

**Development of Animal Feed Extruder with
Artificial Intelligence Controller**

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” (“
”)

.

1997 12 29

:
:
:

(Intel Pentium) (μ
PD70208, PD70325)가 RS-485

(,)
(,)
, SME)
, 3 , A/D, D/A
가

가

start-up, 가 (steady operation),
shut-down
(, ,)

window graphic interface

start-up 2
가 (barrel)
on off
on .

on/off
 가
 , (3)
 30
 가
 SME
 power가 가
 shut-down 가
 가 가
 (fuzzy
 reasoning) 가 SME가
 가 ,
 , SME가
 가 가
 가 ,
 가 ,
 가 ,
 . 3가
 가
 (deterministic
 value) 가 가
 .
 .
 shut-down shut-down off

, 20 6
가 , 20 3
1/6 . /

. 가
power가 (fuzzy) 가
, power가
(fuzzy)

가 power
(deterministic)
value) . Shut-down power가
가

.
.

SUMMARY

An artificial intelligence control system for animal feed extruder was developed. Controller consists of main controller(Intel pentium) with several subcontrollers(μ PD70208, μ PD70325) communicated in RS-485 protocol. Thermocouple, pressure gauge, power gauge, flow gauge, inverter for 3 phase AC motor, A/D, D/A converters, etc. were used to measure and control the process variables(barrel temperature, main motor screw rpm, feeder rpm, water pump rpm, cutter rpm) and the system variables(pressure and temperature before die, SME) of twin screw extruder. Subcontrollers were individually assigned to sensors and actuators and communicated with main controller. When no signal from main controller is transferred, subcontrollers keep actuators at already existing conditions. Control panel contained keyboard, monitor for main controller, and emergency button, buzzer and lamp.

Control software was developed for three operation stages, i.e., start-up, steady operation and shut-down. Software algorithm was made on the basis of relationships between process variables, system variables and physical properties of pet food(expansion ratio, bulk density and water absorption amount). The system variables were known to have high correlation with extrudate physical properties. Computer program was constructed as an window graphic interface of input and output between operator and control system.

Start-up was controlled by two stages. First, until extrudate

temperature before die reaches at set point of barrel temperature, barrel heater is on. After that, heater is off and barrel cooler is on. As such process is repeated, the change of extrudate temperature gets little. Second, after the extrudate temperature is kept constant, the heat and cooler are simply on/off-controlled to set point. Finally, the temperatures of extrudate and barrel become constant, and start-up is all set. During start-up, main motor rpm, feeder rpm, water pump rpm (initially starts with 3 times higher than set point) are linearly increased to set point in 30 sec. In case that main motor power exceeds over max. load, start-up automatically turns to shut-down stage.

Steady operation after start-up was controlled by fuzzy reasoning to keep system variables constant. Expert knowledge was obtained as follows. As for increase in SME, water pump rpm is controlled to increase, main motor rpm decrease, and barrel temperature decrease. As for decrease in SME, the process variables above are controlled in opposite direction. However, feeder rpm is fixed as constant in all cases. As for increase in extrudate temperature before die, water pump rpm is controlled to increase, main motor rpm decrease, and barrel temperature decrease. As for decrease in extrudate temperature, the process variables above are controlled in opposite direction. As for increase in pressure before die, water pump rpm is controlled to increase, main motor rpm increase, and barrel temperature increase. As for decrease in pressure, the process variables above are controlled in opposite direction. In order to control three system variables above simultaneously, fuzzy reasoning was adopted with fuzzy

rules composed of fuzzy values of system variables as if-part and deterministic values of process variables as then-part. If change in system variables is inputted to fuzzy reasoning, change in process variables are outputted to control. Such process was repeated.

In shut-down, barrel heater is initially off. Water pump rpm is linearly increased to 6 times higher than existing set point in 20 sec, then main motor rpm is linearly decreased to 1/6 lower than existing set point in 3 sec. As expert knowledge for feeder rpm control, a blockage during shut-down occurs when main motor power rapidly decrease. Accordingly, feeder rpm should be decreased only when avoiding rapid decrease in main motor power. Fuzzy reasoning was adopted with fuzzy rules composed of fuzzy value of change in main motor power as if-part and deterministic value of feeder rpm as then-part. If change in main motor power is inputted to fuzzy reasoning, change in feeder rpm is outputted to control. Such process was repeated.

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1	14
1	14
2	16
2	17
1	17
2	17
1.	18
2.	18
가.	20
.	20
.	21
.	(, ,)	
	22
.	, ,	23
3	23
4	,	31
1.	,	31
2.	,	32
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()	131
Visual C++		132
C		195
C		201
(, ,)		211
, ,		220
including		223

1

1

(extruder)가 1940

15

가

가

가

, ,

가

,

가

20

가 40

,

가 , 가

가

,

가

가

가

가 3 , 가 가 가
가 (start-up), 가
(shut-down), 3 가 가 (steady operation).
가 가
가 가 .
가

Start-up 가
가 가 .
가 가

가

가 . ,

,

,

가 . shut-down

가

.

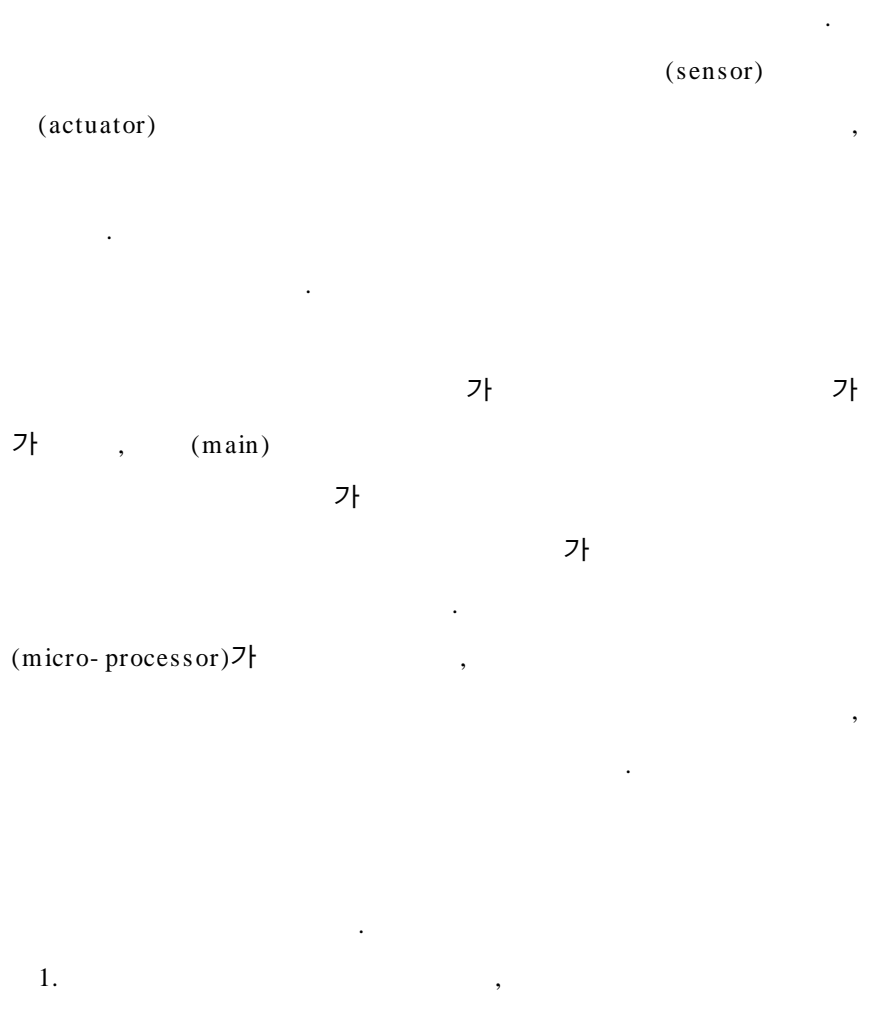
.

- 가 .
- .
- 가 .
- start-up, 가 , shut-down, jamming shut-down .

<p>1 (1995.12.- 1996.12)</p>	<p>- : , , - : 가 ; 가</p>
<p>2 (1996.12.- 1997.12)</p>	<p>- : - : 가 ; start-up, 가 , shut-down ; ; case studies</p>

2

1



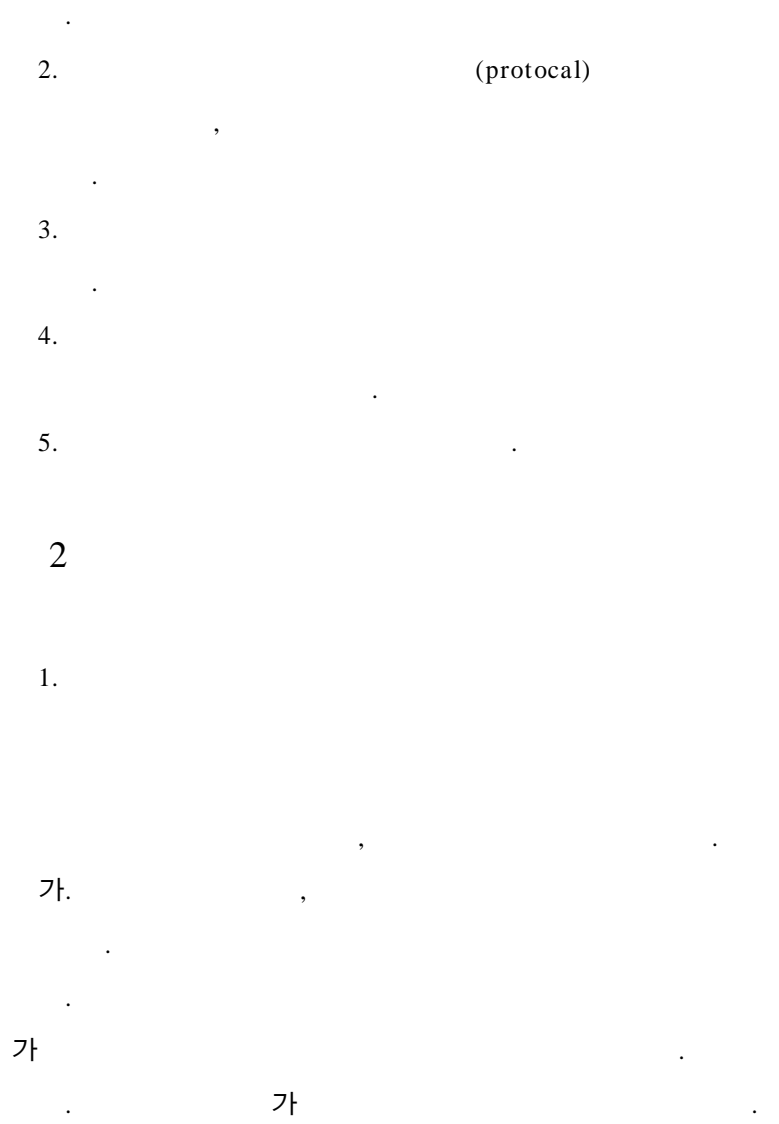


Fig.2- 1

Fig.2- 1 Block diagram of complete system

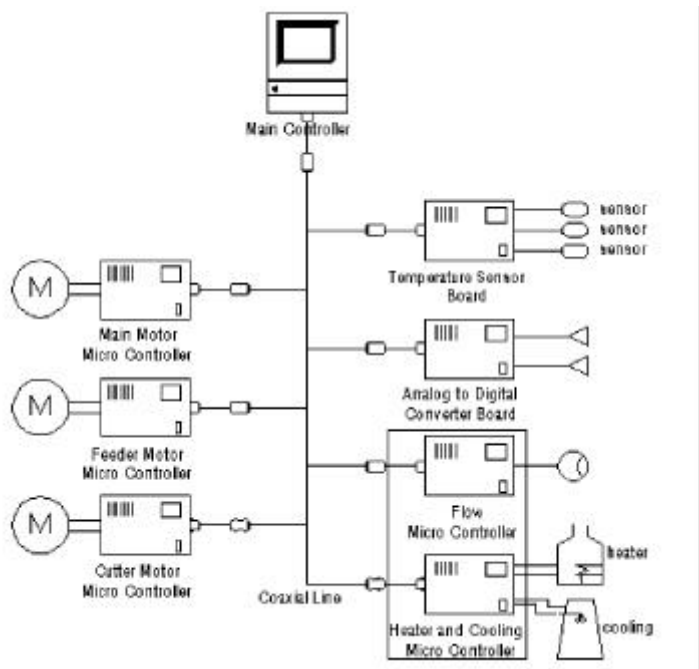


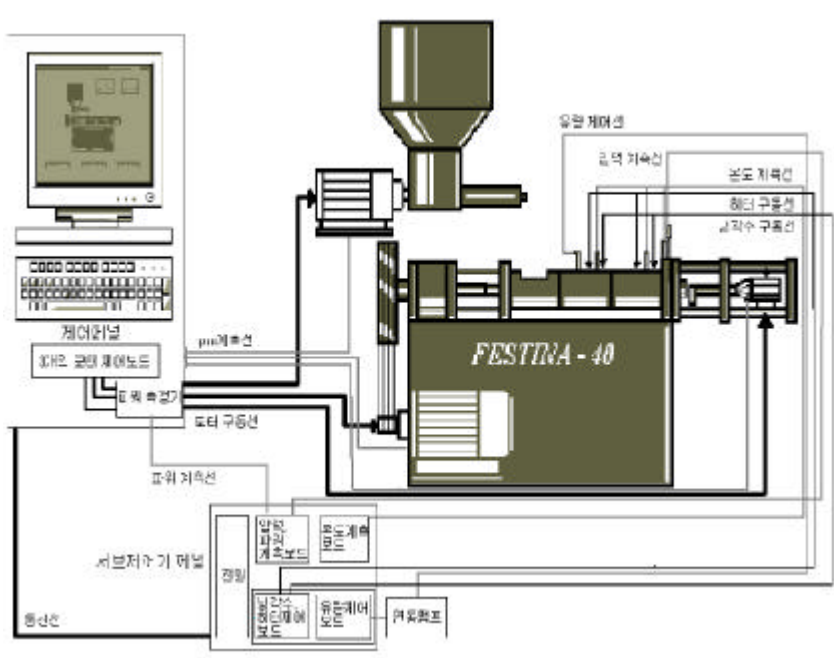
Fig.2- 1

(Main Controller)

(Main Motor Controller)

Fig.2- 2

Fig.2-2 Block diagram of complete control system



가.

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)
- (6)

가

PC

Intel Pentium Processor

DSP Processor

LCD

Low

level

가

가 Intel Pentium Processor PC

가 , LCD PC

가

(1)

(2)

(3)

rpm ,

(4)

PD70325

PD70325

NEC 16bits

가

, 24bits

port

1byte

comperator, 2

, 3

,

가

PC

(1)

가

(2)

(3)

(noise)가

가

(4)

가 가

μPD70208

가

가

가

(, ,)

(1)

가

(2)

가

가

(3)

가 가

(4)

가

μPD70208

. , ,

, ,

(1) 가 .

(2) .

(3) 가 가 .

PD70325

3

,

(network)

가

.

,

가 .

1. ()

2.

3. .

가

가 가 1m

가

.

