

Automatic Anti-fan out control system

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In support with:

1. CTP
2. Maintenance

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PROBLEM: Manual control of anti-fan out system

SOLUTION: Automation of anti-fan out system

PURPOSE: To initiate waste reduction and quality improvisation.

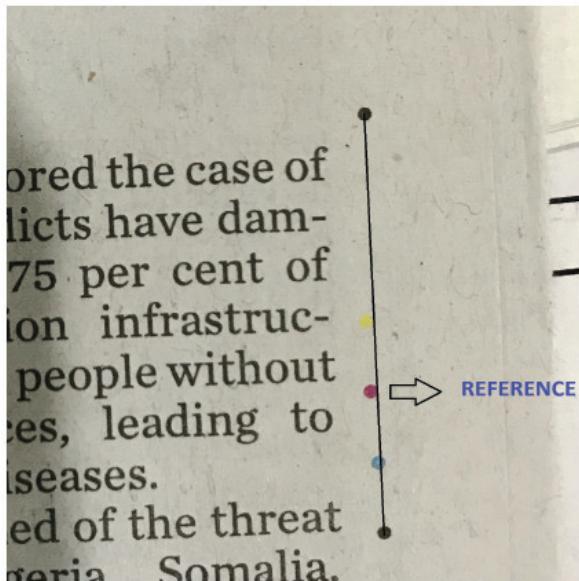
IDEA: To implement a closed loop control system with an image processing sensor and automatically adjusting the air supply to the paper and thereby correcting the registration.

CAUSES OF FAN OUT PROBLEM:

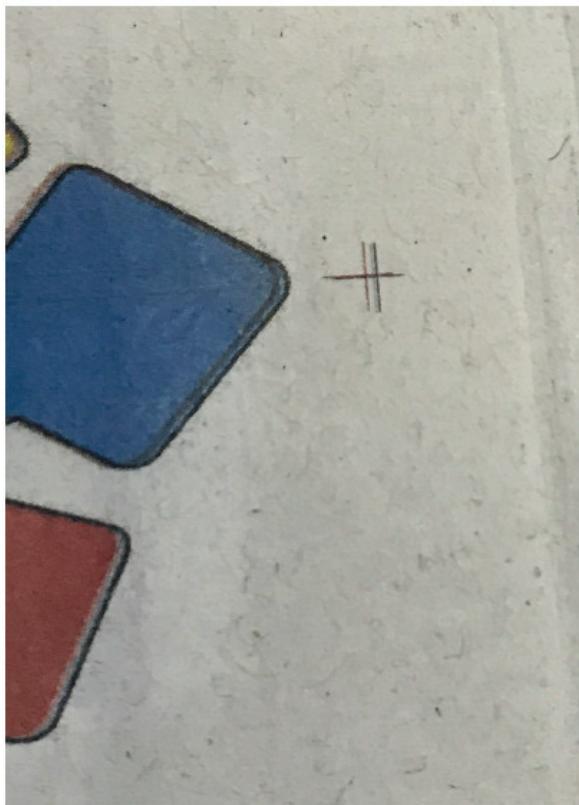
- The undesirable expansion of a sheet of paper on the press, caused either by moisture absorption or by mechanical stretching of the paper.
- Fanout happens because as a printed image passes through successive print units, it picks up moisture. Between each print unit tension is being controlled across and in the direction of the web. This stretching that takes place literally increases the size of the web marginally. Once the first printed image reaches the last printed unit, there will already be a noticeable difference of register on the edges.
- Fan-out produced mechanically commonly occurs on the impression cylinder, as the pressure exerted in the nip of the impression and blanket cylinders irons the sheet out, causing it to expand at its tail end just prior to being printed. After leaving the impression nip, the sheet returns to nearly its original dimensions, but the image is narrowed at its tail end.
- When the sheet is then passed through successive printing units, the sheet will fan out again, but the successive images will print with narrower tails than the preceding ones, resulting in poor registration of images.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION OF FAN OUT PROBLEM:

IMAGES:



Here, Magenta dot is the reference. The Black dots have shifted towards the edge, Causing registration problem as shown below.

