprosto spremeniti v SFD ([3] in [9]). Prostori Petrijeve mreže v tem primeru kar ustrezajo korakom SFD-ja, prehodi Petrijeve mreže pa ustrezajo prehodom SFD-ja. Primer spremembe Petrijeve mreže v sekvenčni funkcionalni diagram prikazuje slika 10. Koraki v SFD-ju so prikazani z okvirčki, izhodiščni korak pa je označen z dvojnim okvirčkom.

3 SKLEP

V tem članku je predstavljen mehatronsko usmerjen način načrtovanja odprtga krmilja stroja, ki sinergijsko obravnava mehanske, elektronske in informacijske vidike proizvodnega sistema. Na začetku sta določena tehnologija stroja in načelo delovanja. Nadalje je predstavljen primerni uporabniški vmesnik, ki omogoča učinkovito obvladovanje tehnologije stroja in uporabniku prijazno upravljanje stroja. Strojna oprema krmilja temelji na standardni tehnologiji OR, dopolnjeni z učinkovitim operacijskim sistemom za delo v realnem času in Ethernetni komunikacijski tehnologiji. Takšna zasnova omogoča izvedbo različnih krmilnih algoritmov, uporabniškega vmesnika in mrežnih opravil na enem samem procesorju. Vrednostno naravnani algoritmi za pozicioniranje so vpeljani na klasični način: interpretiranje delovnega programa, interpolacija, ki generira trajektorije gibanja, in končno položajno krmiljenje. Za dogodkovno naravnane algoritme je uveden nov matrični način. Modularni logični krmilnik

The procedure in Figure 9 is as follows: After Step2 is started (1), the pusher starts rotating clockwise (2) and the belt conveyer starts moving forward (3). When a failure is detected (4), the pusher is immediately stopped (5) to prevent further damage. The belt conveyer is stopped as a result (6). To recover from the failure, the operator chooses the reverse command (7) and the pusher is returned (8) until the initial position is reached (9). The process is continued when the operator executes the start command (10).

For the programming of logical controllers, standardized programming languages conforming to IEC 1131 can be used, especially the ladder diagram and the sequential function chart (SFC). The logic control functions presented in Figure 9 can be simply converted to the SFC ([3] and [9]). The PN places correspond to the SFC steps and the PN transitions correspond to the SFC transitions. The PN-to-SFC conversion is illustrated in Figure 10. The SFC steps are represented by the rectangles, the double rectangle denotes the initial step.

3 CONCLUSIONS

This paper presents a mechatronic-oriented approach to open machine-control design that covers mechanic, electronic and informatic aspects of a production system. Firstly, the machine technology and operation concept was determined. Then a proper, user-friendly HMI design was described, which enables efficient machine technology handling and user-friendly machine control. The control hardware is based on consumer-grade PC technology, supplemented with an efficient real-time operating system and Ethernet network technology. The suggested concept allows the implementation of diverse control, a user interface, and networking tasks on a single processor platform. Value-handling algorithms for servo tasks are implemented using a classic approach from program interpreting, interpolating that generates motion trajectories and finally position control. For event-handling algorithms, a new matrix-based approach was

omogoča ločeno načrtovanje in analizo logičnih krmilnih funkcij, njihovo modularno povezljivost in ponovno uporabnost v drugih sistemih. Tak način omogoča analizo vrednostno in dogodkovno naravnanih algoritmov še preden je ciljni sistem dejansko zgrajen. To je še posebej pomembno pri načrtovanju dragih in namenskih sistemov ter strojev, pri katerih podrobnih testiranj ni mogoče izvesti na ciljnem sistemu. Na področju običajne gradnje strojev prinaša predlagani način koristi za načrtovalca stroja in za končnega uporabnika: omogoča skrajšanje razvojnega cikla ter integrirano načrtovanje tehnologije stroja in njegovega krmilja, ki pa je bolj zanesljivo, učinkovito in prijazno do uporabnika.

examined. The modular logic controller enables the design of separated control functions, their separated analysis, modularly linkage and the reusability in other systems. Such an approach allows for system analysis, including both value- and event-handling algorithms, even before a target system is actually built. This is of great value in designing expensive dedicated systems and machines, where the target system is not available for the performance of detailed tests. In the field of regular machinery building, a proposed approach enables shortened development cycles, the integrated design of machine technology and machine control, which is more reliable, efficient and user-friendly.

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Parameterizacija momenta na krmilnem obroču in optimizacija vodilniškega mehanizma cevne turbine

The Parameterization of the Torque on a Regulating Ring and the Optimization of the Guide-Vane Mechanism of a Bulb Turbine

Simon Krotec

Prispevek govorji o vodilniškem mehanizmu pri cevnih vodnih turbinah. Vodilniški mehanizem skrbi za vrtenje vodilniških lopat v odvisnosti od vodnih razmer in s tem za optimalno izkorisčanje vodne energije. V prispevku je opisan postopek parameterizacije hidravličnega momenta in optimizacije vodilniškega mehanizma s ciljem zmanjšanja sile, ki jo morata zagotoviti hidravlična valja. Za rešitev te naloge je bil uporabljen programski paket PTC Pro/Engineer (Pro/E) Wildfire, rezultati pa so prikazani v grafični obliki iz katere je razviden rezultat numeričnega optimiranja vodilniškega mehanizma.

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(Ključne besede: turbine cevne, vodilniki, parameterizacija, optimiranje)

This paper deals with the guide-vane mechanism of bulb water turbines. The guide-vane mechanism pivots the guide vanes as a function of the water conditions and thus ensures the optimal use of the water's energy. The guide-vane mechanism of water turbines is driven by one or two hydraulic cylinders. The dimensions of the complete hydraulic system of a power plant are closely connected with the size of the hydraulic cylinders. These two parameters can have a considerable impact on the price of the guide-vane mechanism as well as the price of the hydraulic equipment and finally on the energy that is put into moving the guide-vane mechanism. In this paper the procedure for the parameterization of the hydraulic torque and the optimization of the guide-vane mechanism is described. For solving this task we used the PTC Pro/Engineer (Pro/E) Wildfire software, and the results are shown graphically.

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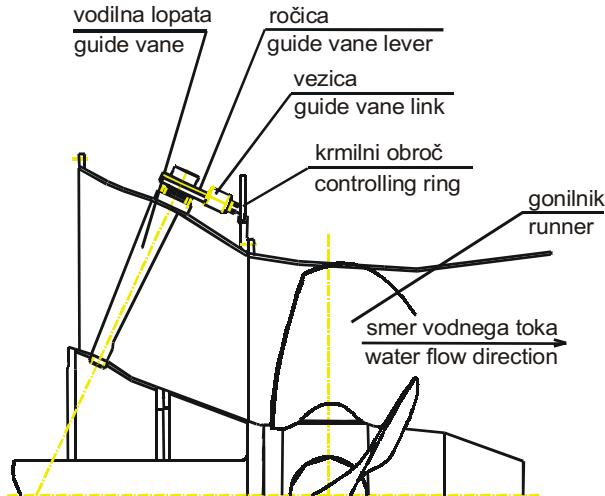
(Keywords: bulb turbines, guide-vane, parameterization, optimization)

0 UVOD

Vodilnik je nameščen pred gonilnikom v smeri pretoka vode (sl.1). Sestavljen je iz več sosredno razporejenih vodilnih lopat in vodilniškega mehanizma, ki ga sestavljajo krmilni obroč, ta se vrta na ravnini, pravokotni na smer vodnega toka, ročice, ki je togo pritrljena na čep vodilniške lopate, ter vezice, ki povezuje krmilni obroč in ročico (sl.1, sl.2). Vodilne lopate skrbijo za pravilno usmerjanje vodnega toka na lopate gonilnika in s tem za najučinkovitejšo spremembo potencialne energije vode v kinetično energijo na lopatah gonilnika. Pri sodobnih turbinah je vodilnik praviloma nastavljen. Tako je mogoče krmiliti pretok vode skozi turbino v širšem obratovalnem področju. V kombinaciji z nastavljenim gonilnikom je tako poskrbljeno za optimalen izkoristek vodne energije. Odprtje vodilnika se nastavlja z uporabo mehanizma, ki je skupaj z vodilniškimi lopatami prikazan na sliki 3. Krmilni obroč je običajno gnan z dvema hidravličnima

0 INTRODUCTION

The guide-vane mechanism is placed ahead of the runner in the water-flow direction (Fig.1). It is composed of many centric distributed guide vanes, a controlling ring, which turns in the plane normal to the water flow, a guide-vane lever (lever), which is rigidly attached to the guide-vane stem and a guide-vane link (link), which connects the controlling ring to the lever (Fig.1, Fig.2). The correct water flow on the runner blades and thus the optimal use of the potential energy of the water to produce kinetic energy on the runner blades is ensured by the correct position of the guide vanes. With modern turbines the guide-vane mechanism is normally adjustable. As a result of this the water flow through the turbine can be controlled, and in combination with adjustable runner blades, the optimal efficiency can be achieved. The guide-vane opening is adjusted by a mechanism. The controlling ring is



Sl. 1. Pretočni trakt cevne turbine
Fig. 1. Water-flow tract of a Bulb turbine

valjema. Hidravlična valja morata zagotoviti dovolj veliko silo, da premagata moment na krmilnem obroču.