2

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

(clock)

가

가 가

RS-232C

RS-485

Table 2-1 2-2

Table 2-1. A electrical rule for RS-232C

		$\pm 25V$
		$\pm 5V$
		300
		500mA
		$30V/\mu s$
		3 7
		$\pm 3V$
		$\pm 25V$
*	$\pm 5V$ $\pm 15V$.

Table 2-2. A electrical rule for RS-485

		5V
		1.5V
		12k
		$\pm 0.2V$
	hysteresis	70mV

1. 가

2. .

3. 가 .

4. .

5. 가 .

RS-485

RS-232C 가

RS-485

가

가 가

(timing)

RS-485

RS-485

RS-485

RS-232C

가 RS-485

가

RS-232C

Fig.2-2

RS-485

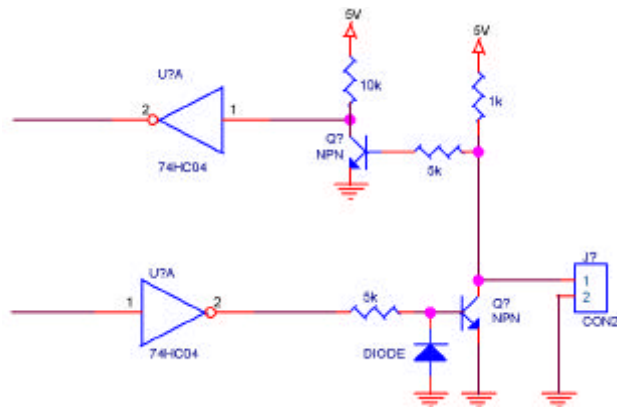


Fig.2-2 Schematic diagram of modified RS-485 interface circuit

RS-485

RS-485

RS-485

RS-485

가

가 가

CSMA/CD

CSMA/CD

(device)

가

가

가

가

가

가

4800bps

RS-485

가

1

, 8

1

(stop bit)

8

(1

)

가

Table 2-3

Table 2-3. Data block type

start byte
transmit address byte
receive address byte
command byte
high data byte
low data byte
check sum
stop byte

Table 2-4. .

Table 2-4. Format of data block

	(2 bit)	
start byte	01010101	
address byte	00010000	main PC or main Controller
	00000001	motor 1 controller
	00000010	motor 2 controller
	00000011	motor 3 controller
	00000100	
	00000101	
	00000110	, -
	00000111	
command byte		3
data high byte		16
data low byte		
check sum	address 'XOR'	
	command 'XOR'	
	data high 'XOR'	
	data low	
stop byte	10101010 (bit)	

Table 2-5 Table 2-4

Table 2-5. Command format of data block

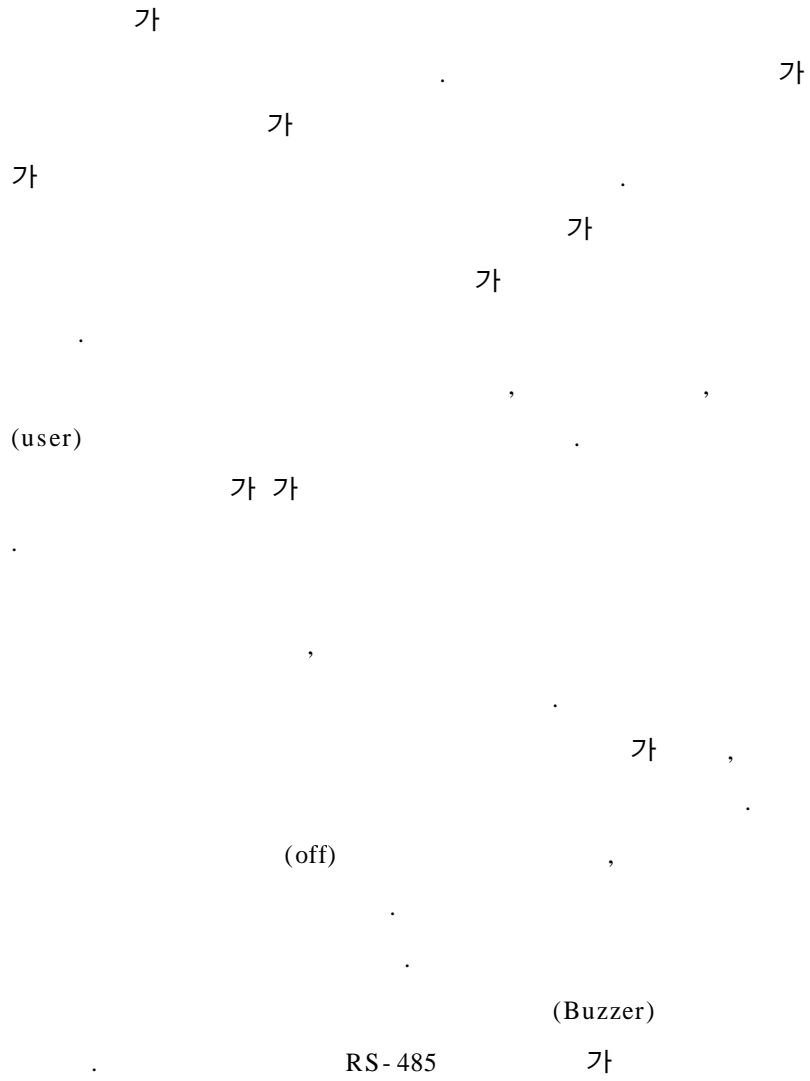
	(2 bit)	
motor 1 controller	00000010	rpm
	00000011	rpm
motor 2 controller	00000010	rpm
	00000011	rpm
	00000100	
	00000101	
motor 3 controller	00000010	rpm
	00000011	rpm
	00000100	
	00000101	
	00000110	
	00000001	
	10000000	1
	10000001	2
	10000010	3
	00000001	
	10010000	1
	10010001	2
	10010010	3
	10010011	4
, -	00010000	on- off
	00010001	on- off
	00010000	
	00010001	

RS-485

가 가

4 (sub)

1.



CIM(Computer Integrated Manufacturing) 가 . Fig.2-

Fig.2- 3 Photograph of main controller

2.

main , 1 feeder , 1 cutter 가 15 .
 PWM 가
 main 11[Kw] PWM 가 , feeder
 cutter 1[Kw] .

Fig.2- 4 interface card

AC rpm

rpm 16bit

Fig.2- 4 Interface Card

Fig.2- 5 controller PD70325

압출성형기를 동작 시킬 수 있게 하여준다. 그러므로 CIM(Computer Integrated Manufacturing)을 가능하게 된다. Fig.2-3은 제작한 주 제어기의 사진이다.

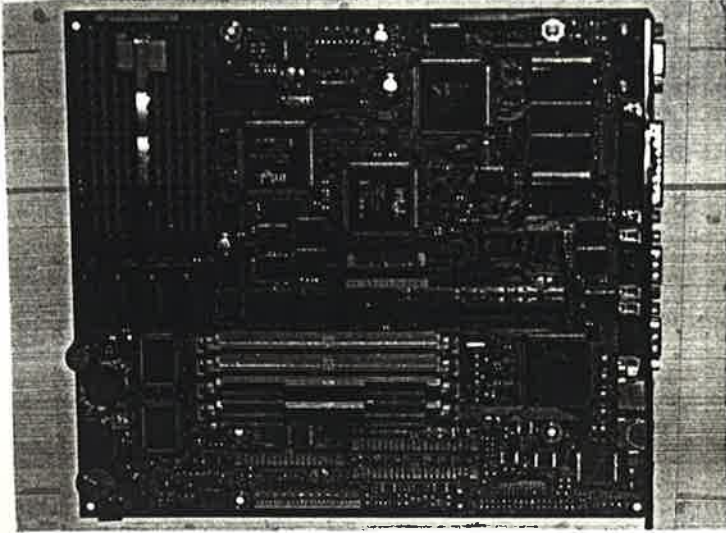


Fig.2-3 Photograph of main controller

2. 모터 제어기의 설계, 제작 및 실험

압출 성형기에서 사용되는 모터는 3상 유도 전동기로 15마력의 main 모터, 1마력의 feeder 모터, 1마력의 cutter 모터가 사용되었다. 그리고 각각의 모터를 제어하기위해서 PWM인버터가 사용이 되었는데 main 모터에는 11[Kw]의 PWM인버터가 사용이 되었고, feeder 모터와 cutter 모터에는 각각 1[Kw]의 인버터를 사용하였다.

Fig.2-4는 인버터와 제어알고리즘을 연결해주는 interface card로 AC모터의 rpm값과 설정값을 전송하는 기능을 한다. 실험에서 사용된 rpm값은 16bit로하여 계측값의 정밀성을 확보하였다.

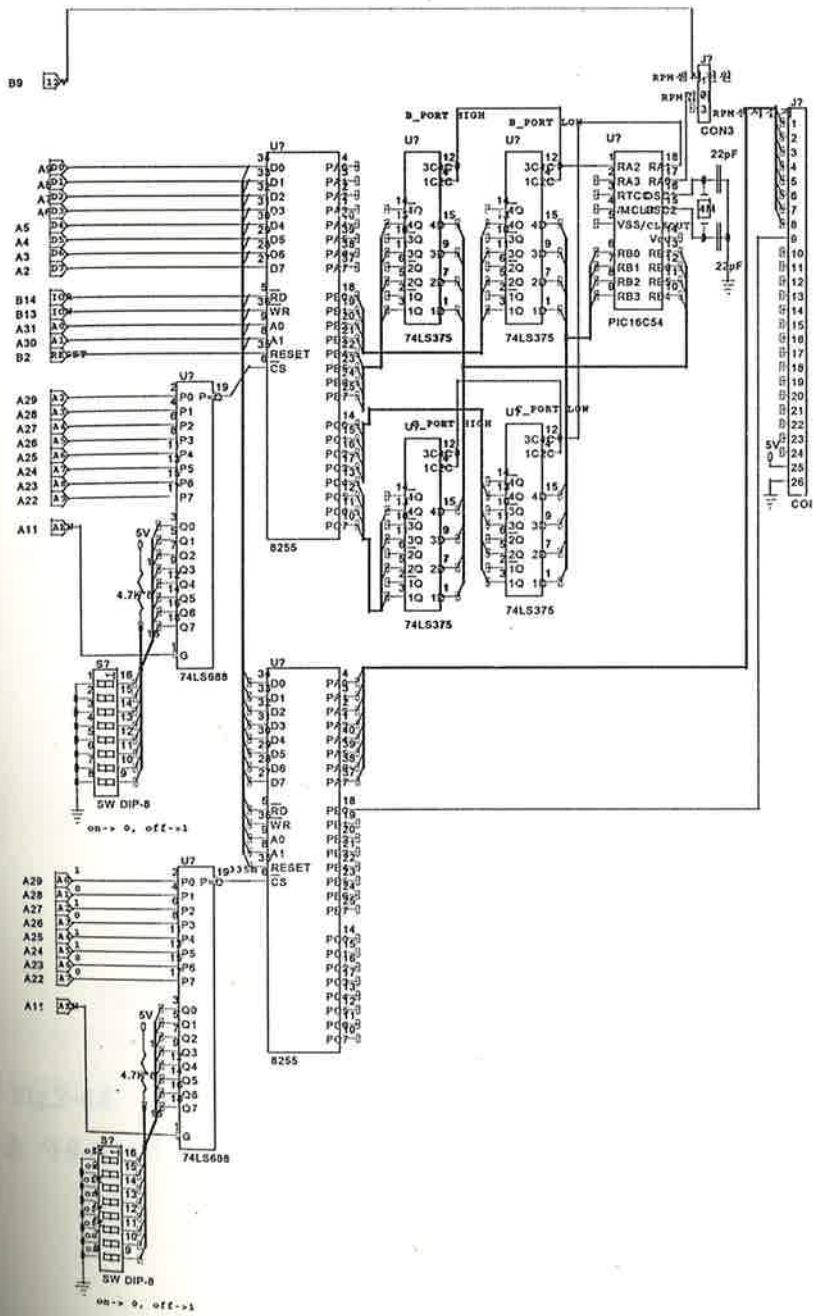


Fig.2-4 Interface Card

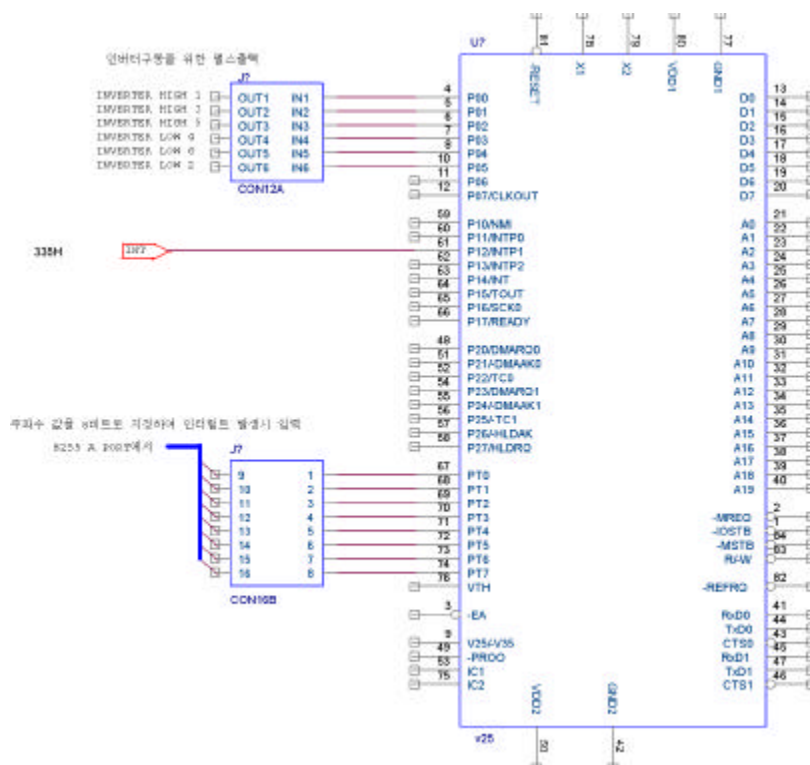


Fig.2- 6 inverter IR2130 , MOFSET IRF740

Fig.2- 6 Inverter Scheme

PWM
PD70325

Fig.2- 7

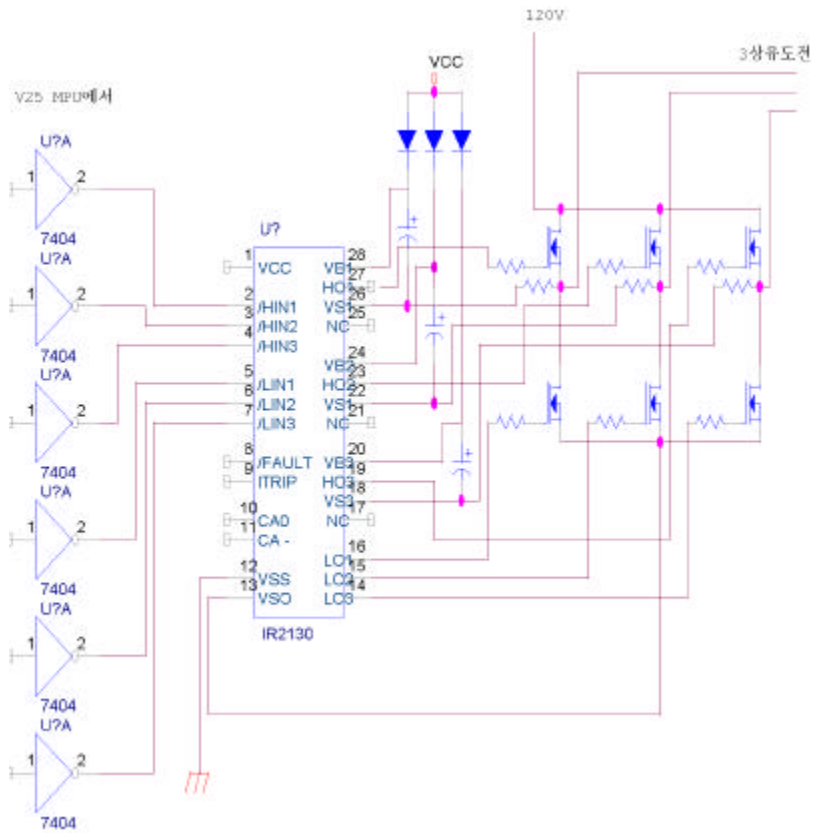


Fig.2- 7 PWM inverter controller with a IR2130.