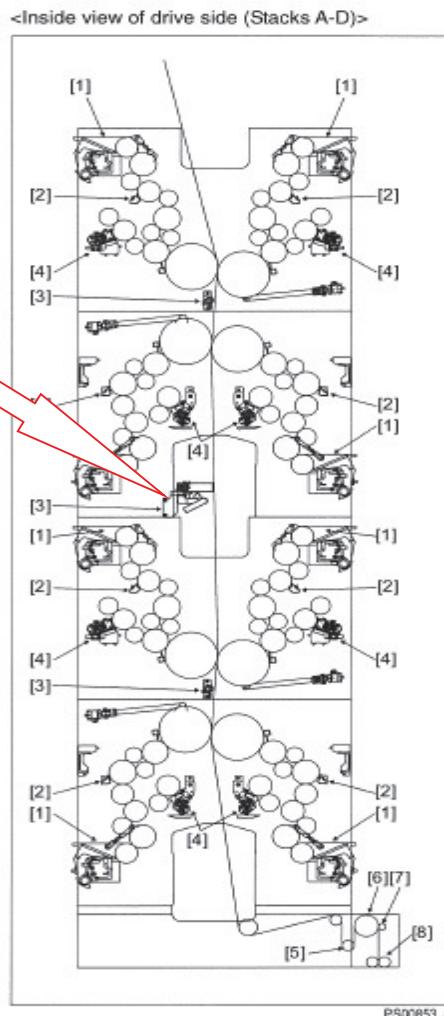


METHODS USED FOR CONTROLLING FANOUT PROBLEM IN INDUSTRIES:

- **Relative print size** is the industry term to describe the difference of one printed image to another. In our example above, the relative print size difference is the largest between the black and yellow since the black expanded the most. Fan out problem is one of the reasons for Relative print size. So if the relative print size difference is larger, Mismatch in registration mark is also larger.
- Controlling fanout starts with having good register marks on all extremities of the printed copy as well as the middle like the ones pictured. There are 2 main ways of controlling fanout.
 1. Many web presses have wheels mounted between each printing unit. These wheels will ride on the web and literally stretch it apart in different places as it enters the printing unit. The drawback is that it can cause setoff since physical contact is required with the web. Careful placement can avoid this.
 2. A more popular alternative as of late are **air bustles**. These are simply a controlled blast of air pushing the web up in strategic places. Our press has the latter control for Anti-fan out.

Air gun present in between stacks.

No.	Name
[1]	Ink feed unit (fountain)
[2]	Ink doctor
[3]	Air gun
[4]	Dampening blade
[5]	Infeed tension controller
[6]	Infeed roller
[7]	Trolley roller (spiral roller)
[8]	Web severer device
[9]	Ink clutch
[10]	Drive unit
[11]	Register adjustment device (drive side)
[12]	Register adjustment device (operation side)
[13]	Ink fountain roller drive unit
[14]	Vibrated drive unit
[15]	Impression OFF device



AUTOMATION OF ANTI FANOUT SYSTEM IN OUR PRESS:

ANTI FANOUT SYSTEM IN OUR PRESS:

The Existing Anti Fanout control system in our press can be operated manually by the operators. Our project main objective is to automate the existing system in our press. Below, we are going to discuss the suggested methods and ideas for implementation of the project.

PROJECT PREREQUISITES:

1. SENSOR REQUIREMENT:

The Project requires an Image Processing sensor (Suitably a camera) that satisfies the following criteria as mentioned below,

- To capture the Magenta, Black and cyan color registration dots of diameter 0.9mm.
- To identify the deviation of Black and cyan dots from the reference Magenta Color, in both direction and giving an output.
- It should be able to capture copies at high speed of 80000 Copies/Hr.
- It should have high accuracy and high repeatability.
- It should have provision for Encoder inputs (A, B & Z pulse) in order to operate at different speeds.