Hidravlična sila vode na čepih vodilniških lopat povzroča hidravlični moment, pri vrtenju lopat pa tudi moment trenja v ležajih lopat. Do odvisnosti hidravličnega momenta in momenta trenja na vodilniških lopatah od odprtja vodilnika pridemo z modelnim preizkusom ali numeričnim modeliranjem vodnega toka. Slednje se vsled enostavnosti in cenenosti ter zadovoljive zanesljivosti zadnje čase vse bolj uporablja. Vsota teh dveh momentov se prek ročic in vezic prenese na krmilni obroč. Moment na krmilnem obroču je torej odvisen od odprtja vodilnika.

Za matematični izračun odvisnosti momenta na krmilnem obroču od odprtja vodilnika je bil uporabljen programski paket Pro/E. Za izračun je bilo treba narediti poenostavljen model vodilniškega mehanizma, kot vhodni podatek pa je rabil diagram odvisnosti momentov od odprtja vodilnika na čepu vodilniške lopate. Diagram momentov na čepu vodilniške lopate izračunamo iz podatkov o koeficientu hidravlične sile in momenta na vodilniške lopate, ta je bil v tem primeru pridobljen z modelnim preizkusom [1].

Namen naloge je bil zmanjšanje največjega momenta na krmilnem obroču in tem zmanjšanje površine bata in prostornine hidravličnega valja. Ta naloga je bila opravljena s programskim paketom Pro/E Wildfire, ki ima vgrajen algoritem za optimizacijo dinamičnih parametrov. Tukaj so kot vhodni podatki rabili začetni moment na krmilnem obroču in začetna dolžina vezice ter ročice, določiti pa je bilo treba tudi število iteracij algoritma glede na zmožnost strojne opreme.

Tovrstna optimizacija je bila uporabljena pri vodilniškem mehanizmu za HE Boštanj.

1 RAZVOJ MODELA MEHANIZMA

Zaradi pogostih zahtev po strojni opremi je bilo treba izdelati poenostavljen model

usually driven by two hydraulic cylinders, which have to provide sufficient force to overcome the torque on the controlling ring.

The hydraulic torque and the friction torque on the guide-vane stem are induced by the hydraulic force of the water flow. During the model test of a turbine or by numerical modeling of the water flow through a turbine (a moderner method) as a function of the guide-vane opening, these torques are measured. Their sum is transmitted to the controlling ring over the levers and links. The torque on the controlling ring is dependent on the guide-vane opening.

A computer program called Pro/E was used to perform the mathematical computation of the torque on the controlling ring as a function of the guide-vane opening. For the computation a simplified model of the guide-vane mechanism had to be assembled. A diagram of the sum of torques on the guide-vane stem was used as the initial data. This sum of torques was computed by using coefficients of the hydraulic torque and the hydraulic force. These coefficients were acquired from the model turbine test [1].

The purpose of the task was to minimize the maximum torque on the controlling ring and thus lower the area and the volume of the hydraulic cylinder. The problem was successfully solved by using the computer program called Pro/E Wildfire, which has a built-in algorithm for the optimization of dynamic parameters.

This kind of optimization was used on a guide-vane mechanism for the hydroelectric power plant in Boštanj.

1 DEVELOPMENT OF THE MECHANISM MODEL

Because of the high demand on hardware a simplified model of the mechanism had to be assembled

vodilniškega mehanizma za preliminarne študije različnih rešitev vodilniškega mehanizma (sl.2). Upoštevati je bilo treba ključne izmere vodilnika (sl.3). Te so: začetna dolžina vezice l_v , začetna dolžina ročice l_r , največje relativno odprtje vodilnika a_o , polmer krmilnega obroča R_o , oddaljenost vrtišča vodilniške lopate od krmilnega obroča D_o , nagnjenost vodilniške lopate glede na os turbine α , polmer pritrditve ročice na vodilniško lopato R_v , in zavrtitev ročice na čepu vodilniške lopate β .

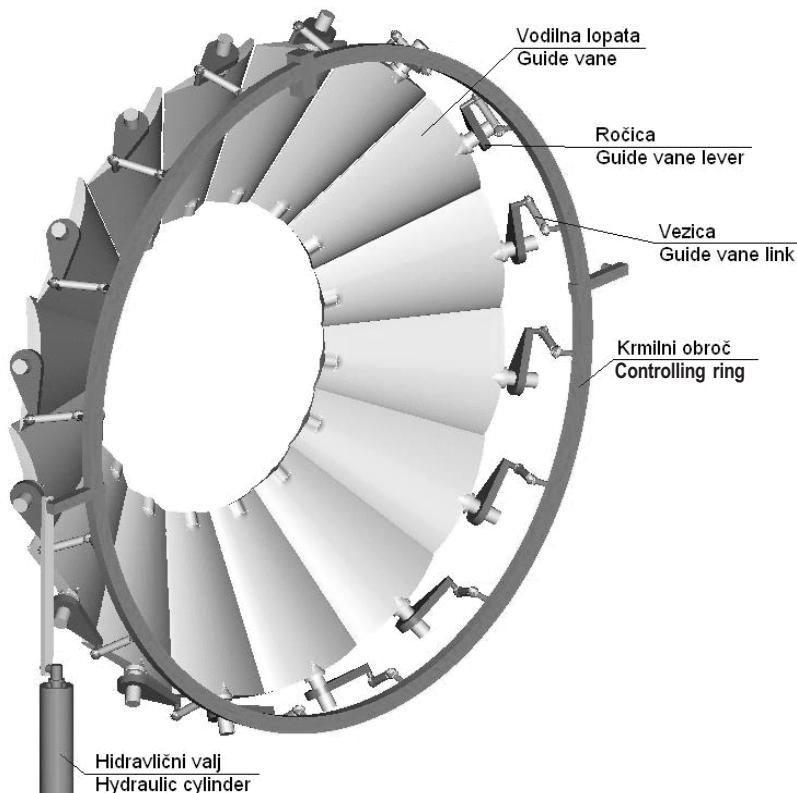
Po teh podatkih smo v programu Pro/E začeli modelirati vodilniški mehanizem. Najprej so bili zmodelirani sestavni deli mehanizma, nato pa so bili s funkcijo, ki jo omogoča program Pro/E, sestavljeni v mehanizem. Pri tem je bilo treba upoštevati dejansko povezavo med konstrukcijskimi elementi. Nato sta bili določeni odprta in zaprta lega mehanizma in s tem dvema legama je bilo omejeno gibanje mehanizma. Zaprta lega je bila določena s stikom dveh sosednjih vodilniških lopat, odprta lega pa z največjim odprtjem vodilnika. Na osi krmilnega obroča je bil določen tudi kinematični pogon s premo odvisnostjo zavrtitve od časa.

Največje odprtje vodilnika je odvisno od izbrane obratovalne točke turbine. Obratovalno točko turbine izberemo na podlagi hidravličnega izkoristka turbine. Tega izračunamo z uporabo podatkov, izmerjenih pri modelnem preizkušu turbine, in sicer:

(Fig.2). The key dimensions of the guide-vane mechanism had to be considered. These are as follows: the initial lever length l_v , the initial link length l_R , the maximum relative guide-vane opening a_o , the controlling ring radius R_o , the distance between the turning point of the guide vane and the controlling ring D_o , the tilt of the guide vane relative to the turbine centerline α , the radius of the lever attachment on the guide-vane stem R_v and the twist of the lever on the guide-vane stem β .