main motor, feeder motor, cutter motor

가

Fig.2- 8

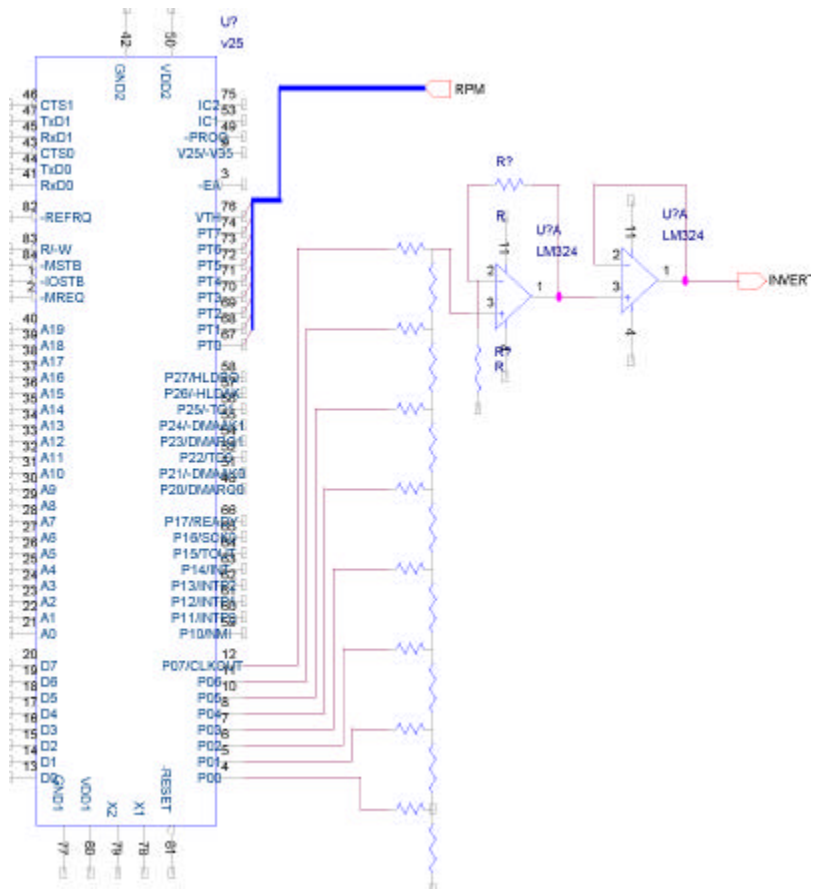
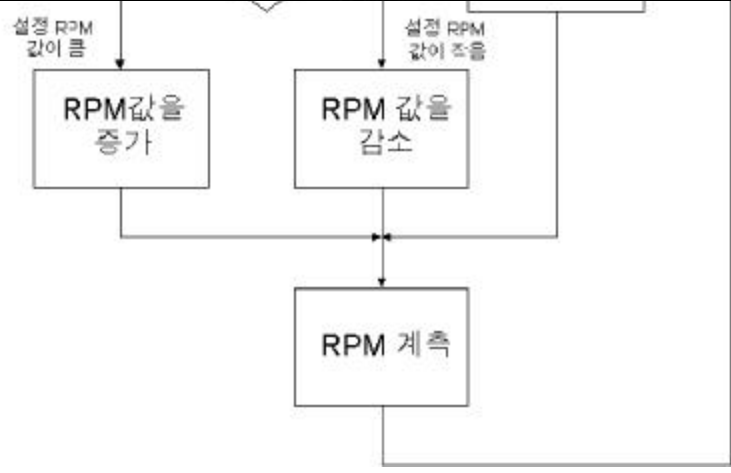
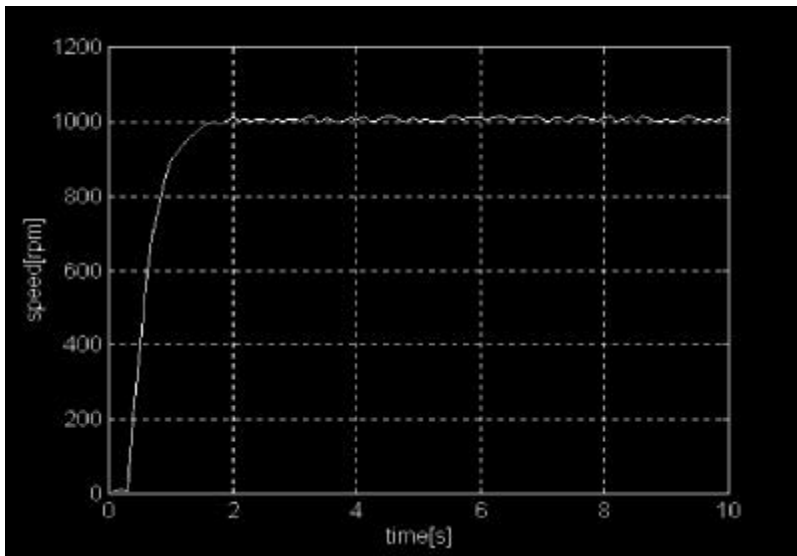


Fig.2- 8 Control flowchart of each motor controller
(main, feeder, cutter)

main motor 0 rpm 1000 rpm
 motor Fig.2- 9 .

Fig.2- 9 Response curve of main motor

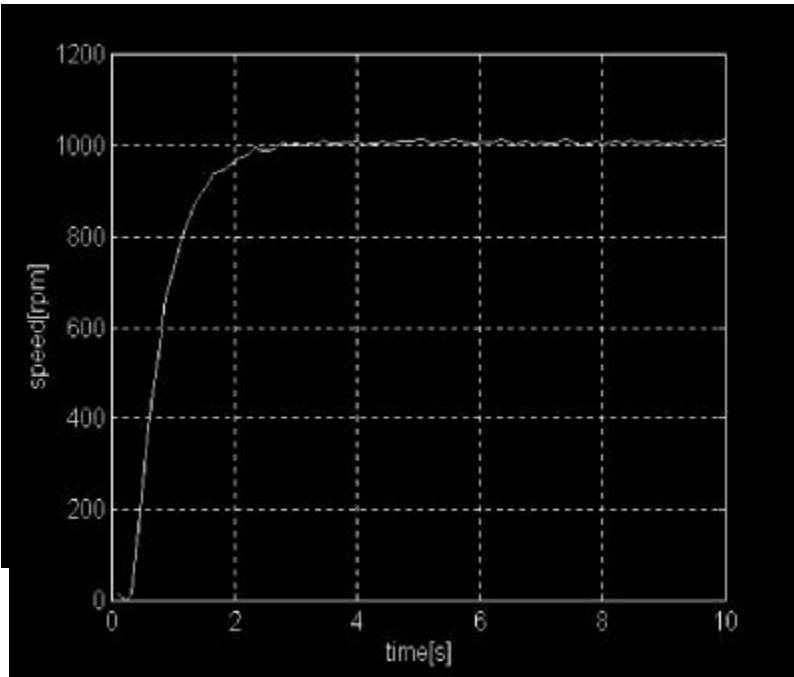


feeder motor 0 rpm 1000 rpm
 motor Fig.2- 10 .

Fig.2- 10 Response curve of feeder motor

cutter motor 0 rpm 1000 rpm
 motor Fig.2- 11 .

Fig.2- 11 Response of cutter motor



3.

3

3

T thermocouple

Fig.2- 12

Fig.2- 12 Characteristic curve of thermocouple

Fig.2- 13

Fig.2- 13 Block diagram of temperature sensor board

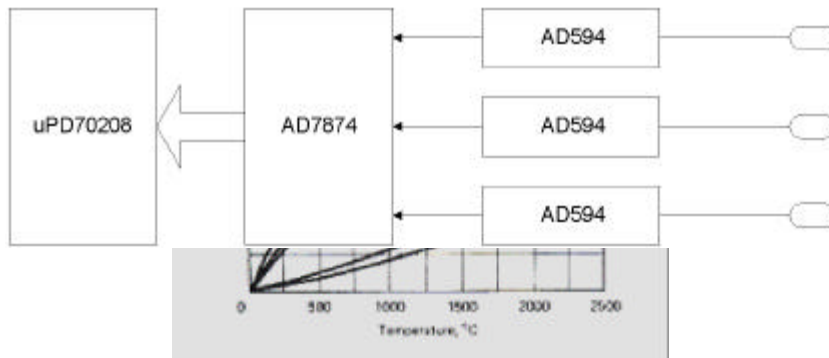


Fig.2- 12

가
 10mV/ AD594 IC thermocouple
 가 AD594 IC 가
 AD 10mV/ AD594
 IC
 가
 가
 AD 8
 AD 가 가 가
 AD AD7874 4
 Fig.2- 14 AD

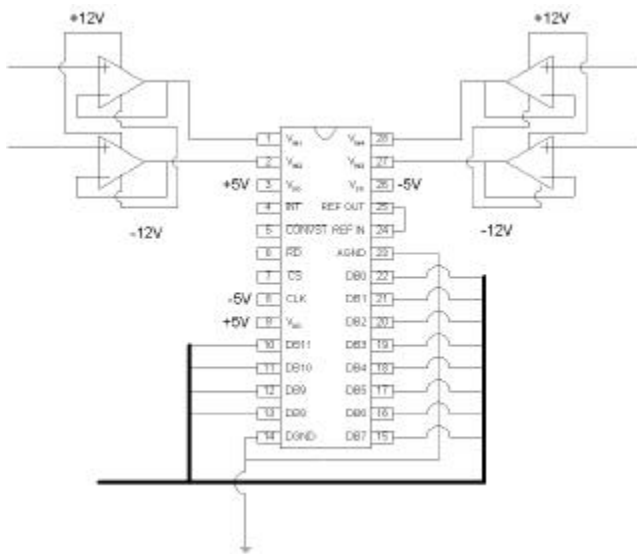


Fig.2- 14 Circuit diagram of fast AD converter

Fig.2- 14 PD33333

가

(buffer)

8

(latch) 2

가

Fig.2- 14

1

, thermocouple

extruder

, extruder

extruder

thermocouple

가

Fig.2- 15 2- 16

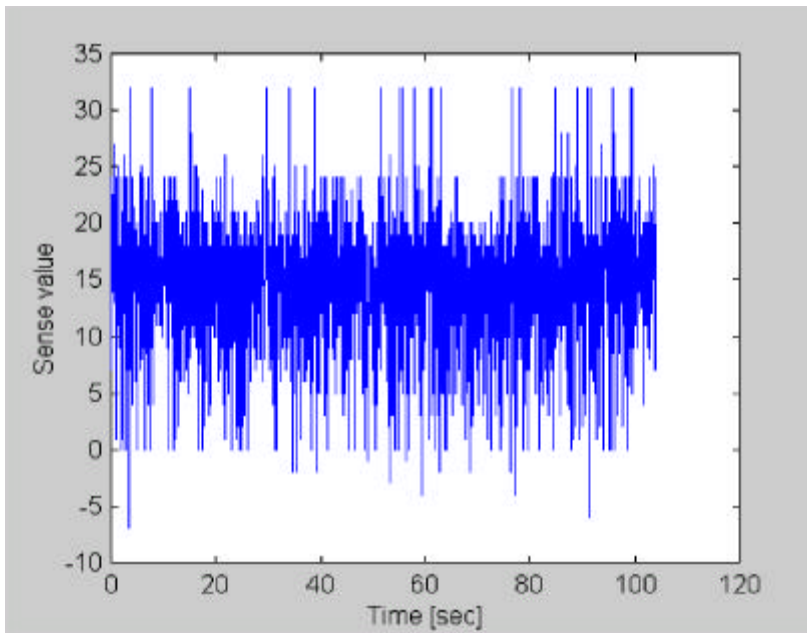


Fig.2-15 Sensor value without operating extruder

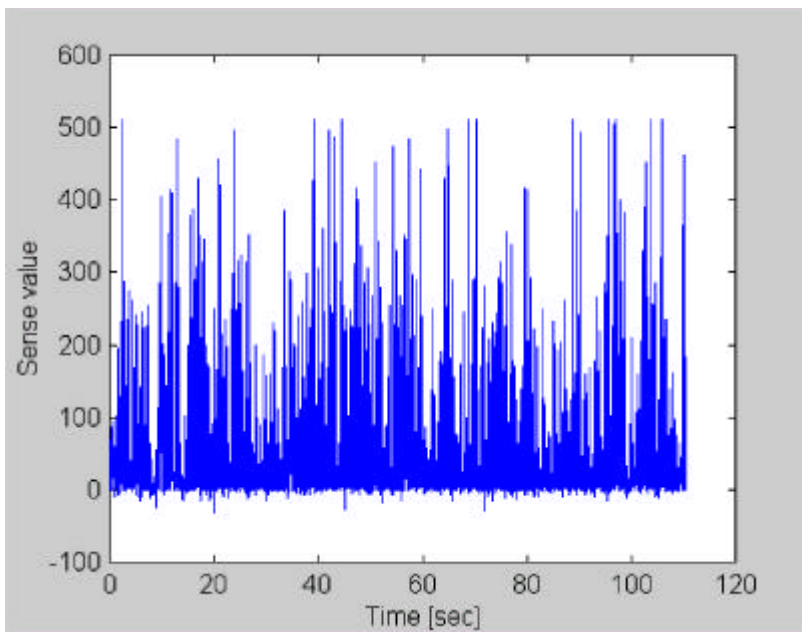


Fig.2-16 Sencor value during operating extruder

Fig.2-15 2-16

thermocouple 가

Fig.2-17

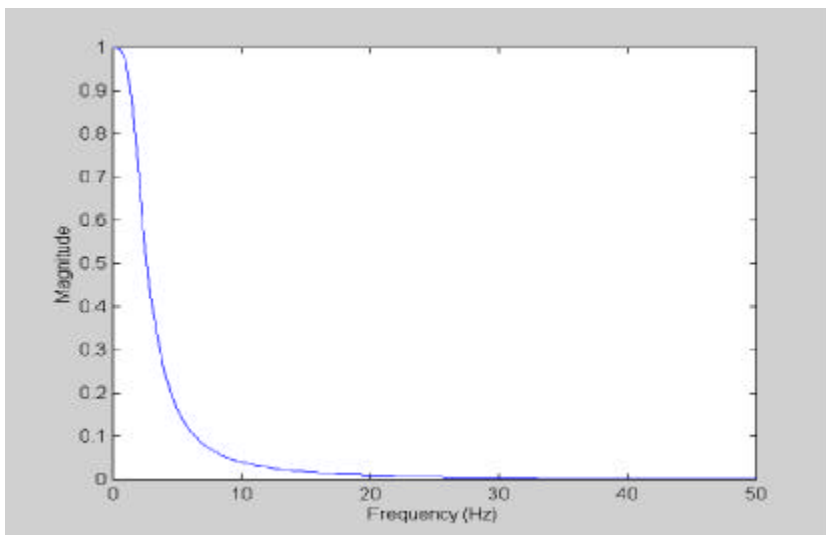


Fig.2-17 Digital filter characteristic

Fig.2-17

3

(Butterworth)

$a=[1 \ -1.9643 \ 0.9649],$
 $b=[0.1568 \times 10^{-3} \ 0.3135 \times 10^{-3} \ 0.1568 \times 10^{-3}]$.
 가 , 16
 가 .
 , 16
 가 .