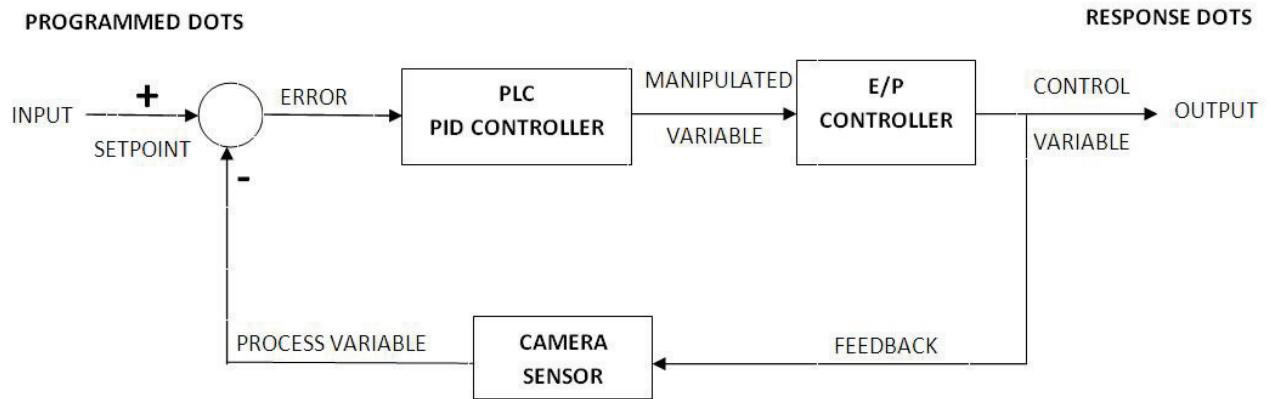
2. CAMERA POSITION DETECTION:

- As we need to capture and control registration marks at four different positions such as Near, Near center, Far center and Far depending on the reel width, the project requires position detection sensor to identify the camera position precisely.
- Limit switch or Proximity sensor can be used for this purpose.

3. CONTROL SYSTEM REQUIREMENT:

- Based on the output given by sensor, Programmable Logic controller should be programmed in such a way that it will increase or decrease the air blown to the paper.
- Already E/P convertor is present which will convert the electric signals to pneumatic signals (0 to 0.5MPa).

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE CONTROL LOOP:



CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGNING SEQUENCES

1. Requirements from Printing Engineers

Screen View:

N	NC	FC	F
VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE
LMT	LMT	LMT	LMT

AUTO/MAN

AUTO/ MAN

AUTO/ MAN

AUTO/MAN

AT1	AT2	AT5
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Description:

- **AUTO/MAN** – The operator can choose Auto or Manual mode when it needed.
- **VALUE** - E/P air pressure
- **RANGE**- 0 Mpa to 0.2 Mpa.
- **LMT** – The limit option will blink when the air pressure needed is more than 0.12 Mpa.

CASE (1): At Starting

N	NC	FC	F
0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
LMT	LMT	LMT	LMT

- For the full width reel, all the four values equals to **0.04 Mpa** in Auto mode. Once the printing started the operators will choose the mode of operation for separate air gun

- The camera will capture and process **every seventh** copy at starting. These values are variable as it depends upon the number of copies between Air gun and camera position. If the camera position has to be adjusted likely, these values are subjected to change.
- For each second it will increase or decrease the value by **0.01 Mpa \approx 100 microns**
- For **Auto mode** the allowable range is 0 Mpa to 0.12 Mpa
- At speed of **30000IPH during start-up, the 600 microns = 0.6 mm** registration variation can be adjusted within 6 seconds (i.e) **48 copies**.
- Anti-fan out control should take corrective actions within 50 copies after ink adjust. So at 30000 IPH and processing 4 samples, controller should have high response so that corrective action should be finished within 50 copies.

CASE (2) : Range.

N	NC	FC	F
0.0	0.04	0.07	0.12
LMT	LMT	LMT	LMT

- When the air pressure is above 0.12 and below 0 Mpa, the **LMT option will Blink**. So the operator can change the mode from Auto to manual and set the required value.

CASE (3) : At Pasting.

- While pasting the maximum variation will be **200-300 microns**, this can be adjusted within 2 seconds (i.e) 32 copies.
- Pasting occurs usually at the speed of **60000 IPH = 16 copies / second**.
- The Camera should go to Blind mode once the pasting cycle is completed i.e after cutter/knife action is done.
- After 40 copies from the knife action, the camera should continue the inspection process as usual.