The modeling of the guide-vane mechanism was begun with the Pro/E software based on this data. At first the components were modeled and then assembled as a mechanism with the aid of a Pro/E function. The real connection between the constructional elements had to be taken into consideration. The open and closed positions of the mechanism were determined after that. The mechanism motion was restricted by these two positions. The closed position was determined by the contact of the two neighbouring guide vanes, while the open position was determined by the maximum opening of the guide-vane mechanism. The axial kinematical drive with a linear time dependence was defined on the axis of the controlling ring

The maximum guide-vane opening is determined by the chosen working-point of the turbine, which is chosen depending on the efficiency of the turbine. The efficiency of the turbine is calculated by using data gathered during



Sl. 2. Poenostavljen model vodilnika
Fig. 2. Simplified model of the guide-vane mechanism

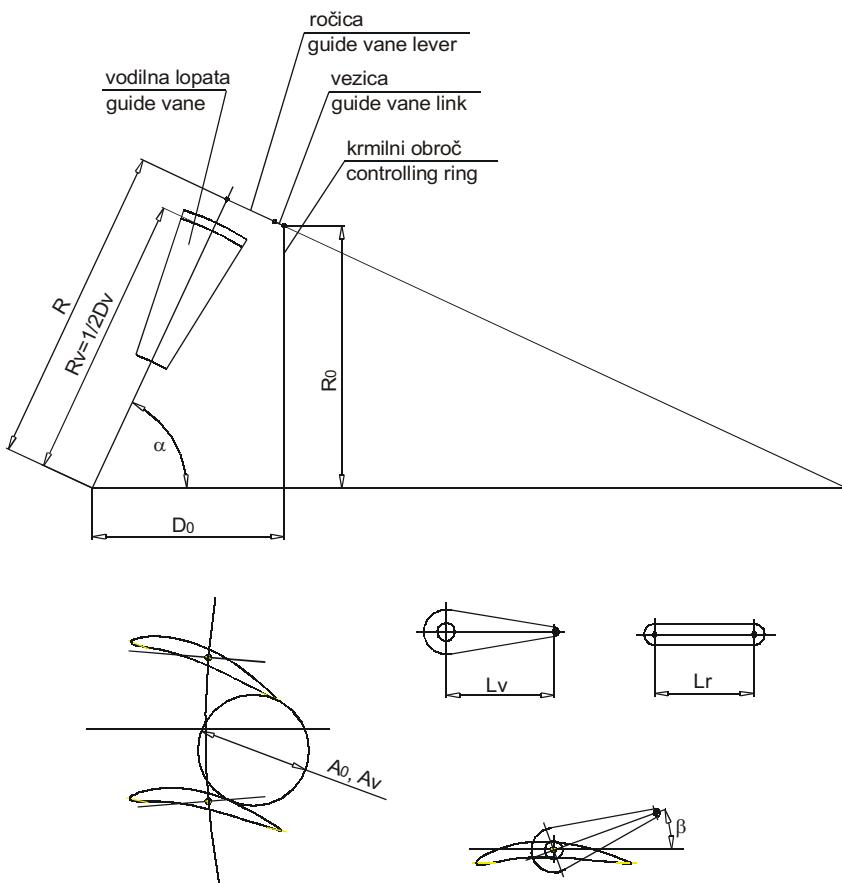
pretoka, moči na gredi turbine, izmerjene tlačne razlike na turbini in izmerjenega prostorninskega pretoka vode skozi pretočni trakt turbine. Pri modelnem preizkusu se izmeri tudi največje odprtje vodilnika a_v , ki je določeno kot najmanjša razdalja med dvema sosednjima vodilniškima lopatama na izbranem vodilnem polmeru R_v (sl.3). Z uporabo teh dveh podatkov izračunamo relativno odprtje a_v po enačbi:

$$a_0 = \frac{a_v \cdot z}{2 \cdot R_v} \quad (1),$$

kjer je z število vodilniških lopat, ki sestavljajo vodilniški mehanizem. Ker pa relativno odprtje vodilnika velja za vse podobne turbine (turbine iste vrste različnih velikosti z enakimi karakteristikami), je z izbiro vodilnega polmera za vsako turbino iz relativnega odprtja mogoče izračunati tudi odprtje vodilnika.

the model test of the turbine. These data are the water flow, the measured power and the water head. During the model test on the chosen guide radius R_v , the guide-vane opening a_v is also measured. By using these two parameters the relative guide-vane opening a_v is calculated using the following equation:

where z is the number of guide vanes. The relative opening is valid for all similar turbines (same kind and characteristics, but different size), so by choosing the guide-radius the opening of a guide wheel for every similar turbine can be calculated.



Sl. 3. Ključne izmere vodilniškega mehanizma
Fig. 3. Key dimensions of the guide-vane mechanism

2 PARAMETERIZACIJA MOMENTA

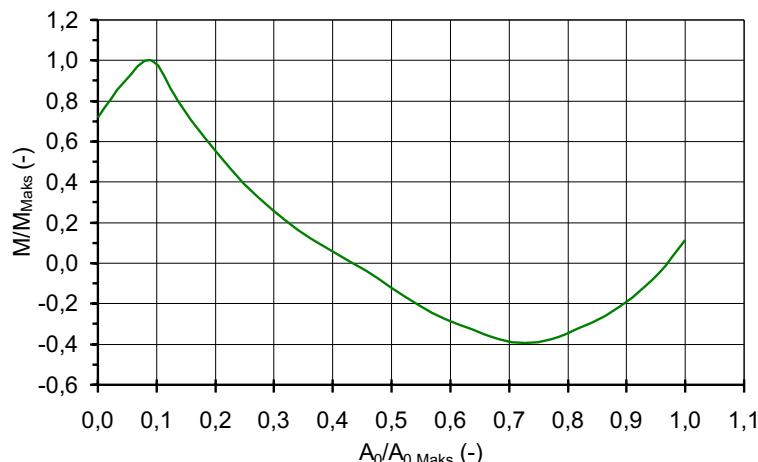
V programu Pro/E je mogoče parameterizirati fizikalne veličine. Statične – geometrijske parametre, kakor so razdalje in koti, določimo intuitivno, tj. neposredno z merjenjem želene izmere, pri dinamičnih, med katere spada tudi moment, pa je treba napisati preglednico veličine v odvisnosti od časa in jo kot dinamični pogon določiti na izbrani osi.

2 PARAMETERISATION OF THE TORQUE

In the Pro/E software the physical quantities can be parameterized. Static parameters like distances and angles are defined intuitively, i.e., directly by measuring the dimensions. Dynamic parameters, including torque, have to be inserted into a program in the form of a table of the quantity as a function of time and defined on an axis as a dynamic drive.

Ovisnost od časa je na prvi pogled nelogična, saj se pri vodilniškem mehanizmu pojavljajo vse veličine v ovisnosti od relativnega odprtja vodilnika. Vendar je posebnost programa Pro/E ta, da je glavni parameter čas. Program izračunava vse parametre v ovisnosti od časa. Če torej uporabnik želi prikazati katerikoli parameter v ovisnosti od poljubno izbranega parametra, mora najprej poiskati ovisnost obeh parametrov od časa.

Pri vodilniškem mehanizmu je bila tako tabelirana vsota hidravličnega momenta in momenta trenja v ovisnosti od časa. Podatki o teh dveh momentih so bili s Turboinštituta [1] podani v ovisnosti od relativnega odprtja vodilnika, zato je bilo najprej treba analizirati ovisnost odprtja vodilnika od časa. Tako smo posredno prišli do ovisnosti vsote momentov od časa. S preglednico vsote momentov je bil definiran dinamični pogon, določen na osi vodilniške lopate, kjer vsota momentov dejansko deluje. Pri analizi mehanizma nato določimo želene parametre reakcij, to so sile, momenti, hitrosti, sunki, ki se jih lahko prikaže v ovisnosti od želenega parametra. Tako dobimo preglednico momenta na krmilnem obroču v ovisnosti od relativnega odprtja vodilnika kot reakcije na vsoto hidravličnega momenta in momenta trenja, ki deluje na osi vodilniških lopat (sl. 4).