Fig.2- 18 .

Fig.2- 18 Photograph of temperature sensor board

4. ,

μPD70208

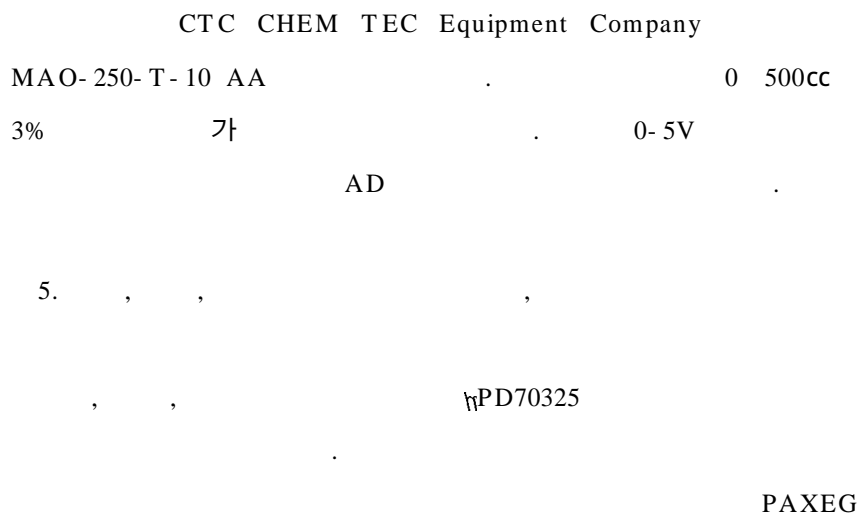
Fig.2- 19

Fig.2- 19 Photograph of analog signal sensor board

NewYork. LTD.	GP:50	.
1000	0.25%	가
4- 20mA		가
	AD	
CHIT AI 2402A		0- 300mV
AD		
		가

Fig.2- 20

Fig.2- 20 Flowchart of error detect algorithm



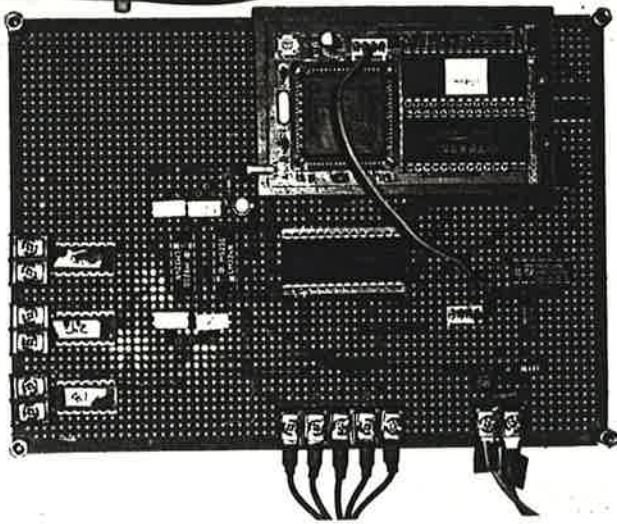


Fig.2-18 Photograph of temperature sensor board

4. 아날로그 신호를 측정하는 보드의 설계, 제작 및 실험

아날로그 신호를 측정하는 보드는 μ PD70208 마이크로 프로세서를 사용하여 계측부를 설계 제작 하였으며 이에 대한 제작 사진은 Fig.2-19 이다.

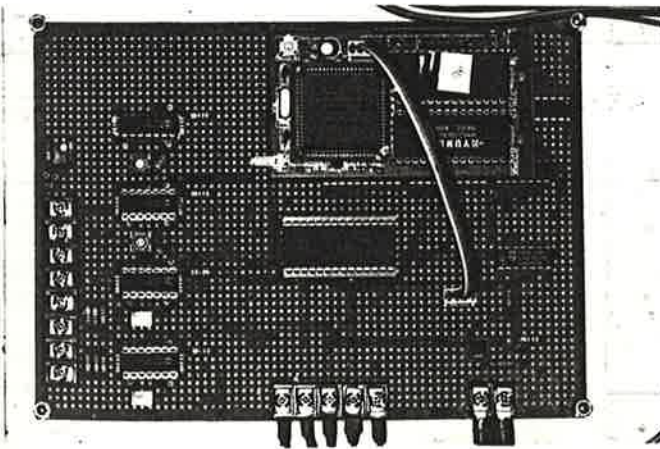
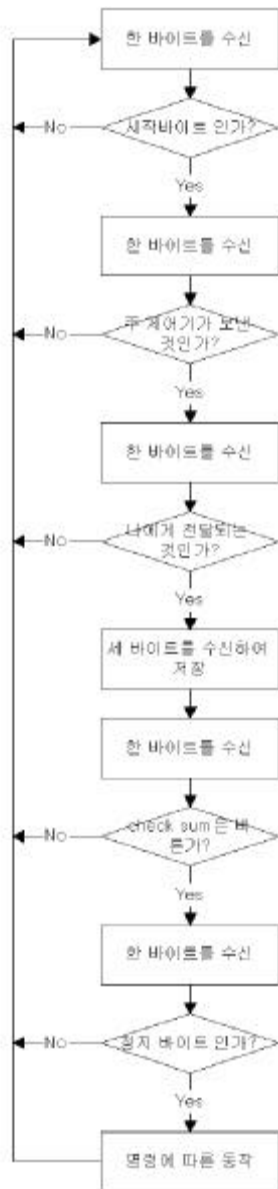


Fig.2-19 Photograph of analog signal sensor board



- 205YYP

)

(peristaltic pump, 0- 5V 가

0-5 V

Fig. 2- 20

on- off

유량계측은 CTC CHEM TEC Equipment Company에서 생산한 MAO-250-T-10 AA 센서를 사용한다. 이 센서는 분당 0~500cc를 3%내의 오차를 가지고 측정을 할 수 있다. 이는 0-5V의 압력에 비례하는 전압이 출력되므로 AD변환기를 통해 전압측정을 한다.

5. 유량, 히터, 냉각수 제어 보드의 설계, 제작 및 실험

유량, 히터, 냉각수 제어 보드는 μ PD70325 마이크로 컨트롤러를 사용하여 설계 제작하였다. 유량의 측정이나 정확한 조절은 아날로그 신호 측정보드와 주 제어기에서 담당하므로 단순한 PAXEG-205YYP 유량밸브의 연동펌프(peristaltic pump, 0-5V 입력가능한 모델)의 회전수를 제어하도록 0-5V를 출력하게 설계 제작하였다. 또한 주 제어기와의 통신 오차를 줄이기 위하여 Fig. 2-20의 자체 통신 오류검사 알고리즘을 사용 하였다. 온도의 측정이나 정확한 조절은 온도측정보드와 주 제어기에서 담당하므로 단순한 on-off제어기의 형태로 제작하였다. 그 제작 사진은 Fig.2-21 이다.

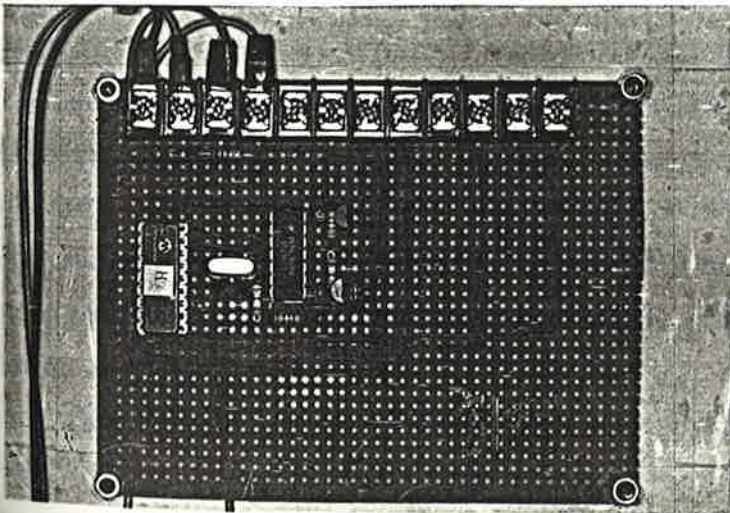


Fig.2-21 Photograph of flow, heater, cooler control board

3

1

1940

가

, , 가

(1).

60

가

,
가

(2, 3).

가 가 . ,

가 ,

(4)

가 .

가 . start-up, 가
(steady-operation), shut-down 3 ,

가

SME(specific mechanical energy), (die)
(system variables)

가

가 (5).

가

가

Start- up

Wiedmann(€)

15

start- up

가

plastifying zone

(torque)

(blockage)

start- up

,

가

,

2

. Bouvier (7)

IBM PC

,

가

shut- down

.

,

,

,

(set point)

가

(expert system)

(fuzzy rules)

(neural net)

.

,

,

,

,

가

.

,

가

,

start- up

,

가

,

shut- down

.

, 가

가

,

가 . 가

Visual C++

가 ,

2 가

1. Start-up

가.

(FESTINA- 40, ())

(twin) , (barrel), (screw)

(die) . 43mm, 700mm

가 L/D 16

pitch가 feeder 가

. 2 .

()

Table 3- 1 .

가 start- up Table

3- 2 start- up ,

on

가 120 . condition

1

가 condition 2

condition 1

가

condition 1

Table 3-2

30

가

start-up

power

가

가

(Fig. 3-1).

가

가

(Fig.

3-2).

start-up

power

가

가

가

가

torque

2. 가

가.

(1)

가

가

가

3

Table 3-3

가

start-up

가

(2)

(가)

30 cm

10

(8).

$$= \frac{\quad}{\text{Die}}$$

()

(9).

500 ml

가

가

500 ml가

g/ml

(10).

()

25 100 g 2 sieve
 2 drain 5 ,

(II).

$$= \frac{\text{(g)} - \text{(g)}}{\text{(g)}}$$

()

SAS

RSM

Table 3-4

Table 3-5

가

SME

가 가

가

가 , SME,

가 ,

가 ,

가 , SME ,

가 ,

가 ,

가 (€).

가 ,

가 ,

가 ,

Meuser Wiedmann(€)

가 ,

가 ,

가 ,

- 0.8734 ,

0.8799 , - 0.8654

가 ,

가

가 ± 0.4000

, SME,

가 ±0.6000

가

Wiedmann Strecker(5)

가

, 가

Table 3-4

가

, (15 25%)

(120 180 rpm)가

SAS

3

(Figs. 3-3 3-11). Fig. 3-3

가 60-80

15 25%,

가 120 180 rpm

, SME

. SME

, 가 가

가

. Fig. 3-4 Fig. 3-3

가

, 가 가

. Fig. 3-5

가

가

, 가 가

100-120 ,

140-160

Tables 3-4, 3-5 Figs. 3-3 3-11

가

3. Shut-down

가.

가	shut-down	shut-down
Table 3-6	30	shut-down
, shut-down	150rpm	150rpm
condition 2	64rpm	feeder rpm
Shut-down	가	condition 1 56rpm ,
()가		shut-down .
		.
		shut-down
가	, 가	가 .
가	, 가	
가		
, power		

power

shut-down

가 (Figs. 3-12, 3-13).

power

가

3

1. Visual C++

가

OS

DOS

(event)

가

()

,

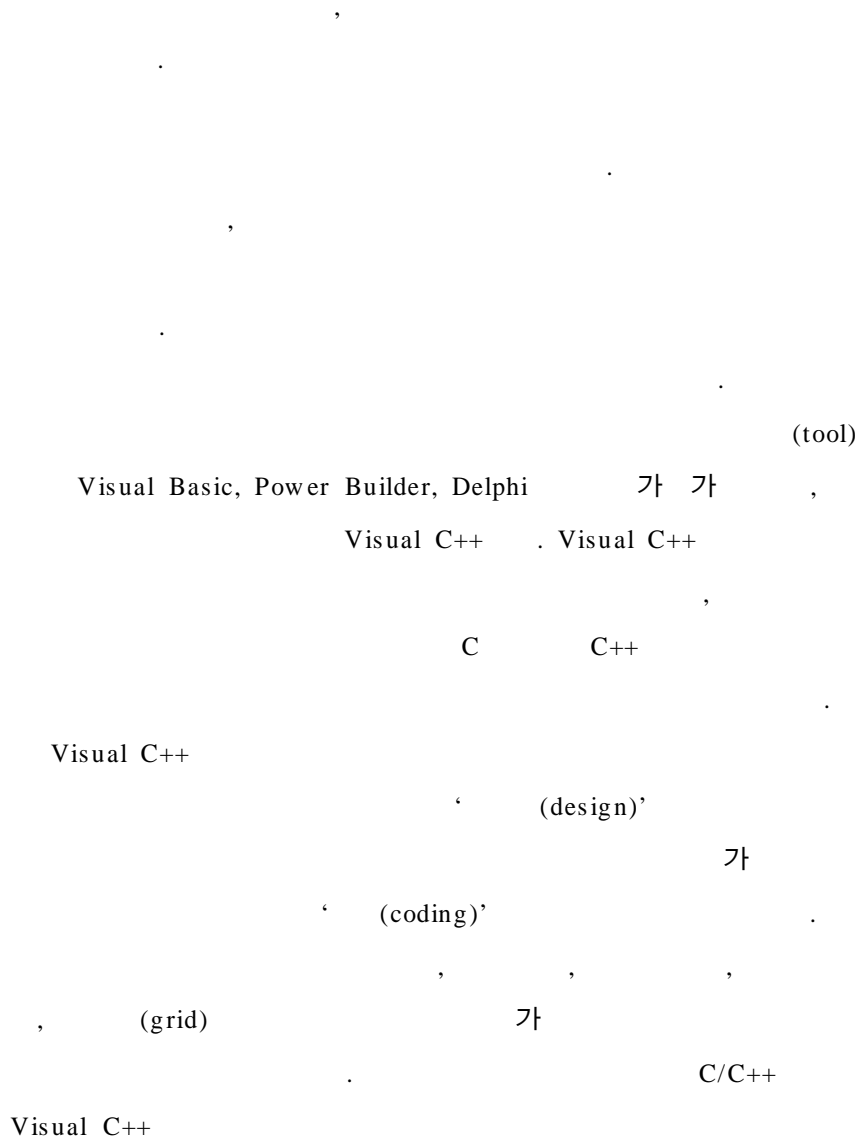


Fig. 3-14 Visual C++

CMainFrame, CComm 'C'

```

,
    . CMainFrame
    가
    가
    , CComm
    가
    .
    가
    'AUTOMATIC'
'MANUAL'
    , OnAutomaticOp()
    OnManualOp()가
    CMainFrame StartCom()
    CComm SetComPort(), OpenComPort()
,
,
CMainFrame StartCom()
    SendToReceive()
,
,
OnReceiveData()가
    GetData()
    가
    .
,
    2. Graphic user interface
    ', '3.
(RS-485
    )', '4.
    .