CASE (4) : Different width Reels

N	NC	FC	F
VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE
LMT	LMT	LMT	LMT

- When we print with 3/4 or Half width reels, the respected positions only available for the operations others will be in disabled
- The above one is 3/4 width reel aligned by Drive side.
- The unused portion will be in off/disable condition based on reel position and reel length.
- The unused position will be determined based on the camera feedback signal. For example, when 3/4 width reel aligned by DS is loaded, Camera at OS will be in NC and camera at DS will be in F, hence the unused position near will be disabled/in off condition.

CASE (5) : Plate Fixing Error & Right Left Variation.

- In this case the camera will adjust up to some range, if that is not satisfied the operator can go with manual mode.

Query raised by Electronics Engineers:

1. Query about Camera positioning

- It is mentioned as Auto/Manual option is to be provided for all four positions. For instance, in Full width configuration, two cameras will be in Near and Far position at the end points. In this case the Auto function will work only for Near and Far positions. In this case, Near centre and Far centre could be operated only manually.
- For **any reel width** configuration, Auto mode is possible for only two extreme positions out of four positions. The rest two positions have to be adjusted manually only. So whether 2 out of 4 is sufficient for Anti-fan out control system?

Illustration of the above query

Instance one: Full width configuration

Camera 1		Camera 2	
N	NC	FC	F
VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE
LMT	LMT	LMT	LMT
AUTO/MAN	MAN	MAN	AUTO/MAN
AT1	AT2	AT5	

Instance two: 3/4th reel at DS position

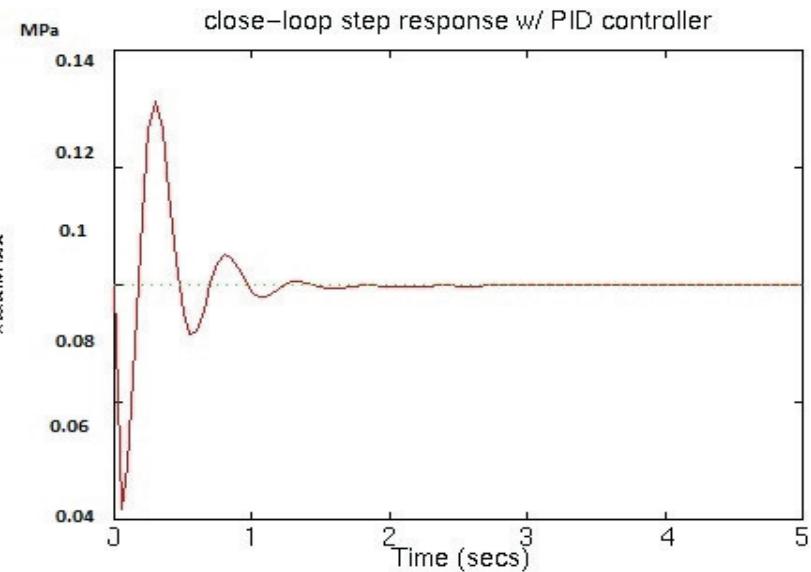
CAMERA 1		CAMERA 2	
N	NC	FC	F
VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE
LMT	LMT	LMT	LMT
MAN	AUTO/ MAN	MAN	AUTO/MAN
AT1	AT2	AT5	

- So, camera positions will be sensed with the help of sensors and its corresponding positions only will be in Auto mode.

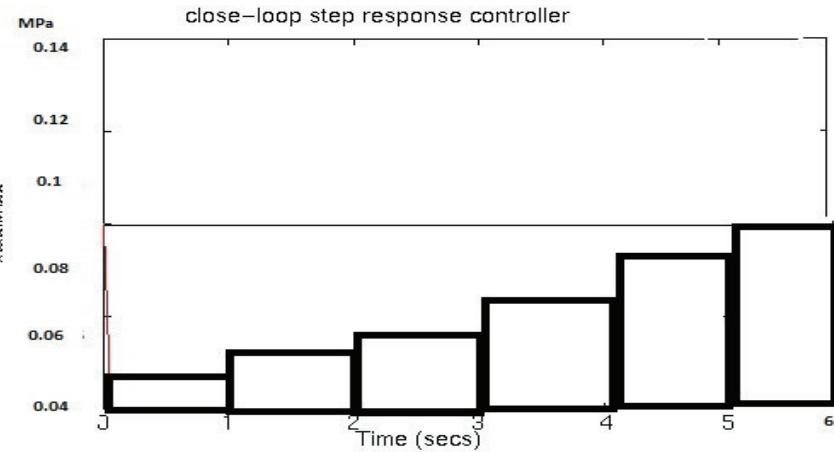
2. Query about Controller Selection:

a. PID Control:

- As requested, the corrective controller actions should be in steps of 0.01MPa. Our idea was to design a PID controller, which takes corrective action in ramp instead of step.
- It means, the controller will take huge corrective action at the starting as the error will be very high. It slows down and settles at a point where the error will be null or minimum.
- The reason for suggesting PID controller is that, its corrective action will be very quick and efficient. Instead, if we use step control action, initially, there will be a lag to reduce error. This can be explained by below graph.



b. Step Control



- On comparing the above two controller response, it can be clearly seen that PID achieves the steady state for example 0.09 Mpa in this case within 2 or 3 seconds.
- Instead, if we are about to go for step controller, the steady state is achieved only at 6 seconds in this case. And also, In PID, the output of controller can be varied in terms of 0.001 Mpa thereby having high resolution.
- For example, if the necessary air is 0.095 Mpa, the step controller will vary continuously between 0.08Mpa and 0.09Mpa, whereas PID controller will vary between 0.090Mpa to 0.099Mpa, having accurate control.
- Anti-fan out can be done by either step or PID controller. Our suggestion is to go for PID controller. **So between PID and Step Controller action, which controller action will be appropriate for Anti fan out process?**
- **Reply from Printing team for the above query**
 - As for this project, inspection have to be taken at every seventh copy at start up, E/P controller response time have to be calculated. The response time of E/P controller is that the time for electrical signals to convert into pneumatic signal. This response time is a variable quantity as it depends on the Gain of the controller. The gain of controller is a variable from 1 to F hex values, while default value is at 9. These can be increased to F for faster response but at the same time controller stability gets affected at high values. So, nominal values have to be chosen so that response time and stability should not be compromised.
 - If required, Camera position inputs can be programmed instead of sensors provided that operator doesn't make mistake. Sensors are recommended to know the feedback of camera position.
 - For innovative productions for example flap/pop up, Anti-fan out control will be in manual mode as only four positions are available.
 - 8400 high speed camera Vs 8200 low speed camera to be analyzed based on corrective action. So their performances also have to be analyzed for choosing PID or Step controller.
 - And, also when going for PID controller, the shoot value (air output) to be tested in production. If shoot value is high, PID should be tuned so that shoot will be low as there is a possibility of web break. If not, step controller action will be taken and its response should be checked in production.

SENSOR STUDY AND SELECTION:

1.SICK RS10 Sensor

- It is a color detection sensor which will sense the presence of dots. But our application has moving dots so it is difficult for the sensor to capture as it is mounted permanently. So we have to go for Image Processing techniques.

2.SICK PIM60 Inspector 2D Vision

- It is a monochrome camera. It is able to capture black dots 100% whereas the repeatability of capturing magenta and cyan dots is very less.
- Size of the dots is not a problem as it failed to capture big cyan and magenta dots. It is because of the screening problem and hence we need to go for Color vision camera.

3.COGNEX

- Here varieties of color cameras are available which satisfies our required criteria. It can detect dots less than 0.9dia at high speed. But the problem with low end camera is its ability to provide only digital outputs which is a concern for us.
- We need analogue output to identify the deviated dots i.e. either left or right side with respect to reference. Speed plays a factor in this application, so we need to go for high speed camera.
- Insight 8000 series matches our fit. In this demo was tested with 7400 series and we concluded that 8200 series also have the same performance as that of 7400 at a compensated speed.

4. OMRON

- This application was done with the help of a external camera and a standalone controller. All dots were captured at table level.
- But the cost involved in going for controller is bit high. Also, Keyence and Baumer couldn't able to give solution for this application.

PLC LOGIC DESIGN:

1. DRIVER SIDE:

- Normally paper expands in A stack (Black), so black mark moves towards the outer edge away from the correct position.
- Therefore, to bring back the black mark we must supply sufficient air. If the air supply has gone more than necessary, the black dot moves away from the correct position in other way.
- So, air supply must be decreased. Camera can be positioned on any one of the paper sides (i.e. AL or AR).