Sl. 4. Vsota hidravličnega momenta in momenta trenja na čepih vodilniških lopat kot funkcija relativnega odprtja vodilnika

Fig. 4. Sum of hydraulic and friction torques on the guide-vane stem as a function of the relative opening of the guide wheel

3 OPTIMIZACIJA MEHANIZMA

Vsota hidravličnega momenta in momenta trenja se iz osi vodilniške lopate prek ročice in vezice prenaša na os krmilnega obroča. Krmilni obroč je gnan z enim ali dvema hidravličnima batoma, ki morata moment premagati.

Potek momenta v ovisnosti od relativnega odprtja vodilnika ni prem in se značilno spreminja preko lokalnih vrhov, ki vplivajo na izmere vodilniškega mehanizma (sl. 4). Zaradi lastnosti vodilniškega mehanizma, da je s spremenjanjem dolžin

The function of time might seem illogical at first glance, but a feature of the program Pro/E is that time is the main variable. The program calculates all the parameters as a function of time. If the user wants to present any parameter as a function of another, the dependence of both parameters on time has to be found first.

A table of the sum of the hydraulic and friction torques as a function of time was created. But the data about these torques were given by the Turboinstitut [1] as a function of the relative guide-vane opening. Therefore, an analysis of the guide-vane opening as a function of time had to be calculated first. This was an indirect route to the sum of torques as a function of time. Dynamic drive was defined on the axis of a guide vane where this sum of torques actually acts. The desired parameters of reactions like forces, torques, impulses etc. are then defined during a mechanism analysis. They can be presented as functions of any defined parameter. Also, the searched torque on the controlling ring as a function of the relative guide-vane opening as a reaction to the sum of torques is calculated (Fig. 4).

3 OPTIMIZATION OF THE MECHANISM

The sum of the hydraulic and friction torques is transferred from the guide-vane axis to the controlling ring axis over links and levers. The controlling ring is driven by one or two hydraulic pistons, which have to ensure sufficient force to overcome this torque.

The magnitude of the torque as a function of guide-vane opening is not linear, and because of the nature of the mechanism the magnitude itself can be changed by changing the lengths of the links and

vezice in ročice spreminja tudi potek momentov, se odpira možnost optimiranja odnosno znižanje lokalnih vrhov krivulje momenta. Iskanje najnižje vrednosti vrha krivulje momenta na krmilnem obroču je bilo izvedeno z algoritmi za optimizacijo konstrukcij v programu Pro/E.

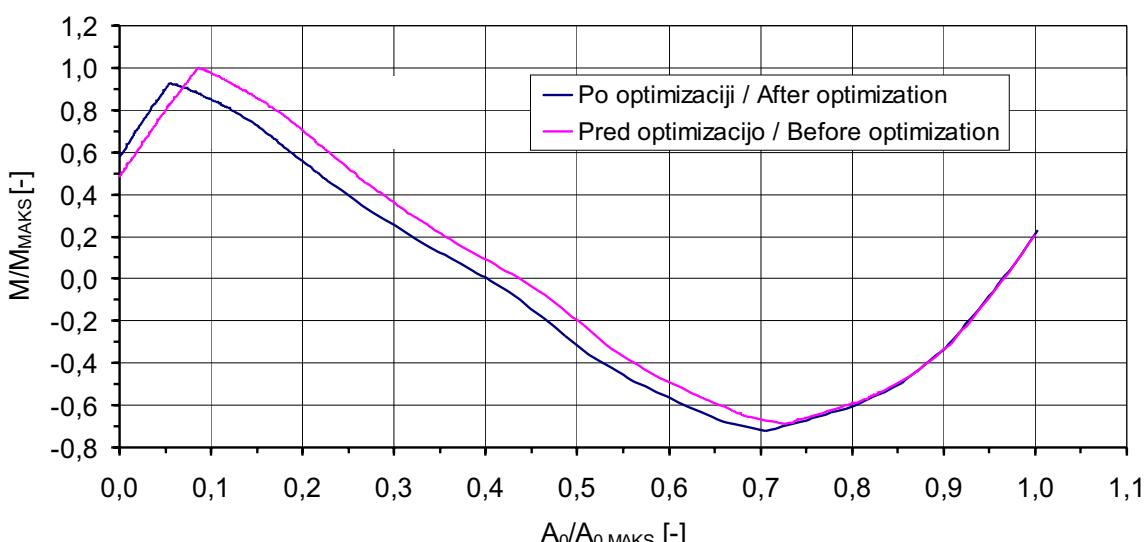
Optimizacija je postopek, ki reši problem najmanjših in največjih vrednosti neke ciljne funkcije ob določenih začetnih pogojih. Večina problemov ima eno samo ciljno funkcijo, obstajajo pa tudi problemi z več ciljnimi funkcijami in tudi taki brez ciljne funkcije. Probleme z več ciljnimi funkcijami rešujemo s tako imenovanimi večciljnimi metodami, problemi brez ciljne funkcije pa v resnici niso pravi optimizacijski problemi. V ciljni funkciji se pojavljajo spremenljivke, s spremenjanjem le-teh pa je ciljno funkcijo mogoče znižati ali zvišati. V večini primerov pa spremenljivke ne morejo zavzeti poljubne vrednosti. Vrednosti, ki jih lahko zasedejo, pa so predpisane z omejitvami, po navadi z območji števil ali drugimi funkcijami [2].

Pri optimizaciji vodilnega mehanizma za cevno turbino je bil uporabljen gradientni projekcijski algoritem, ki je eden od algoritmov zvezne optimizacije [2]. Ciljna funkcija je bila funkcija momenta na krmilnem obroču v odvisnosti od relativnega odprtja vodilnika, in sicer taka z najmanjšim vrhom. Spremenljivki sta bili dve. To sta dolžini ročice in vezice. Začetni pogoji, tj. začetni dolžini ročice in vezice sta bili določeni na podlagi dolžin pri vodilniških mehanizmih sedanjih cevnih turbin. Omejitev je bila skrajšanje ali podaljšanje vezice in ročice za 15%. Po optimizaciji se je vrh funkcije momenta na krmilnem obroču znatno zmanjšal (sl.5), glede na prvotno stanje za 7 odstotkov. Tako je bila naloga zmanjšanja vrha momenta na krmilnem obroču zadovoljivo rešena.

levers. The Pro/E software has helped once more at finding the lowest maximum value of the torque on the controlling ring, i.e. there is an optimization algorithm built into Pro/E.

Optimization is a process that solves the problem of minimizing or maximizing an objective function for determined initial conditions. Most problems have one objective function, but there are problems with multiple objective functions, and problems with no objective function. Problems with multiple objective functions are solved by using multi-objective design study optimization algorithms. Problems without an objective function, in fact, are not real optimization problems. There are variables in the objective function. By changing the values of variables the maximum or minimum of the objective function can be found. In most problems the variables cannot take on any value. The values that can be taken on by variables are defined by constraints. These constraints are usually intervals or other functions [2].

The gradient projection algorithm, which is one of the continuous optimization algorithms, was used [2]. The torque on the controlling ring as a function of guide-vane opening was chosen as an objective function. There were two variables in the function: the length of the link and the length of the lever. The initial conditions, which are initial lengths, were determined on the basis of experience. The lengths of the levers and links on other turbines were taken into consideration. The constraints were defined by shortening or lengthening the link or the lever, each by 15%. The maximum of the torque as a function of guide-vane opening was reduced by 7% after the optimization. In such a manner the task of reducing the torque on the controlling ring was successfully solved.



Sl. 5. Primerjava momentov na krmilnem obroču pred optimizacijo in po njej
Fig. 5. Comparison of torques on the controlling ring before and after the optimization

4 SKLEP

Zmanjšanje momenta na krmilnem obroču za 7 odstotkov se na prvi pogled ne zdi veliko, vendar pripomore k skupnemu zmanjšanju stroškov za vodilniški mehanizem, prav tako pa za hidravlično opremo. Tudi poraba energije za obratovanje vodilniškega mehanizma je nekoliko manjša. Predvsem pa je rezultat optimizacije tudi spodbuda za nadaljnje delo na tem področju. V programu Pro/E je vgrajen tudi eden od optimizacijskih algoritmov, ki zmore optimizirati več ciljnih funkcij. Tako bi bilo mogoče uporabno optimizirati vodilniški mehanizem z več ciljnimi funkcijami, več spremenljivkami in več omejitvami. To bi bilo predvsem uporabno za vgradnjo elastične vezice, ki zahteva določeno dolžino. Mehanizem pa bi optimizirali z oddaljenostjo krmilnega obroča od vrtišča vodilnih lopat.