```

2. Graphic user interface

가. AppWizard

AppWizard

‘ ’

Visual C++

,

AppWizard

.

.

AppWizard

(document) SDI(single document interface)

,

, OLE(object linking

and embedding)

,

(toolbar),

(status bar),

.

(view)

CFormView

,

,

,

.

. Resource editor

resource editor

,

.

mspaint

,

,

Visual

Basic

pinnacle- graph control (graph32.ocx)

,

(grid)

Visual C++

,

grid control (grid32.ocx)

,

.

. Class Wizard

, Class Wizard

, Fig. 3- 15

8

가

(Fig. 3- 16)가

'OK'

SP(set point)

'Tab'

'AUTOMATIC'

'MANUAL'

. 'AUTOMATIC'

start-up 가

가 가

, 가

, (feeder)

가

가 . 가

shut- down 가
'SHUTDOWN'

shut- down 가 'MANUAL' start- up
'AUTOMATIC'

'MANUAL'

(Fig. 3- 17)가 , start- up
'OK'

'AUTOMATIC'
'CLEAR' (PV) (SV)

(Fig. 3- 18)가

'AUTOMATIC' 'MANUAL'
가

Fig. 3- 19

가 , ' ' , ' '

(numeric) (Fig. 3-20)

(grid)

가

가

3. (RS-485)

가

PC

PC,

가

가 가

가

가

(serial)

COM

(parallel)

가

가

가

RS-232C 가 , PC RS-232C

가 PC

RS-232C RS-485 PC

RS-232C , PC

COM RS-485

PC

RS-232C COM

RS-485

1.2 Km

2

LAN

, PC

RS-232C RS-485

4.

가

95

CreateFile

CreateFile

CreateFile(

LPCTSTR lpFileName,

```

        DWORD        dwDesiredAccess,
        DWORD        dwShareMode,
        LPSECURITY_ATTRIBUTES lpSecurityAttribute,
        DWORD        dwCreationDistribution,
        DWORD        dwFlagAndAttributes,
        HANDLE       hTemplateFile

    );

    CreateFile          가
                        가      가

    . lpNameFile
        . dwDesireAccess          COM
                                GENERIC_READ |
GENERIC_ WRITE          .      NULL
    , dwCreationDistribution      가
                                가      가
        가      가      , COM
                                OPEN_EXISTING

    , dwFlagAndAttribution
        overlapped          FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL
| FILE_FLAG_OVERLAPPED          .
                                NULL          . CreateFile

    .

    CreateFile( "COM1",
        GENERIC_READ | GENERIC_WRITE,
        0,
        NULL,
        OPEN_EXISTING,

```

```
FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL |
FILE_FLAG_OVERLAPPED,
NULL );
```

PC

가

가

8

address command Table 3-7

start byte
transmit address byte
receive address byte
command byte
high data byte
low data byte
check sum
stop byte

transmit address byte PC

receive address byte

command byte

. high data byte low data byte가

Table 3-7. Commands for the communication between PC and subcontroller

Sensor & Acuator	ID	ID address	Command1) Command2) On/Off
Master or PC		0x10	
Motor 1	Main screw	0x01	0x03 0x02
Motor 2	Feeder	0x02	0x03 0x02
Motor 3	Cutter	0x03	0x03 0x02
Thermocouple	Temp. 1	0x04	0x08
	Temp. 2	0x04	0x81
	Extrudate temp.	0x04	0x82
Analog to digital	Die Pressure	0x05	0x90
	Power	0x05	0x91
Heater ³⁾	Heater 1	0x06	0x10
	Heater 2	0x06	0x10
Cooler ³⁾	Cooler 1	0x06	0x10
	Cooler 2	0x06	0x10
Water pump		0x07	0x10

1) Command using in receiving values of sensors through microprocessor

2) Command using in changing values of actuator through microprocessor

3) Certify suitable actuator by using 4 bits position among 8 bits of low_data byte


```

default:          ASYNC_BASE=0x3f8;
}
unsigned int  THR=ASYNC_BASE+0;
unsigned int  MCR=ASYNC_BASE+4;
unsigned int  LSR=ASYNC_BASE+5;

for(DWORD i=0;i<dwBytesToWrite;i++)
{
    _outp(MCR,0x0b); // /RTS- >0
    _outp(THR,*(lpByte+i));
    do{/*...*/}while!((_inp(LSR) & 0x40));
    _outp(MCR,0x09); // /RTS- >1
}
}

return ( TRUE ) ;

}

```

'_outp()' output

conio.h

95

WriteFile

WriteFile(idComDev, lpByte, dwBytesToWrite,

&dwBytesWritten, &osWrite) ;

, idComDev , lpByte
, dwByteToWrite , &dwBytesWritten
가 , &osWrite

_outp()

가

ID

PC

PC

transmit address byte가

ID가 , receive address byte PC ID가

. PC

가

가

char

, get_char()

ReadFile

WriteFile

ReadFile(idComDev, lpzBlock,

dwLength, &dwLength, &osRead) ;

, idComDev

, lpzBlock

```
        , dwLength                , &dwLength
        , &osRead
        . ReadFile
    OnReceiveData()
    .
```

```
LONG CMainFrame::OnReceiveData(UINT WParam,
                                LONG LParam)
```

```
{
    *(buff+start)=*(LPSTR)m_pComm.abIn;
    start++;
    start%=2000;
    return TRUE;
}
```

```
OnReceiveData()      가      ReadFile()
```

가

```
가      buff      가      .
```

```
, 'start++'      buff      가      .
```

```
GetData()
```

.

```
void CMainFrame::GetData()
```

```
{
```

```
    unsigned char t, data_h, data_l;  
    while(start!=end){  
        if (get_char()==0x55)  
        {  
            t=get_char();  
            switch(t)  
            {  
                case 0x01:  
                    if(get_char()== 0x10)  
                    {  
                        t=get_char();  
                        switch(t)  
                        {  
                            case 0x03:  
                                data_h=get_char();  
                                data_l = get_char();  
                                com_main = 30*data_l;  
                                t = get_char();  
                                t = get_char();  
                                break;  
                            default:  
                                get_char();  
                                get_char();  
                                get_char();  
                                get_char();  
                        }  
                    }  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

        }
    }
    else{
        get_char();get_char();
        get_char();get_char();
        get_char();
    }
    break;
    :
        GetData()
    get_char()
    'get_char() == 0x55' start byte
    get_char() 가 switch
        가 . 'case 0x01:'
        . 'get_char() == 0x10'
    PC , switch
    command 2 get_char() data_h,
    data_l data_l
    data_l . , checksum stopbyte
        get_char()
        . if switch
        가
    else default get_char()
        . get_char() .

```

```
unsigned char get_char(void)
{
    unsigned char t;
    if(start==end){
        t=0x00;
    }
    else if(start!=end){
        t=buff[end];
        end++;
        end%=2000;
    }
    return t;
}
```

```
, CreateFile
, WriteCommBlock
, ReadCommBlock
, OnReceveData
, GetData
```

5.

가. start-up

start-up Fig. 3-21

()가

가

가

가

on

off

on

on/off

가

30

가

SME

가

shut-down

가

Fig. 3-22

가

가 가

(fuzzy reasoning)

(13-19).

(deterministic value)

가

가

(1) (fuzzy values)

HIGH, SAME, LOW 3

Fig. 3-23

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 u = 0 & (x < a_1) \\
 (x - a_1)/(a_2 - a_1) & (a_1 \leq x < a_2) \\
 1 & (a_2 \leq x < a_3) \\
 (a_4 - x)/(a_4 - a_3) & (a_3 \leq x < a_4) \\
 0 & (a_4 \leq x)
 \end{array}$$

$P(X) = \{ (x, u) \mid x \in X, u \in [0, 1] \}$

, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4

, $P(X)$

Tables 3-4, 3-5 Figs.

3-3 3-11

(Fig. 3-24).

(2)

가

IF

THEN ...

IF P(Y1) AND P(Y2) AND P(Y3) THEN P(X1) AND P(X2) AND H/C

IF P(Y1) AND P(Y2) AND P(Y3) THEN P(X1) AND P(X2) AND H/C

IF P(Y1) AND P(Y2) AND P(Y3) THEN P(X1) AND P(X2) AND H/C

⋮

⋮

, P(Y1), P(Y2), P(Y3)

, P(X1), P(X2), H/C

가

Fig. 3-24

3가

가

Table 3-8

HIGH, SAME, LOW

3

27

가

21가

, SME, (die pressure), (extrudate temp.) 가 H

(Table 3-8

), SME 가

가

,

가

가 ,
SME
가 . SME
가 ,
가 ,
가 . SME ,
가 ,
SME , SME 가
가 .
SME 가
가 .
SME 가
가 , SME가
가 .
가
SME 가
가 .
가 .
가 .
가 .

4, 1, 1 .

(4)

relation matrix,
 R R $uR(y_1, y_2, y_3, x_i)$

$$R = P(Y1) \times P(Y2) \times P(Y3) \times P(Xi)$$

$$uR(y_1, y_2, y_3, x_i) = \min [u_{y1}(y_1), u_{y2}(y_2), u_{y3}(y_3), u_{xi}(x_i)]$$

, y_1, y_2, y_3 SME, , , x_i

가 ,

relation matrix R ,

$P(Y1')$, $P(Y2')$, $P(Y3')$ Mamdani

, $P(Xi')$.

$$P(Xi') = [P(Y1') \times P(Y2') \times P(Y3')] \circ R$$

$$u_{xi}(xi') = \max [\min (u(y_1', y_2', y_3'), uR(y_1, y_2, y_3, x_i))]$$

, y_1', y_2' ,
 y_3'

(5)

가

, center of gravity of fuzzy set
 mean of all the maxima of fuzzy set , center
 of gravity of fuzzy set .

$$C = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mu(x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \mu(x_i)}$$

C { y_{li} Y₁ | μ(y_{li}) [0, 1] }

, Fig. 3-25 .

(6)

Fig. 3-24 Table 3-8 가

Fig. 3-26 . , 가 SME,

on/off 가 가

가

shut-down

shut-down Fig. 3-27

shut-down feeder

. . , shut-down
 off 20 6
 가 20 3
 1/6 . /

. 가
 shut-down
 가

shut-down .
 shut-down 가
 가
 가
 가
 가

Table 3-9

.
 Shut-down
 가

(Fig. 3-28).

Fig. 3-22

4 Case studies

1. shut-down

stat-up Fig. 3-29 Fig. 3-30
9rpm, 54rpm,
180rpm, 1, 2 120, 100
start-up SME 1 ,
7 가
가 1
200 SME

overshoot

(Fig. 27).

8rpm, 59rpm, 180rpm,
1, 2 120, 100 start-up
SME case study 가 1 ,
7 가
가 1 200 case study
SME

case study

(Fig. 28).

start-up power
overshoot가 가

2. 가

가.

가 100 120 , 180 rpm, 1500 rpm, 가
 , 8 rpm ,
 가 20 Mℓ/min 5 가
 , SME, , 가
 가 가
 가 , 가

. Fig. 3- 31

가
 가 100 120 , 180 rpm, 1500 rpm, 가
 , 8 rpm ,
 , 1000 rpm
 가 138 g/min ,
 5 가 ,
 가 ,
 SME 가
 가 , 가
 가

. Fig. 3-32

가 ,
가
가 .

3. shut-down

shut-down Fig. 3-33 Fig. 3-34
8rpm, 50rpm,
180rpm, 1, 2 120, 100 가
shut-down 52rpm
가 150rpm
power
가 가

(Fig. 33).

58rpm
case study 가 shut-down
case study 가
(Fig. 34). case study 3
case study 2

shut-down

가 .

4

. 1)
start-up ,
가 , , 가
가 . 2) 가
(fluctuation)
shut-down . 3) Shut-down
가
가
가 . 1)
가 가 . 2)
. 3)
Start-up, shut-down
. 4)
. 5)
가 ,
가 가

.

.

. 1)

. 2)

. 3)

. 4)

. 5)

. . 가

.

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19. , , , , : , 27(2), 164 (1995)

Visual C++

C

C

(, ,)

, ,

1.

.

2.

.

3. 가

.

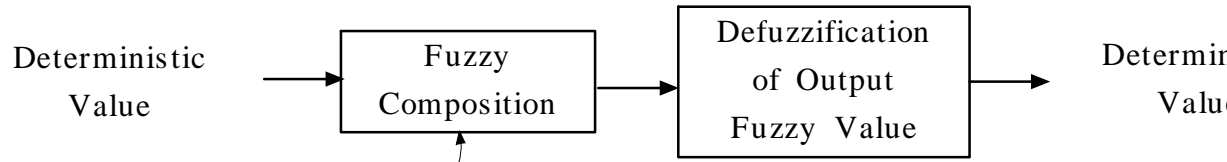


Fig. 3-25. Fuzzy r[Fuzzy Rules]ss for automatic control of extrusion process

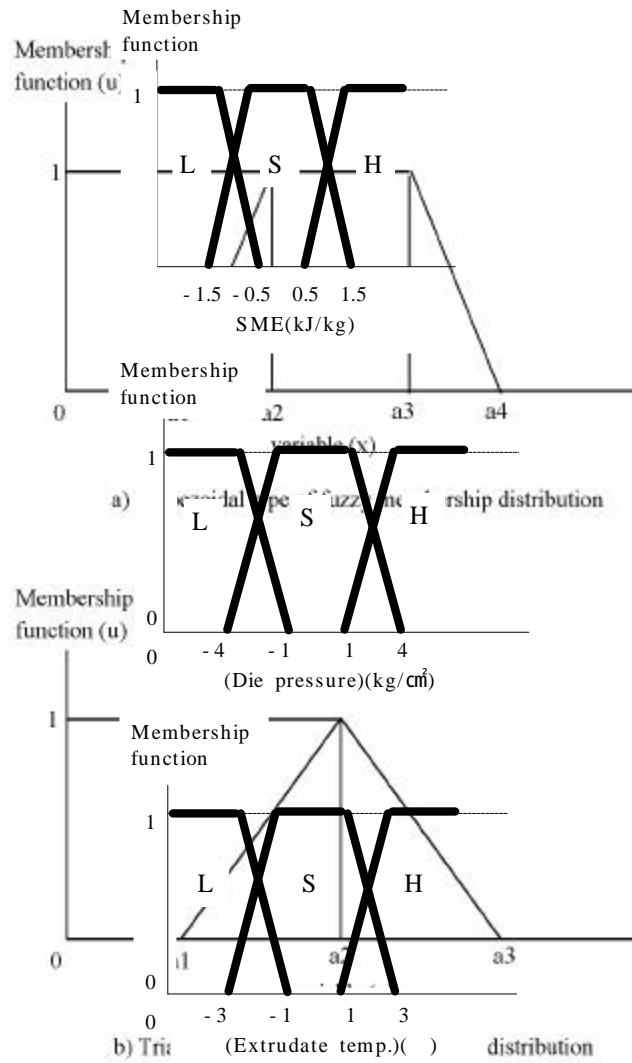


Fig. 3-23. Typical types of fuzzy membership distribution

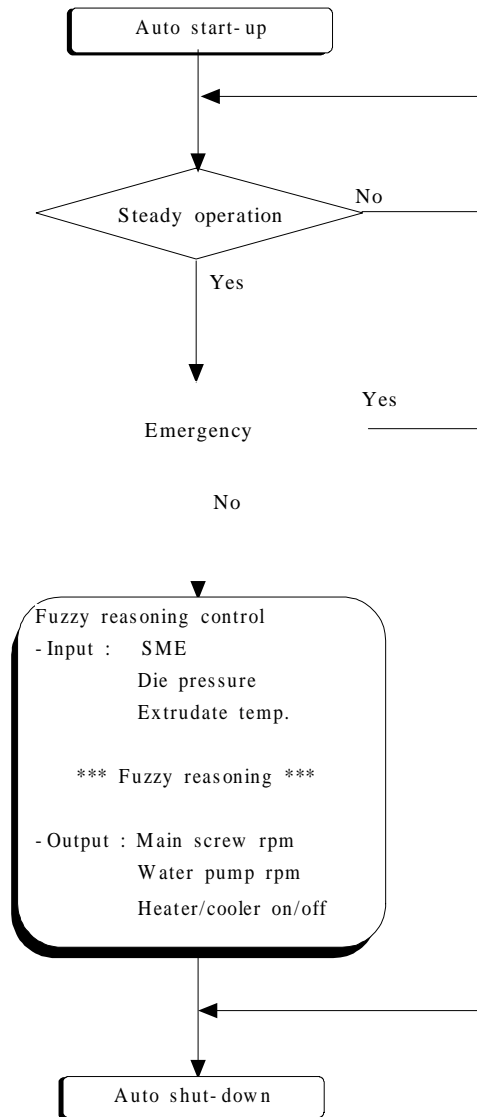
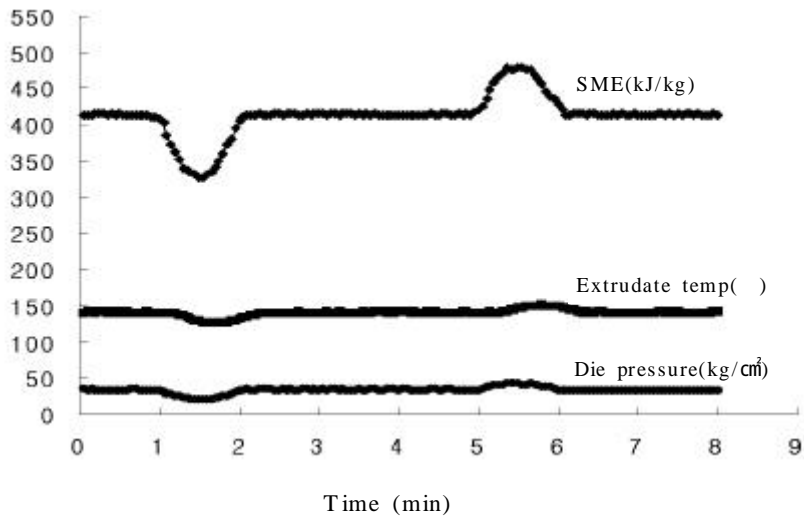
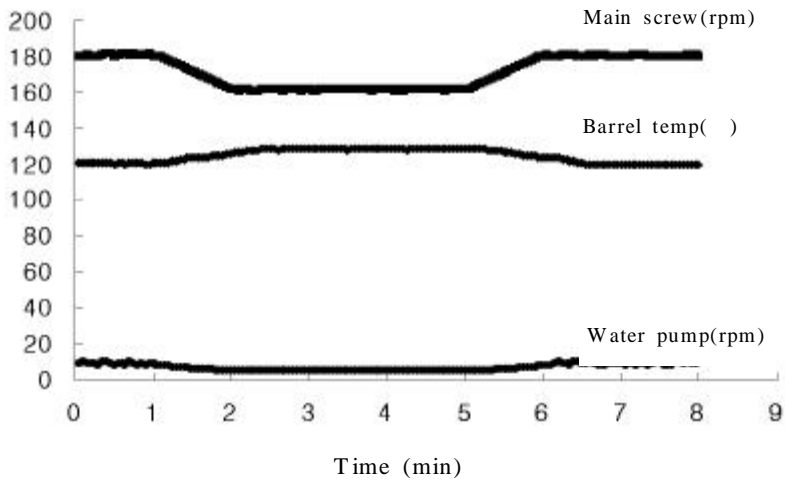


Fig. 3-24. Fuzzy values of SME, (die pressure), and (extrudate temperature)

Fig. 3-26. Flow chart of computer program for automatic control of steady-operation

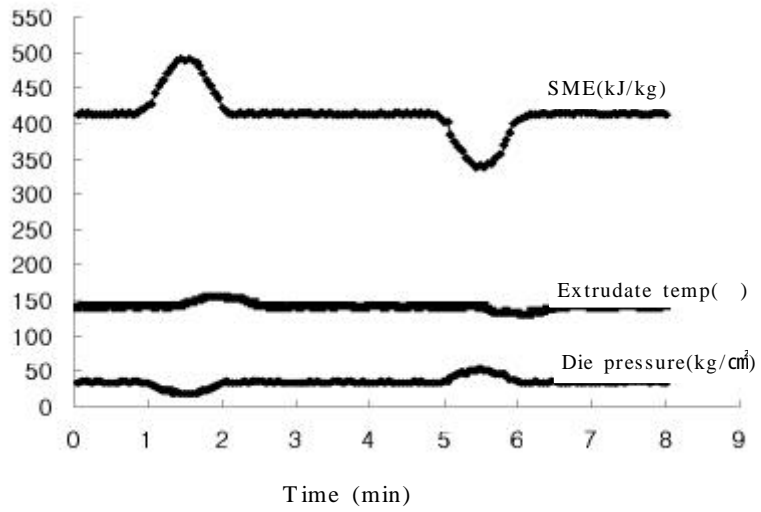


a) System variables in automatic control of extruder

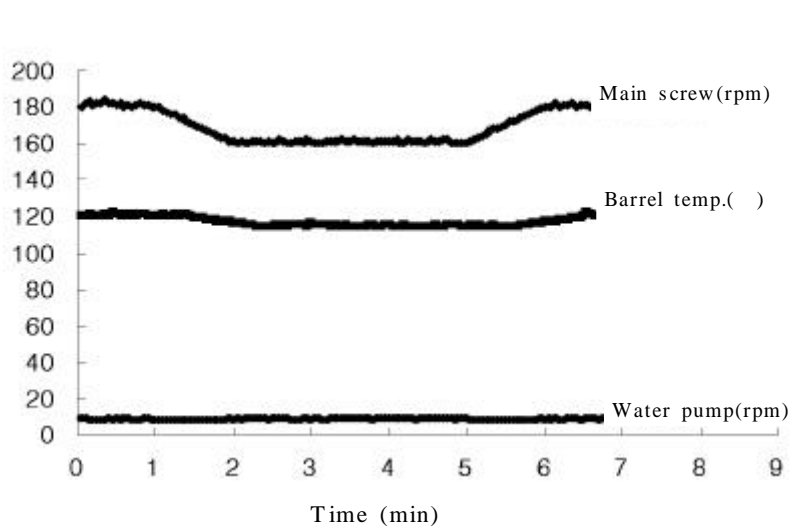


b) Process variables in automatic control of extruder

Fig. 3-31. Control case of automatic steady-operation of extruder with disturbance of excess water content



a) System variables in automatic control of extruder



b) Process variables in automatic control of extruder

Fig. 3-32. Control case of automatic steady-operation of extruder with disturbance of insufficient throughput

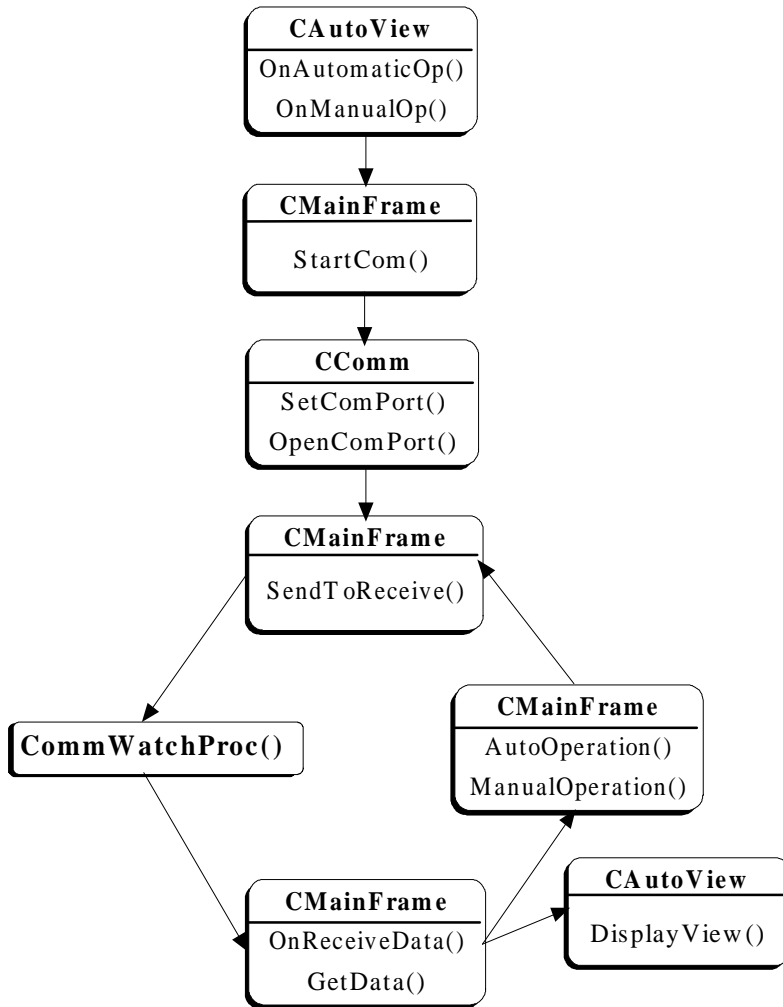


Fig. 3-14. Main loop of extruder automation program

Table 3-8. Fuzzy expert knowledge for steady-operation of extruder

IF	SME	Die pressure	Extrudate temp.	THEN	Heater / cooler	Main screw	Water input
1	H1)	H	H		4)	5)	
2	H	H	S2)				
3	H	H	L3)			-	-
4	H	S	H				
5	H	S	S				
6	H	L	H				-
7	S	H	H				
8	S	H	S		-		
9	S	H	L				-
10	S	S	H		-	-	
11	S	S	S		-	-	-
12	S	S	L		-	-	
13	S	L	H				-
14	S	L	S		-		
15	S	L	L				
16	L	H	L				-
17	L	S	S				
18	L	S	L				
19	L	L	H			-	-
20	L	L	S				
21	L	L	L				

1) H : HIGH

2) S : SAME

3) L : LOW

4) : ON or LEVEL UP

5) : OFF or LEVEL DOWN

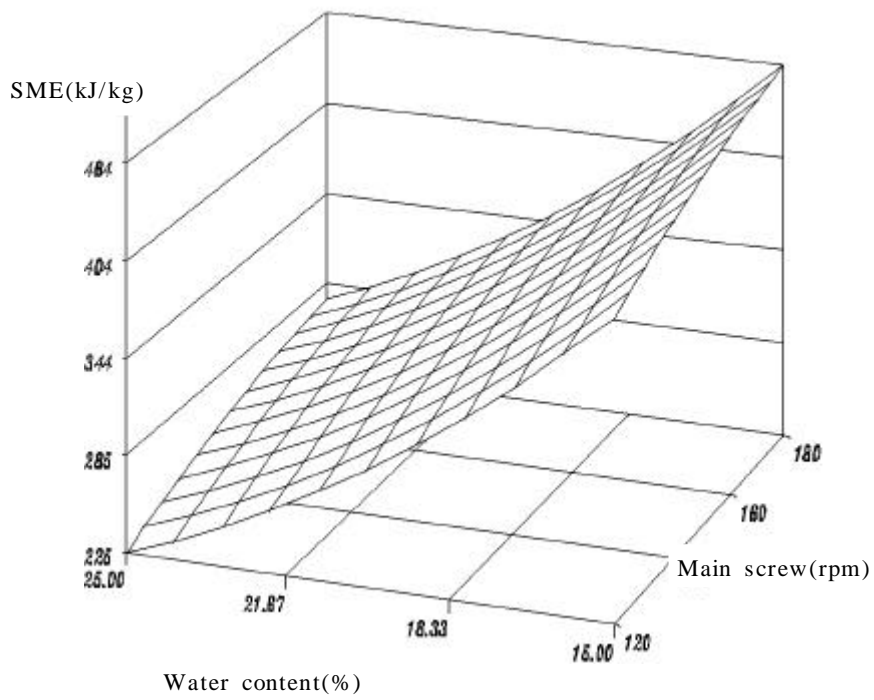


Fig. 3-3. Response surface of SME in terms of water content and screw speed at 1, 2 barrel temperature 60, 80

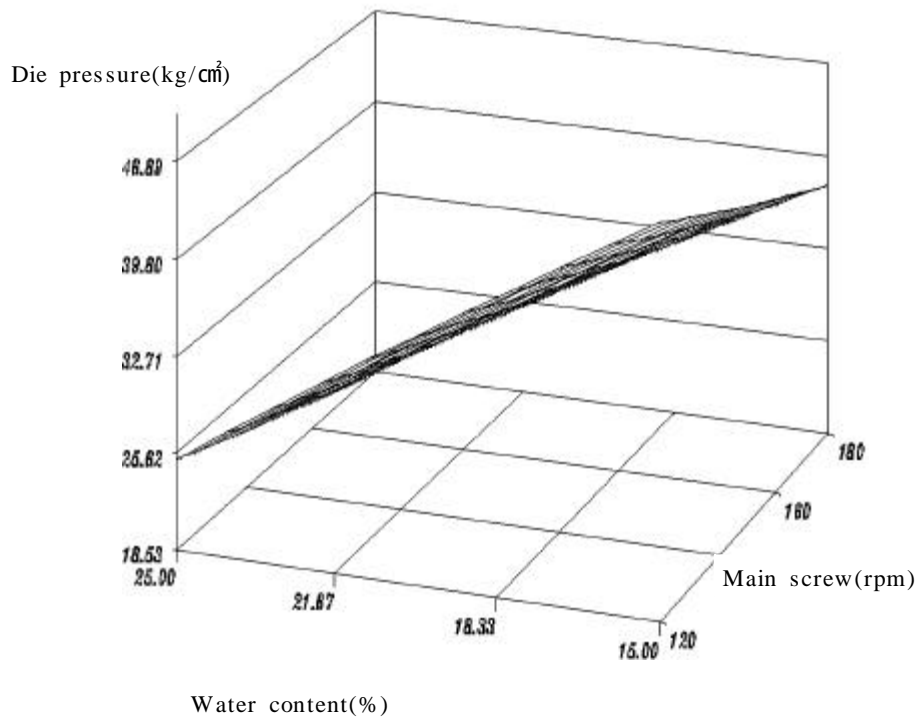


Fig. 3-4. Response surface of die pressure in terms of water content and screw speed at 1, 2 barrel temperature 60, 80