4 CONCLUSIONS

A reduction of the torque on the controlling ring by 7% does not look like much, at first. But it does reduce the cost of a guide wheel and the hydraulic equipment. The energy consumption for operating the guide wheel is also reduced. Another of the results of the successful optimization is the stimulation for further work in this area. This would be with multi-objective optimization, which can also be performed in Pro/E. Optimizing of the mechanism with several objective functions with more variables and more constraints would be useful, primarily for building in an elastic guide-vane link that requires its own length. The distance of the controlling ring from the pivot point of the guide vanes would be optimized in this case.

5 OZNAČBE

5 SYMBOLS

dolžina vezice	l_R	link length
dolžina ročice	l_V	lever length
relativno odprtje vodilnika	A_o	relative guide-vane opening
odprtje vodilnika	A_V	guide-vane opening
polmer krmilnega obroča	R_o	radius of controlling ring
oddaljenost vrtišča vodilniške lopate od krmilnega obroča	D_o	distance from guide-vane pivot point to centre of the controlling ring
nagnjenost vodilniške lopate glede na os turbine	α	tilt of the guide vane upon the turbine centreline
polmer pririditve ročice na vodilniško lopato	R_V	radius of the lever attachment to the guide vane
zavrtitev ročice na čepu vodilniške lopate	β	angle of the lever on the guide-vane stem
število vodilniških lopat v mehanizmu	z	number of guide vanes in the guide-vane mechanism

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Osebne vesti

Personal Events

In memoriam zasluznemu profesorju dr. Pavlu Šmarčanu

Zapustil nas je eden najpomembnejših strokovnjakov na področju proizvodnih tehnologij, obdelovalnih strojev, orodjarstva in konstrukterstva. Zasluzni profesor dr. Pavle Šmarčan je bil med pionirji razvoja sodobne tehnologije v mariborski industriji, bil je aktivni član ustanoviteljske skupine Visoke tehniške šole v Mariboru ter eden pomembnejših nosilcev razvoja študija strojništva v Mariboru in Sloveniji.

Dr. Pavle Šmarčan se je rodil 28.04.1926 v Jarenini kot sin kmetijskega tehnika. Po maturi na 1. gimnaziji v Mariboru leta 1946 je študiral strojništvo na Fakulteti za strojništvo in elektrotehniko v Ljubljani in diplomiral leta 1953. Že med študijem je pri priznanih profesorjih Kovačecu, Krautu, Struni in Lobetu delal na projektih za razvoj sodobne industrije. Leta 1955 se je zaposlil v Tovarni avtomobilov kot eden prvih obratnih inženirjev v mehanski proizvodnji TAM in koordiniral uvajanje novih tipov tovornih vozil. Glede na izjemne sposobnosti je hitro napredoval od projektanta do vodje konstrukcije. Nekajkrat je vodil sprejemanje novih tipov vozil in kooperacije z Deutzem ter sam razvijal izvirne rešitve predvsem na vozilih TAM 2000 in transmisijskih agregatih. Kot član skupine za vozila pri zvezni komisiji za motorje in motorna vozila v Beogradu je imel pomembno vlogo pri razvoju avtomobilske industrije v tedanji Jugoslaviji. Vzporedno je zelo aktivno sodeloval v Zvezi strojnih inženirjev in tehnikov in Društvu orodjarjev Slovenije. Prav pobudi Društva orodjarjev in skupini okoli prof. Šmarčana gre vse priznanje, da jim je uspelo sprožiti zahtevne dejavnosti za ustanovitev višjega oz. visokega strokovnega šolstva za področje strojništva v Mariboru. Bil je med prvimi predavatelji oz. profesorji, ki jih je tedanjo vodstvo Višje tehniške šole v Mariboru povabilo v svoje vrste. Zaradi pomembnih praktičnih izkušenj je prevzel predavanja s področij obdelovalne tehnike, obdelovalnih strojev ter vrste novih sodobnih tehnologij. Ustanovil je sodoben tehnološki laboratorij, ki je bil po opremljenosti in dejavnosti učna delavnica za študente in za strokovnjake iz prakse.

Po promociji za doktorja tehničnih znanosti je bil leta 1976 izvoljen za izrednega in 1981 za rednega



profesorja. Bil je izjemen pedagog in prve učbenike z navedenih področij je sam napisal v času, ko je tehnike literature v slovenskem jeziku primanjkovalo. Pedagoško dejavnost je sistematično povezoval z obširnimi raziskovalnimi projekti, ki so prispevali k posodobitvi znanosti na področju tehnologije in prenosu tega znanja v prakso. Bil je idejni vodja in mentor vsej generaciji mlajših predavateljev in asistentov, ki so pod njegovim vodstvom ustvarili zavidanja vredno študijsko smer proizvodnega strojništva. Dokaz temu so

bile pomembne mednarodne povezave in organizacija Evropa - seminarjev v Mariboru na Visoki tehniški šoli.

Na Višji in poznejši Visoki tehniški šoli je poleg raziskovalnega dela in pedagoške dejavnosti opravljal delo predsednika študijske komisije, štiri leta je bil predstojnik Oddelka za strojništvo, dve leti namestnik direktorja in pet let prodekan Visoke tehniške šole. Bil je med najzaslužnejšimi za pridobitev soglasja za preimenovanje Višje tehniške šole v Visoko tehniško šolo, predhodnico Fakultete za strojništvo.

Njegova glavna raziskovalna dejavnost je bila usmerjena na področje razvoja obdelovalnih strojev in tehniko obdelave s prijeno avtomatizirano krmilno tehniko. Z razvojem računalniške tehnike in z njenim uvajanjem v način krmiljenja obdelovalnih strojev in z uvedbo takih strojev v kovinsko predelovalno industrijo se je prof. Šmarčan ukvarjal za tem. Nastala so njegova najpomembnejša znanstvena in raziskovalna dela v obliki najrazličnejših raziskovalnih nalog, in to kot temeljne in industrijsko razvojne naloge. Njegova zasluga je tudi, da so številski krmiljeni in računalniško številski krmiljeni tehnik ter računalniško načrtovanje in izdelava hitro prodrali v industrijo.

Prof. Šmarčan je vzgojil veliko število inženirjev in diplomiranih inženirjev, ki so danes uspešni strokovnjaki in menedžerji v našem gospodarstvu.

Pri študentih je bil vedno zelo spoštovan in občudovanja vreden pedagog, za svoje sodelavce pa je pomenil oporni steber, okoli katerega se je razvilo

delovno vzdušje in prijetno tovarištvo.

Že od začetka šestdesetih let prejšnjega stoletja je bil član Zveze strojnih inženirjev in tehnikov, kjer je aktivno deloval v odboru; bil je aktivni član Društva orodjarjev Slovenije kot odbornik in pet let podpredsednik društva. Več ko 15 let je bil član uredniškega odbora Strojniškega vestnika. Na Tehniški fakulteti je opravljal še naslednje funkcije: delo vodje Inštituta za strojništvo, bil je delegat Univerze pri Gospodarski zbornici Podravja, član izvršnega odbora področne raziskovalne skupnosti za strojništvo pri RSS in predsednik zbora izvajalcev; član programskega sveta raziskav na področju proizvodne kibernetike. Bil je član sekretariata Zajednice mašinskih fakulteta Jugoslavije, delegat in tudi predsednik Zajednice jugoslovenskih naučno istraživačkih institucija proizvodnog mašinstva. Opravljal je tudi delo sodnega izvedenca za promet.

Zaslужni profesor dr. Šmarčan je bil deležen tudi vrste priznanj in časti. Med najpomembnejšimi

so:

- priznanje Zveze inženirjev in tehnikov Slovenije,
- red dela s srebrnim vencem,
- priznanje sveta VTŠ,
- priznanje Zveze inženirjev in tehnikov Slovenije,
- zlata plaketa Univerze v Mariboru,
- priznanje Narodne tehnike Jugoslavije,
- priznanje Tovarne avtomobilov in motorjev Maribor.