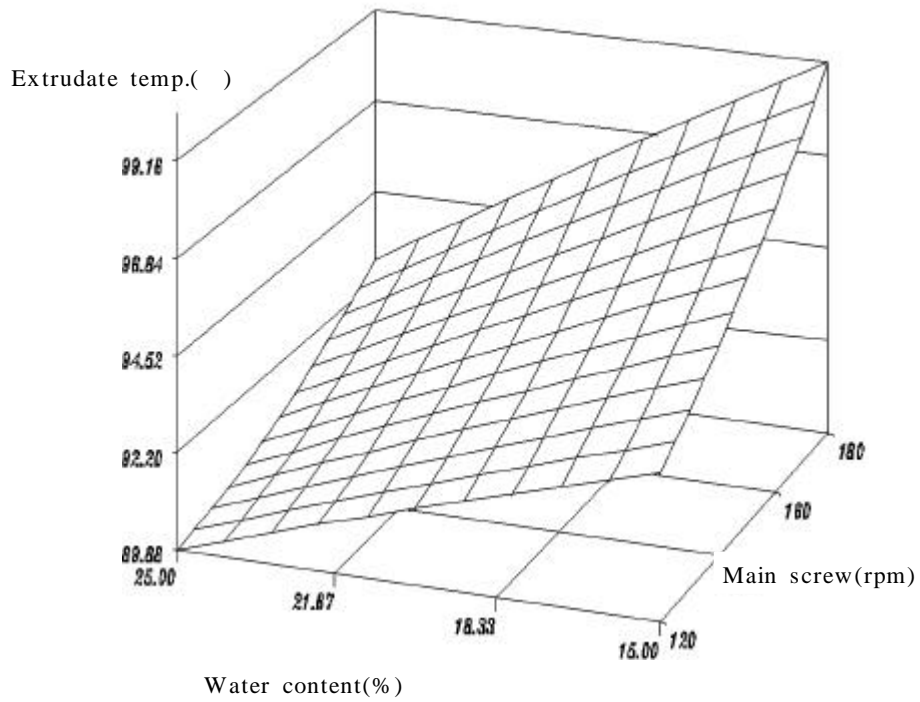


Fig. 3-5. Response surface of extrudates temperature in terms of water content and screw speed at 1, 2 barrel temperature 60, 80

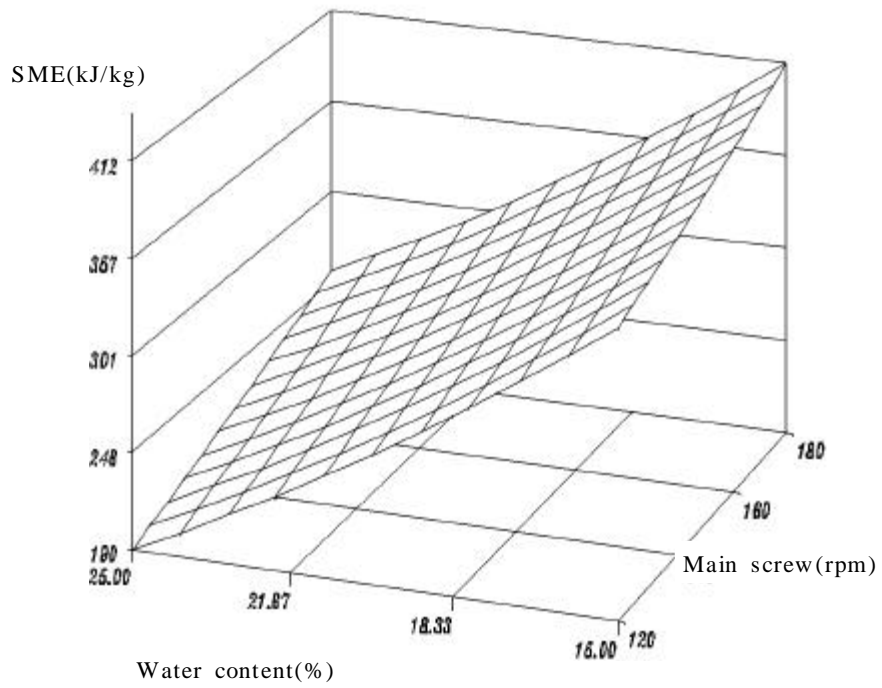


Fig. 3-6. Response surface of SME in terms of water content and screw speed at 1, 2 barrel temperature 100,120

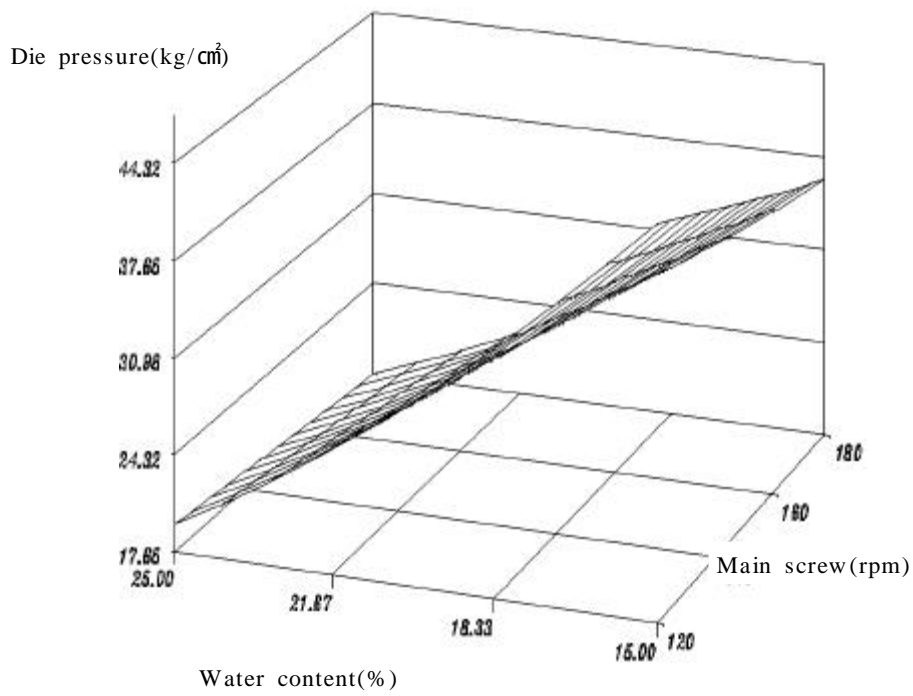


Fig. 3-7. Response surface of die pressure in terms of water content and screw speed at 1, 2 barrel temperature 100, 120

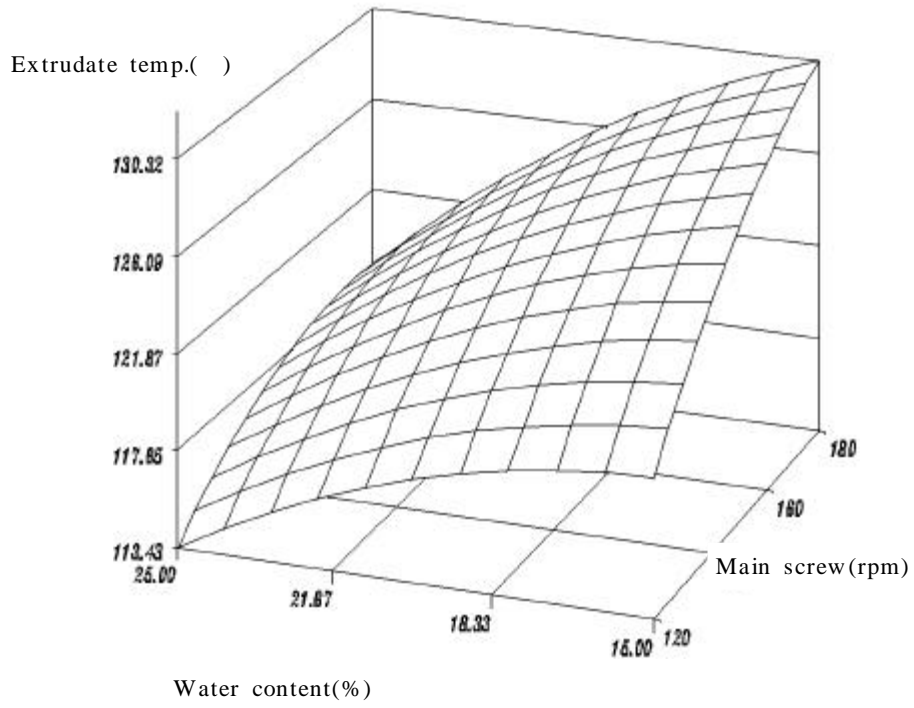


Fig. 3- 8. Response surface of extrudates temperature in terms of water content and screw speed at 1, 2 barrel temperature 100, 120

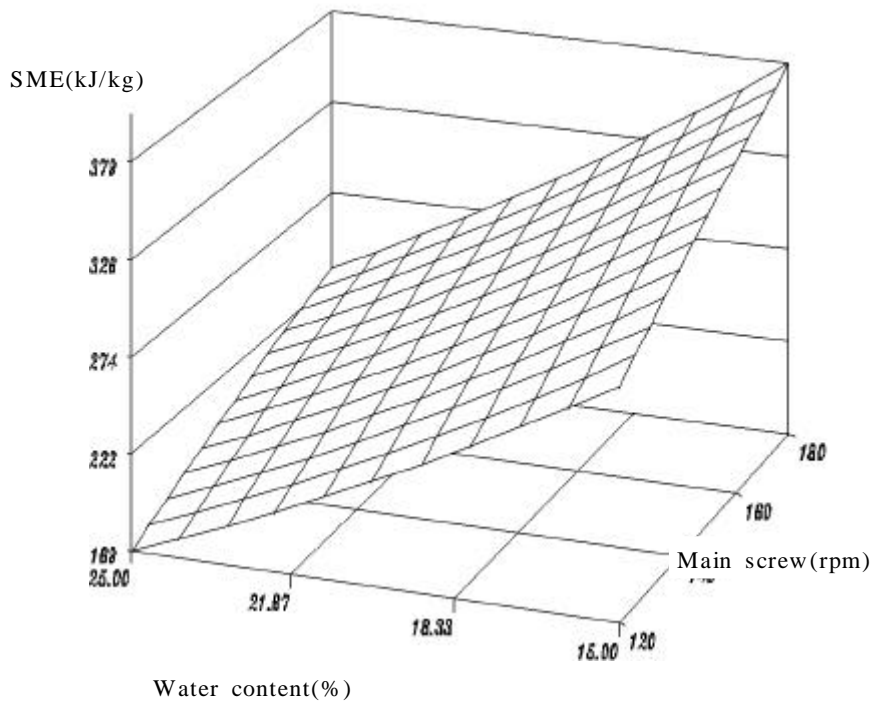


Fig. 3-9. Response surface of SME in terms of water content and screw speed at 1, 2 barrel temperature 140, 160

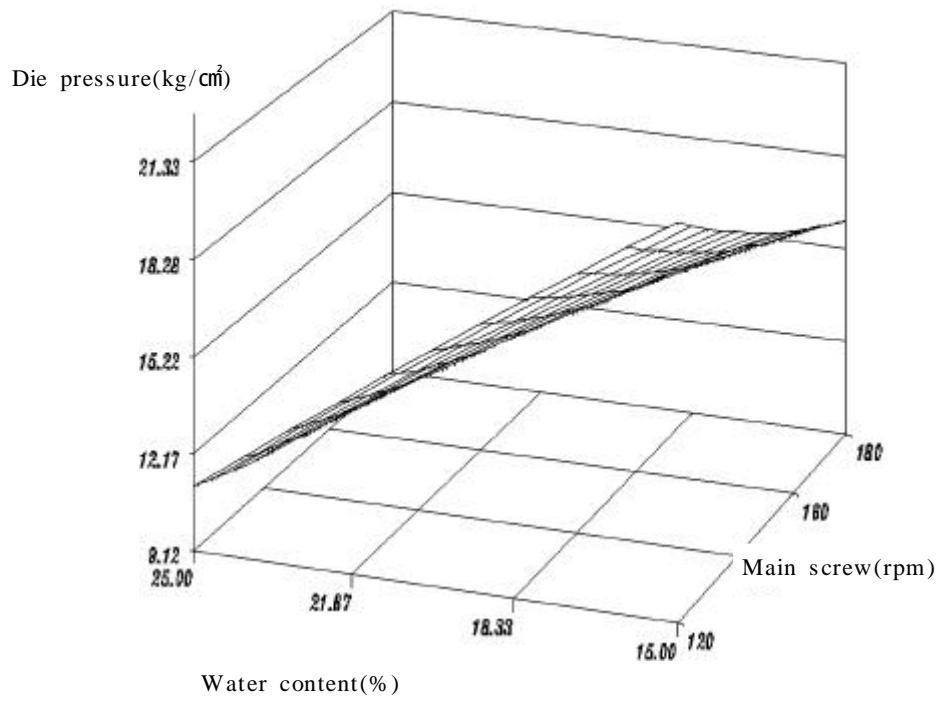


Fig. 3- 10. Response surface of die pressure in terms of water content and screw speed at 1, 2 barrel temperature 140, 160

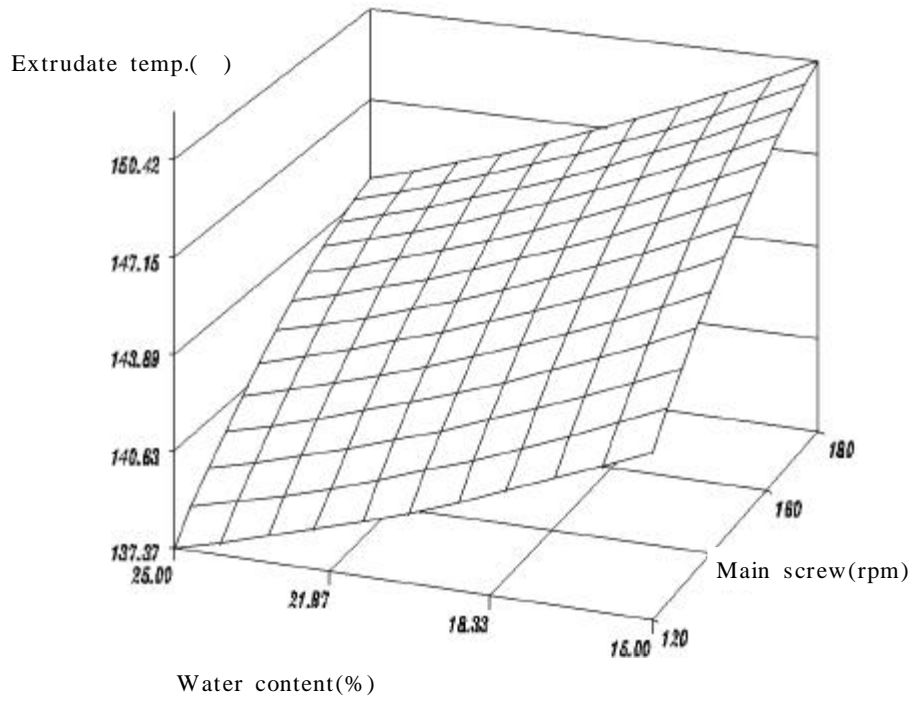


Fig. 3-11. Response surface of extrudates temperature in terms of water content and screw speed at 1, 2 barrel temperature 140, 160

Table 3- 1. Dry expanded petfood formulation

Ingredients	Composition(%)
Corngrits	62.0
SoybeanOil cake	17.6
Wheat bran	5.0
Bone meal	2.4
Beef tallow	2.5
Animal tallow cake	1.5
Rice embryo	5.0
Calcium carbonate	2.0
Cacium phosphate	0.73
Sodium chloride	0.5
Yeast	0.45
Vitamin mix	0.1
Mineral mix	0.1
Anti- oxidant	0.02
Total	100.00

Table 3-3. Extruder operation condition for the preliminary test

Processing variables		
Barrel temp.1) ()	Water content (%)	Main screw (rpm)
60- 80	15	120
		150
		180
	20	120
		150
		180
	25	120
		150
		180
100- 120	15	120
		150
		180
	20	120
		150
		180
	25	120
		150
		180
140- 160	15	120
		150
		180
	20	120
		150
		180
	25	120
		150
		180

1) Barrel has two sets of heaters. The first heater has lower temperature than the second one.