Strojniška stroka, predvsem področje obdelovalnih tehnologij, je izgubilo še enega izmed pomembnih strokovnjakov, ki so z velikim idealizmom in jekleno voljo, trmo in požrtvovalnim delom prispevali k razvoju in stanju izobraževanja, znanstveno-raziskovalne dejavnosti in napredne proizvodne tehnologije v celoti.

Njegovo delo kot prispevki znanosti in izobraževanju ter njegova osebnost nam bodo trajen vzor vrhunskega strokovnjaka, učitelja in inženirja.

zasl. prof. dr. Adolf Šostar
prof. dr. Andrej Polajnar

Prof. Dušan Zavadlav (1922 - 2004)

V petek, 3. septembra 2004 smo se poslovili od enega izmed tistih skromnih, a izjemnih Mariborčanov, ki so mnogo storili za to mesto. Prof. Zavadlav se je rodil leta 1922 v Mariboru, kjer se je tudi šolal. Realno gimnazijo je končal leta 1940 in se takoj vpisal na Univerzo v Ljubljani, kjer je preživel vojna leta. Diplomiral je leta 1947 na Tehniški fakulteti, smer elektrotehnika in se kot nadarjen inženir zaposlil na Katedri za električne stroje pri prof. Bedjaniču. Tu se je poleg pedagoškega dela znašel pred reševanjem zelo zahtevnih in odgovornih inženirskih nalog. Prišel je v skupino, ki je reševala problem zagona hidroelektrarne Mariborski otok, ki so jo Nemci zapustili v nedokončanem stanju. Na elektrarni je bilo nekaj opreme, dokumentacija pa nepopolna. Mladi inženir je bil kos nalogi; izdelal je kompletne izračune in vso dokumentacijo za vzbujalne generatorje in napetostno regulacijo. Rešitve so bile tako izvirne, da jih je tovarna Rade Končar iz Zagreba pozneje uvedla pri vseh svojih sinhronskih generatorjih. Takoj za tem ga najdemo v skupini, ki je bila zadolžena za prehod iz frekvence 42 Hz na 50 Hz na HE Doblar in HE Plave na Soči, saj frekvenca 42 Hz, ki so jo takrat imeli Italijani, v Sloveniji ni bila uporabna in sta elektrarni mirovali. Tu je obstajala nevarnost, da se



bodo generatorji pri prehodu na večjo hitrost vrtenja porušili. Mladi Zavadlav je opravil nadzorni mehanski preračun in ugotovil, da bodo generatorji vzdržali, nakar je sledil zagon na večjo hitrost in elektrarni sta začeli dajati energijo v slovensko omrežje. Poleg teh del je načrtoval električne generatorje za vojno letalstvo in magnetni separator za Metalurški inštitut v Ljubljani.

Po teh uspehih so ing. Dušana Zavadlava povabili v tovarno Rade Končar, kjer se je zaposlil leta 1953, najprej kot samostojni projektant, nato pa že kot vodja konstrukcije malih in srednjih strojev. S svojim znanjem in sposobnostmi je mnogo prispeval k napredku te tovarne. Njegove pionirske rešitve na samovzbujalnih kompaundiranih sinhronskih ladijskih generatorjih, dieselskih agregatih, eksplozijsko varnih motorjih za VARNOST Zagorje najdemo kot trajne rešitve na tem področju električnih strojev.

Leta 1958 se je po 18 letih vrnil v Maribor. Zdaj že zrel in uveljavljen strokovnjak je prevzel razvojni sektor v takrat hitro razvijajoči se Elektrokovini, kjer je bilo veliko volje, vendar malo znanja. To znanje je prišlo z njim. Zavadlav je reorganiziral razvoj v oddelke in prototipno delavnico.

V Elektrokovino so prišli tehnički in inženirji iz Ljubljane in Gorenjske; celo iz Nemčije. Poleg tega je zahteval več znanja od tedanjih strokovnjakov. Mojstri so morali v srednje šole, tisti s srednješolsko izobrazbo v višje šole, tisti z diplomami pa na podiplomski študij. Pozneje je Elektrokovina dala mnoge profesorje Univerzi v Mariboru. Nastajali so vse bolj zapleteni in kakovostnejši izdelki. Medtem ko je na področju svetlobne tehnike Elektrokovina ubirala svoja pota, ji je pri razvoju elektromotorjev in črpalk pomagal Rade Končar, ki ji je predal ta program. Zavadlav je vpeljal nove algoritme za izračun elektromotorjev, ki so omogočali razvoj nove serije standardnih IEC elektromotorjev in jih Elektrokovina izdeluje še danes.

Gradilo se laboratoriji za vse proizvodne programe. Svetlobotehnični je postal najsodobnejši v tem delu Evrope. Elektrokovina je s svojimi izdelki prodirala tudi na najbolj razvite trge. Po drugi strani so v Mariboru nastale višje tehniške šole. Prof. Zavadlava najdemo med pobudniki, organizatorji in predavatelji. Leta 1962 je postal generalni direktor Elektrokovine, kjer se je posvetil nadaljnji izgradnji tovarne. Odprtje sodobne motorske proizvodnje je pomenilo njegov vrhunc. Elektrokovina je presegla magično številko 3.000 zaposlenih in se tako uvrstila med večje tovarne elektroindustrije v Evropi. Njen zaostanek za Evropo je bil takrat minimalen.

S prehodom na Višjo tehniško šolo leta 1966 se je prof. Zavadlav prelevil iz honorarnega profesorja v stalnega. Študentom je predaval električne stroje na način, ki povezuje teorijo s prakso. Pisal je tudi temeljne učbenike s področja električnih strojev. Vodil je šolo, najprej kot predstojnik elektrotehniškega oddelka, potem pa dve mandatni dobi kot direktor celotne Višje in kasneje Visoke tehniške šole. Z vsem srcem se je boril za prehod na visoko šolo in univerzo, kar je uspelo, ko so se študentje vpisali v drugostopenjski študij. Leta 1982 je zapustil takrat že Tehniško fakulteto in odšel v pokoj. Že v Elektrokovini so se začeli kazati prvi znaki njegove bolezni, ki jo je nato uspešno premagoval celih 30 let. Tudi ta borba kaže na neverjetno vztrajnost v njegovem značaju.

Prof. Dušan Zavadlav je bil profesor, ki je imel študente rad. In ti so to vedno vedeli. Ni jih samo učil, ampak se je z njimi tudi rad družil. Predvsem pa je bil prof. Dušan Zavadlav velik in topel človek, ki je dobro razumel človeške potrebe in stiske in je ljudem rad pomagal. V politiko ni zahajal, zato pa je bil zaslužni član Elektrotehniške zveze Slovenije. Kadar rečemo, da odhajajo najboljši, je med temi zagotovo tudi prof. Zavadlav. S prepričanjem vseh, ki smo ga poznali.

zasl. prof. dr. Božidar Hribenik

Diplome

DIPLOMIRALISO

Na Fakulteti za strojništvo Univerze v Ljubljani so pridobili naziv univerzitetni diplomirani inženir strojništva:

dne 3. septembra 2004: Valter GRUDEN, Aleš MARINČIČ, Marko OBAD, Nikola VUKAŠINOVICI;

dne 10. septembra 2004: Gregor ČEPON, simon GRBEC, Mitja MUHIČ, Matej ŽVOKELJ;

dne 28. septembra 2004: Primož BAJŽELJ, Enver GASHI, Gregor HVALA, Tomaž ŽAGAR;

dne 29. septembra 2004: Marko CEDILNIK, Dejan NOŽAK, Ivana TRŠELIČ BUBLE;

dne 30. septembra 2004: Luka CERAR, Vojko GOLOB, ŽELJKO PELENGIČ, Rok VIDRIH.

Na Fakulteti za strojništvo Univerze v Mariboru so pridobili naziv univerzitetni diplomirani inženir strojništva:

dne 26. avgusta 2004: Matej BOROVINŠEK, Marjan LESKOVAR, Matej RAJH;

dne 9. septembra 2004: Štefan ČASAR, Bojan KRAJNC, Nadja ŠKOF, Matej ZADRAVEC;

dne 23. septembra 2004: Borut BENSA;

Igor CERGOL; Borut KUPRIVEC; Anton PODHOSTNIK; Gašper ROSTOHAR; Izak ŠANTEJ; Tomaž VALH;

dne 28. septembra 2004: Matjaž FLEISINGER; Anton KRAJNC;

dne 30. septembra 2004: Robert BRUMNIK, Gregor BUČAR, Tomaž ČUČEK, Dejan GJURA, Uroš GOSNIK, Peter HOLCMAN, Tomaž KUGLER, Damir LUKEŽIČ, Borut MEDVEŠEK, Florjan PODPEČAN, Damjan REGORŠEK, Gregor SIMONIČ, Primož UREK; Boris ŽITNIK.

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dne 1. julija 2004: Ciril BAŠKOVČ, Gregor KREN, Aleš LAHARNAR, Dalibor ŠEGA, Jože ZUPANČIČ.

dne 9. septembra 2004: Marko DRVAR, Primož ERJAVEC, Martin FABJAN, Tomaž GORŠIČ, Gregor HRIBERNIK, Aleš KRISTAN, Janez KRŽAN, Peter PAPEŽ, Rajko PETERLIN, Damjan PONGRAČIČ, Gregor ZUPAN.

dne 10. septembra 2004: Peter BANDELJ,
Igor KUZMA, Tomaž POLŠAK, Aleksander RAČIČ,
Franci URBANIJA, Milutin VUJIĆ;

dne 13. septembra 2004: Martin HAFNER,
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Na Fakulteti za strojništvo Univerze v
Mariboru je pridobil naziv diplomirani inženir
strojništva:

dne 26. avgusta 2004: Boštjan PORI;
dne 9. septembra 2004: Aleš PODRIŽNIK;
dne 23. septembra 2004: Tomo ČERNEC,
Jože LESJAK, Anton MIKŠA, Darko OMLADIČ,
Klemen RAKOVEC, Robert ROZMAN;

dne 30. septembra 2004: Štefan
FERENČAK, Rajko GORINŠEK, Zdravko
SIČANOVIČ, Daniel VIŠAVC.

**7. mednarodna konferenca in razstava Inovativna avtomobilska tehnologija - IAT '05
21.-22. april 2005, Bled, Slovenija**

Organizatorja:

Univerza v Ljubljani, Fak. za strojništvo, LAVEK



Zveza strojnih inženirjev Slovenije, SVM



Glavna pokrovitelja:

ISKRA Mehanizmi d.d.



ISKRA ISD d.d.



**Soorganizator okrogle mize:
Slovenski avtomobilski grozd – ACS**



Mednarodna konferenca in razstava IAT je organizirana vsaki dve leti. Prva konferenca je bila leta 1993 v Ljubljani, konferenca IAT '05, ki se bo odvijala 21. in 22. aprila 2005 v prostorih hotelov Golf in Park na Bledu, pa je že sedma po vrsti. Konferenca IAT je tradicionalno srečanje domačih in tujih znanstvenikov, raziskovalcev, razvojnih in vodilnih delavcev iz industrije, izobraževalnih in raziskovalnih ustanov ter zastopnikov vlade Republike Slovenije. Konferenca ponuja priložnost za pregled razvojnih in proizvodnih dosežkov na področju avtomobilske tehnike v industriji, raziskovalnih in univerzitetnih ustanov.

Programska usmeritev konference IAT '05 je **Vpliv znanja na konkurenčnost avtomobilske industrije**.

Vodilne teme za predstavitev in razprave na konferenci so:

- Razvojno-inovacijska tehnologija,
- Proizvodna tehnologija,
- Življenski cikel izdelka.

Prvi dan bo v sodelovanju s Slovenskim avtomobilskim grozdom (ACS) organizirana tudi okroglá miza z naslovom: **Vloga grozda ACS po štirih letih**, ki bo priložnost za pregled vplivnosti grozda ACS in drugih povezav na uspešnost avtomobilske industrije.

Na konferenco bodo povabljeni tudi študentje višjih letnikov strojnih fakultet v Ljubljani in Mariboru, zato je lahko ta dogodek primerna priložnost za navezavo prvih stikov z morebitnimi bodočimi delodajalci.

Podrobnosti o konferenci IAT '05 lahko najdete na internetu (www.fs.uni-lj.si/lavek/slo.html), ali jih dobite na sekretariatu konference (**kontaktna oseba: dr. Jernej Klemenc, tel.: (01)-4771-518, e-mail: iat05@fs.uni-lj.si**). Osnovni podatki o konferenci IAT '05 so objavljeni tudi na spletni strani z najobsežnejšim seznamom aktualnih mednarodnih konferenc in znanstvenih srečanj: <http://www.papersinvited.com>.



Utrinki s konferenco IAT '03 v Kopru in Portorožu

Navodila avtorjem

Instructions for Authors

Članki morajo vsebovati:

- naslov, povzetek, besedilo članka in podnaslove slik v slovenskem in angleškem jeziku,
- dvojezične preglednice in slike (diagrami, risbe ali fotografije),
- seznam literature in
- podatke o avtorjih.

Strojniški vestnik izhaja od leta 1992 v dveh jezikih, tj. v slovenščini in angleščini, zato je obvezen prevod v angleščino. Obe besedili morata biti strokovno in jezikovno med seboj usklajeni. Članki naj bodo kratki in naj obsegajo približno 8 tipkanih strani. Izjemoma so strokovni članki, na željo avtorja, lahko tudi samo v slovenščini, vsebovati pa morajo angleški povzetek.

Vsebina članka

Članek naj bo napisan v naslednji obliki:

- Naslov, ki primerno opisuje vsebino članka.
- Povzetek, ki naj bo skrajšana oblika članka in naj ne presega 250 besed. Povzetek mora vsebovati osnove, jedro in cilje raziskave, uporabljeno metodologijo dela, povzetek rezultatov in osnovne sklepe.
- Uvod, v katerem naj bo pregled novejšega stanja in zadostne informacije za razumevanje ter pregled rezultatov dela, predstavljenih v članku.
- Teorija.
- Eksperimentalni del, ki naj vsebuje podatke o postavitev preskusa in metode, uporabljene pri pridobitvi rezultatov.
- Rezultati, ki naj bodo jasno prikazani, po potrebi v obliki slik in preglednic.
- Razprava, v kateri naj bodo prikazane povezave in pospološtive, uporabljene za pridobitev rezultatov. Prikazana naj bo tudi pomembnost rezultatov in primerjava s poprej objavljenimi deli. (Zaradi narave posameznih raziskav so lahko rezultati in razprava, za jasnost in preprostejše bralčevu razumevanje, združeni v eno poglavje.)
- Sklepi, v katerih naj bo prikazan en ali več sklepov, ki izhajajo iz rezultatov in razprave.
- Literatura, ki mora biti v besedilu oštevilčena zaporedno in označena z oglatimi oklepaji [1] ter na koncu članka zbrana v seznamu literature. Vse opombe naj bodo označene z uporabo dvignjene številke¹.

Oblika članka

Besedilo naj bo pisano na listih formata A4, z dvojnim presledkom med vrstami in s 3 cm širokim robom, da je dovolj prostora za popravke lektorjev. Najbolje je, da pripravite besedilo v urejevalniku Microsoft Word. Hkrati dostavite odtis članka na papirju, vključno z vsemi slikami in preglednicami ter identično kopijo v elektronski obliki.

Prosimo, da ne uporabljate urejevalnika LaTeX, saj program, s katerim pripravljamo Strojniški vestnik, ne uporablja njegovega formata. V urejevalniku LaTeX oblikujte grafe, preglednice in enačbe in jih stiskajte na kakovosten laserskem tiskalniku, da jih bomo lahko presneli.

Enačbe naj bodo v besedilu postavljene v ločene vrstice in na desnem robu označene s tekočo številko v okroglih oklepajih

Enote in okrajšave

V besedilu, preglednicah in slikah uporabljajte le standardne označbe in okrajšave SI. Simbole fizikalnih veličin v besedilu pišite poševno (kurzivno), (npr. *v*, *T*, *n* itn.). Simbole enot, ki sestojijo iz črk, pa pokončno (npr. $m s^{-1}$, K, min, mm itn.).