Table 3-4. Relationship between process variables, system variables, and physical properties of extrudate in pet food extrusion

Processing variables			System variables			Physical properties		
Barrel temp. ()	Water content (%)	Main screw (rpm)	SME ¹⁾ (kJ/kg)	Die pressure (kg/cm ²)	Extrudate temp. ()	E.R. ²⁾	B.D. ³⁾ (g/)	W.A. ⁴⁾
60- 80	15	120	414.01	46.90	93.35	1.225	530.51	68.37
		150	434.91	42.40	99.90	1.252	431.47	78.29
		180	464.49	35.65	106.70	1.304	407.26	91.40
	20	120	287.56	37.10	91.60	1.088	670.62	43.26
		150	334.49	27.55	92.80	1.208	579.30	59.36
		180	351.20	19.95	95.25	1.228	522.10	73.76
	25	120	227.36	20.85	89.10	1.042	720.30	29.91
		150	255.86	17.70	92.55	1.062	695.48	35.51
		180	271.47	15.95	95.15	1.102	651.33	51.56
100- 120	15	120	357.00	44.70	118.65	1.274	409.83	85.31
		150	377.63	40.05	129.80	1.321	391.34	91.53
		180	412.01	32.60	140.40	1.323	381.21	92.40
	20	120	258.66	28.70	114.40	1.166	595.58	58.36
		150	294.03	21.80	119.60	1.223	541.14	66.20
		180	326.14	18.70	126.70	1.238	518.14	75.42
	25	120	191.96	16.40	93.25	1.053	706.02	34.75
		150	219.70	14.80	116.15	1.062	689.24	42.99
		180	250.68	12.85	126.00	1.109	633.45	53.19
140- 160	15	120	294.10	35.85	146.15	1.342	370.59	95.12
		150	340.57	29.35	147.60	1.342	370.40	98.85
		180	375.62	25.75	150.75	1.351	348.48	99.82
	20	120	220.96	25.75	141.50	1.219	557.10	65.15
		150	262.74	18.45	144.35	1.243	494.23	77.62
		180	302.26	17.30	144.80	1.269	418.90	82.30
	25	120	171.99	11.15	124.20	1.100	653.50	45.19
		150	199.97	9.95	137.10	1.125	609.27	55.01
		180	228.83	8.90	142.45	1.211	651.57	60.46

1) Specific mechanical energy.

2) Expansion ratio

3) Bulk density

4) Water absorption

Table 3-5. Correlation coefficient between process variables,
system variables and physical properties of
the extrudates

	Barrel temp.	Water content	Main screw speed	SME	Extrudate temp.	Die pressure
Expansion ratio	0.3251	-0.8734	0.2920	0.8113	0.7081	0.6242
Bulk density	-0.3283	0.8799	-0.2979	-0.8303	-0.7045	-0.6442
Water absorption	0.3265	-0.8654	0.3415	0.8194	0.7238	0.6069

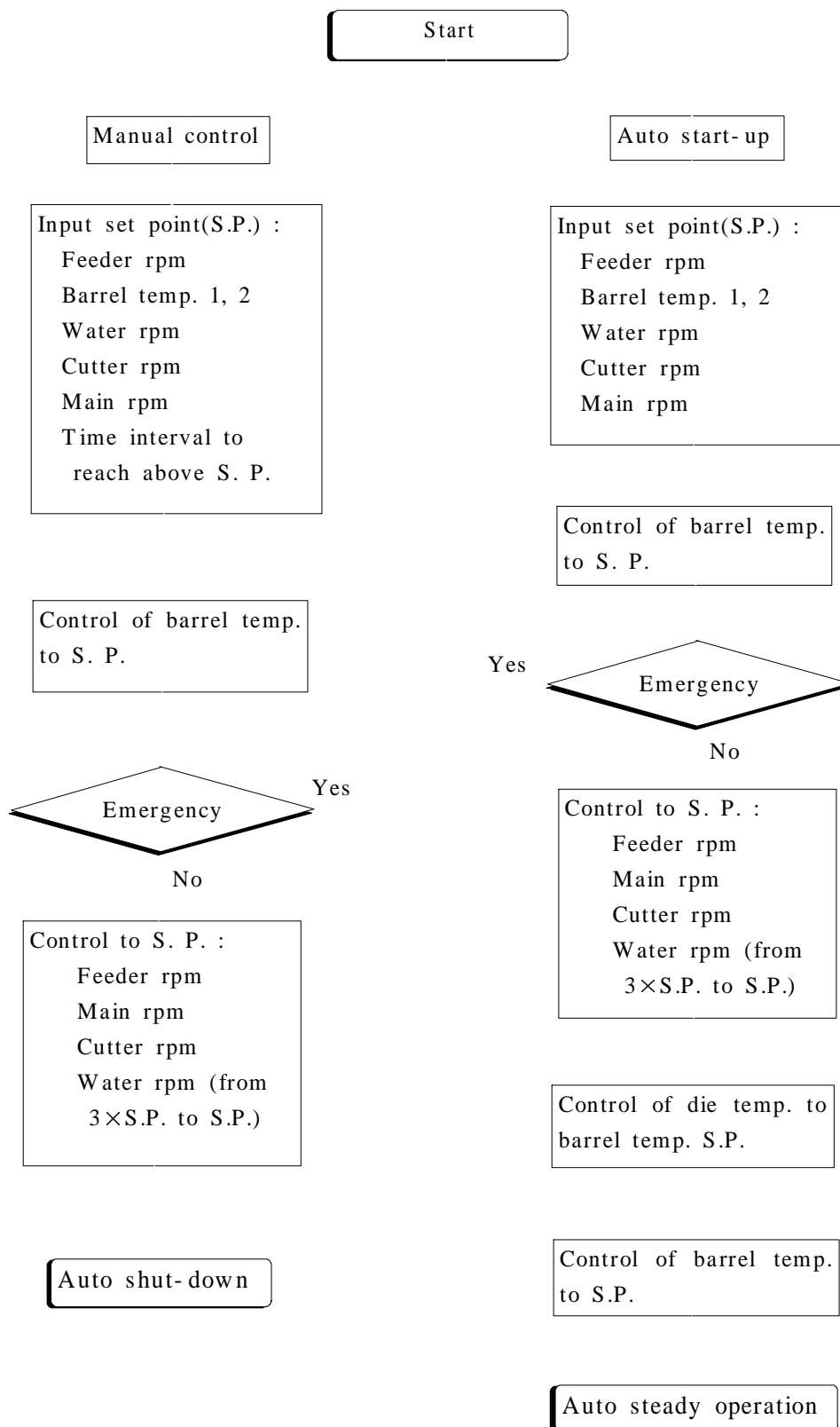
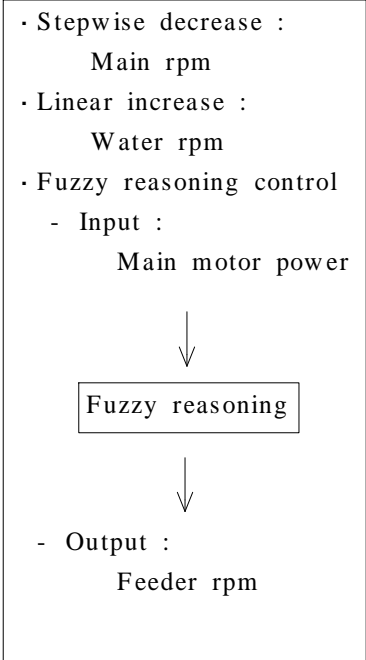
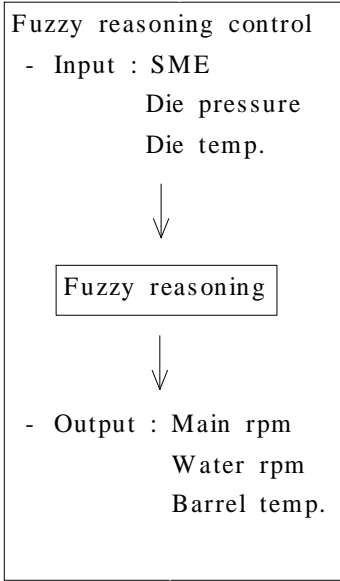
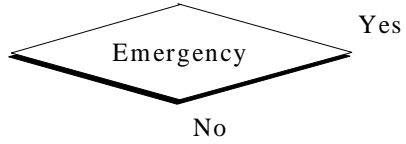


Fig. 1. Control flow chart of manual operation, automatic start-up, automatic steady-operation and automatic shut-down of animal feed extruder

Auto steady operation

Auto shut-down

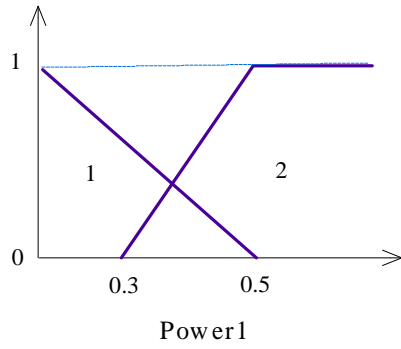


End

Auto shut-down

(Continued)

Membership
function



Membership
function

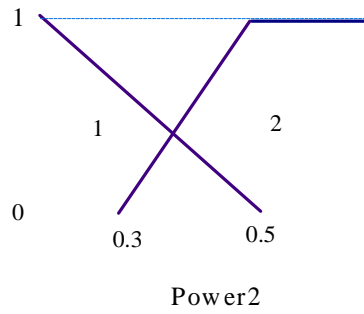


Fig. 3- 28. Fuzzy value of gradients 1, 2 of main motor power.
(Power1=Power deference between 3sec,
Power2=Power deference between 6sec)

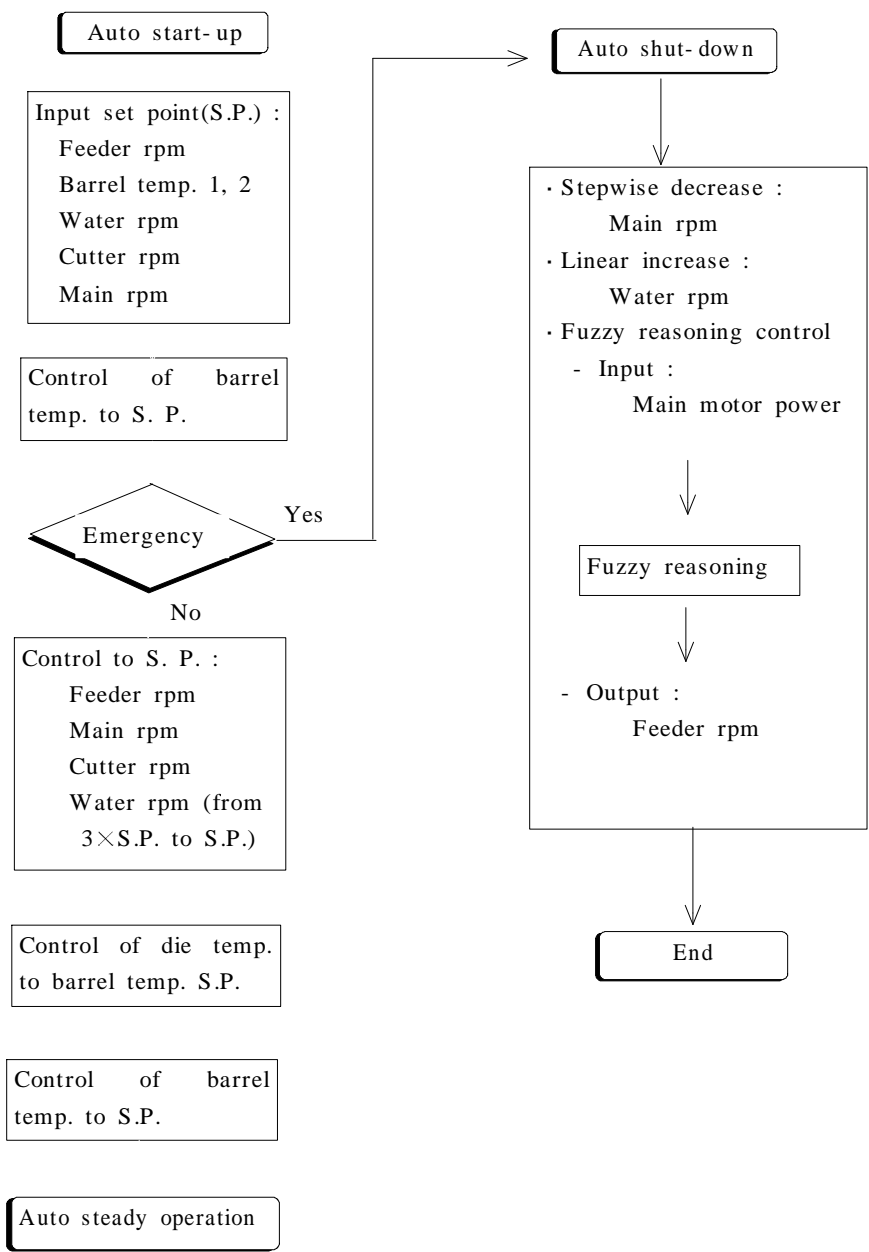


Fig. 3-22. Flow chart of computer program for automatic control of start-up and shut-down.

Table 3-9. Fuzzy expert knowledge of shut-down of extruder

If	Power1	Power2	Then	Reduce feeder rpm
	1	1		5
	1	2		by pass
	2	1		5
	2	2		0

- 1) Power1 is Power deference between 3sec interval.
- 2) Power2 is Power deference between 6sec interval.