Vse okrajšave naj bodo, ko se prvič pojavijo, napisane v celoti v slovenskem jeziku, npr. časovno spremenljiva geometrija (CSG).

Papers submitted for publication should comprise:

- Title, Abstract, Main Body of Text and Figure Captions in Slovene and English,
- Bilingual Tables and Figures (graphs, drawings or photographs),
- List of references and
- Information about the authors.

Since 1992, the Journal of Mechanical Engineering has been published bilingually, in Slovenian and English. The two texts must be compatible both in terms of technical content and language. Papers should be as short as possible and should on average comprise 8 typed pages. In exceptional cases, at the request of the authors, speciality papers may be written only in Slovene, but must include an English abstract.

The format of the paper

The paper should be written in the following format:

- A Title, which adequately describes the content of the paper.
- An Abstract, which should be viewed as a miniversion of the paper and should not exceed 250 words. The Abstract should state the principal objectives and the scope of the investigation, the methodology employed, summarize the results and state the principal conclusions.
- An Introduction, which should provide a review of recent literature and sufficient background information to allow the results of the paper to be understood and evaluated.
- A Theory
- An Experimental section, which should provide details of the experimental set-up and the methods used for obtaining the results.
- A Results section, which should clearly and concisely present the data using figures and tables where appropriate.
- A Discussion section, which should describe the relationships and generalisations shown by the results and discuss the significance of the results making comparisons with previously published work. (Because of the nature of some studies it may be appropriate to combine the Results and Discussion sections into a single section to improve the clarity and make it easier for the reader.)
- Conclusions, which should present one or more conclusions that have been drawn from the results and subsequent discussion.
- References, which must be numbered consecutively in the text using square brackets [1] and collected together in a reference list at the end of the paper. Any footnotes should be indicated by the use of a superscript¹.

The layout of the text

Texts should be written in A4 format, with double spacing and margins of 3 cm to provide editors with space to write in their corrections. Microsoft Word for Windows is the preferred format for submission. One hard copy, including all figures, tables and illustrations and an identical electronic version of the manuscript must be submitted simultaneously.

Please do not use a LaTeX text editor, since this is not compatible with the publishing procedure of the Journal of Mechanical Engineering. Graphs, tables and equations in LaTeX may be supplied in good quality hard-copy format, so that they can be copied for inclusion in the Journal.

Equations should be on a separate line in the main body of the text and marked on the right-hand side of the page with numbers in round brackets.

Units and abbreviations

Only standard SI symbols and abbreviations should be used in the text, tables and figures. Symbols for physical quantities in the text should be written in Italics (e.g. *v*, *T*, *n*, etc.). Symbols for units that consist of letters should be in plain text (e.g. $m s^{-1}$, K, min, mm, etc.).

All abbreviations should be spelt out in full on first appearance, e.g., variable time geometry (VTG).

Slike

Slike morajo biti zaporedno oštevilčene in označene, v besedilu in podnaslovu, kot sl. 1, sl. 2 itn. Posnete naj bodo v kateremkoli od razširjenih formatov, npr. BMP, JPG, GIF. Za pripravo diagramov in risb priporočamo CDR format (CorelDraw), saj so slike v njem vektorske in jih lahko pri končni obdelavi preprosto povečujemo ali pomanjšujemo.

Pri označevanju osi v diagramih, kadar je le mogoče, uporabite označbe veličin (npr. t , v , m itn.), da ni potrebno dvojezično označevanje. V diagramih z več krivuljami, mora biti vsaka krivulja označena. Pomen oznake mora biti pojasnjен v podnapisu slike.

Vse označbe na slikah morajo biti dvojezične.

Za vse slike po fotografiskih posnetkih je treba priložiti izvirne fotografije ali kakovostno narejen posnetek. V izjemnih primerih so lahko slike tudi barvne.

Preglednice

Preglednice morajo biti zaporedno oštevilčene in označene, v besedilu in podnaslovu, kot preglednica 1, preglednica 2 itn. V preglednicah ne uporabljajte izpisanih imen veličin, ampak samo ustrezne simbole, da se izognemo dvojezični podvojitvi imen. K fizikalnim veličinam, npr. t (pisano poševno), pripisite enote (pisano pokončno) v novo vrsto brez oklepajev.

Vsi podnaslovi preglednic morajo biti dvojezični.

Seznam literature

Vsa literatura mora biti navedena v seznamu na koncu članka v prikazani obliki po vrsti za revije, zbornike in knjige:

- [1] Targ, Y.S., Y.S. Wang (1994) A new adaptive controller for constant turning force. *Int J Adv Manuf Technol* 9(1994) London, pp. 211-216.
- [2] Čuš, F., J. Balić (1996) Rationale Gestaltung der organisatorischen Abläufe im Werkzeugwesen. *Proceedings of International Conference on Computer Integration Manufacturing*, Zakopane, 14.-17. maj 1996.
- [3] Oertli, P.C. (1977) Praktische Wirtschaftskybernetik. *Carl Hanser Verlag*, München.

Podatki o avtorjih

Članku priložite tudi podatke o avtorjih: imena, nazive, popolne poštne naslove, številke telefona in faks ter naslove elektronske pošte.

Sprejem člankov in avtorske pravice

Uredništvo Strojniškega vestnika si pridržuje pravico do odločanja o sprejemu članka za objavo, strokovno oceno recenzentov in morebitnem predlogu za krajšanje ali izpopolnitve ter terminološke in jezikovne korekturje.

Avtor mora predložiti pisno izjavo, da je besedilo njegovo izvirno delo in ni bilo v dani obliki še nikjer objavljeno. Z objavo preidejo avtorske pravice na Strojniški vestnik. Pri morebitnih kasnejših objavah mora biti SV naveden kot vir.

Rokopisi člankov ostanejo v arhivu SV.

Vsa nadaljnja pojasnila daje:

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Figures

Figures must be cited in consecutive numerical order in the text and referred to in both the text and the caption as Fig. 1, Fig. 2, etc. Figures may be saved in any common format, e.g. BMP, GIF, JPG. However, the use of CDR format (CorelDraw) is recommended for graphs and line drawings, since vector images can be easily reduced or enlarged during final processing of the paper.

When labelling axes, physical quantities, e.g. t , v , m , etc. should be used whenever possible to minimise the need to label the axes in two languages. Multi-curve graphs should have individual curves marked with a symbol, the meaning of the symbol should be explained in the figure caption.

All figure captions must be bilingual.

Good quality black-and-white photographs or scanned images should be supplied for illustrations. In certain circumstances, colour figures may be considered.

Tables

Tables must be cited in consecutive numerical order in the text and referred to in both the text and the caption as Table 1, Table 2, etc. The use of names for quantities in tables should be avoided if possible: corresponding symbols are preferred to minimise the need to use both Slovenian and English names. In addition to the physical quantity, e.g. t (in Italic), units (normal text), should be added in new line without brackets.

All table captions must be bilingual.

The list of references

References should be collected at the end of the paper in the following styles for journals, proceedings and books, respectively:

- [1] Targ, Y.S., Y.S. Wang (1994) A new adaptive controller for constant turning force. *Int J Adv Manuf Technol* 9(1994) London, pp. 211-216.
- [2] Čuš, F., J. Balić (1996) Rationale Gestaltung der organisatorischen Abläufe im Werkzeugwesen. *Proceedings of International Conference on Computer Integration Manufacturing*, Zakopane, 14.-17. maj 1996.
- [3] Oertli, P.C. (1977) Praktische Wirtschaftskybernetik. *Carl Hanser Verlag*, München.

Author information

The following information about the authors should be enclosed with the paper: names, complete postal addresses, telephone and fax numbers and E-mail addresses.

Acceptance of papers and copyright

The Editorial Committee of the Journal of Mechanical Engineering reserves the right to decide whether a paper is acceptable for publication, obtain professional reviews for submitted papers, and if necessary, require changes to the content, length or language.

Authors must also enclose a written statement that the paper is original unpublished work, and not under consideration for publication elsewhere. On publication, copyright for the paper shall pass to the Journal of Mechanical Engineering. The JME must be stated as a source in all later publications.

Papers will be kept in the archives of the JME.

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