2. OPERATOR SIDE:

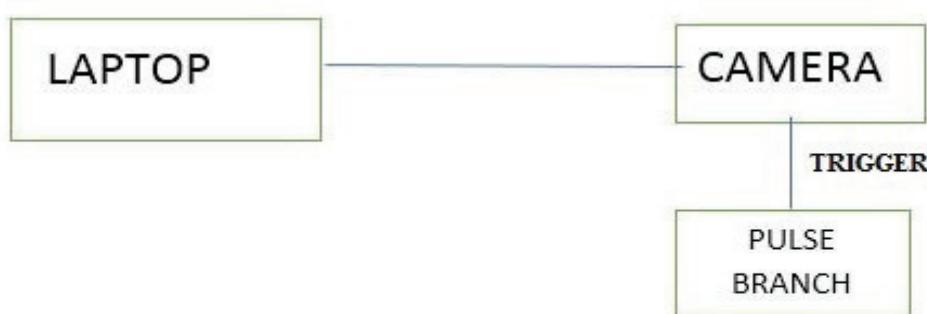
- Normally paper expands in A stack (Black), so black mark moves towards outer edge away from the correct position.
- Therefore, to bring back the black mark we must supply sufficient air. If the air supply has gone more than necessary, the black dot moves away from the correct position in other way.
- So, air supply must be decreased. Any of the paper sides (AL or AR) can be chosen to inspect.
- **After studying and testing various sensors in the market, we have narrowed it to Cognex vision system because of its high repeatability, high accuracy and its compatibility with our speed requirements**

DEMO STUDY WITH THE SELECTED SENSOR FROM COGNEX:

1ST DEMO - COGNEX IN VISION 7400 Series:

- For Anti Fan-out project, the 7400 series Cognex demo camera was fixed and tested on 22/11/2017 in AT5 L position.

Demo Setup:

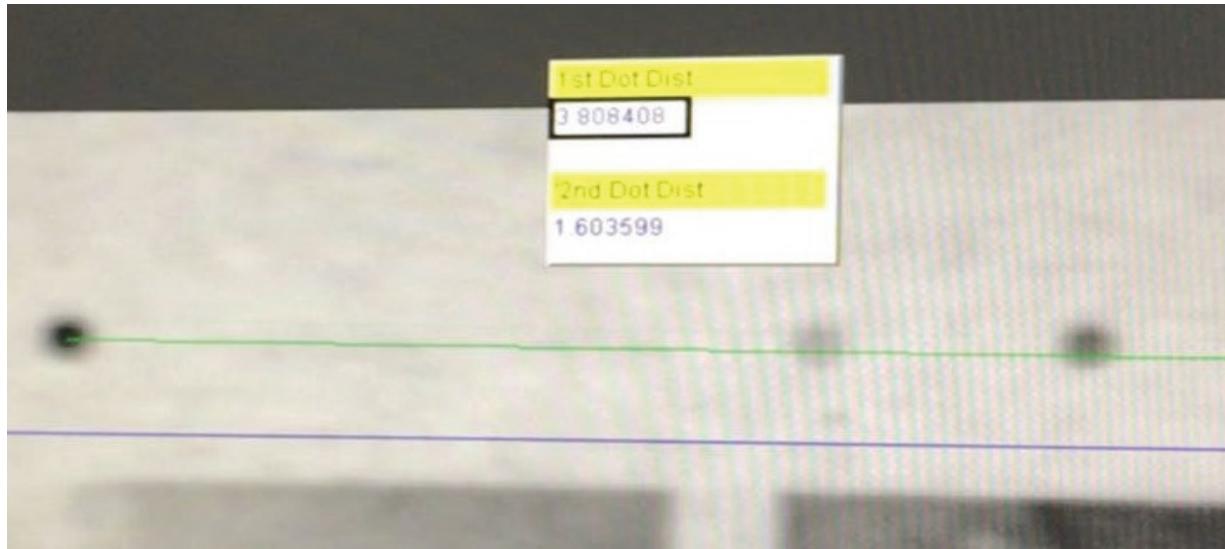


- Initially the camera was mounted first near the OS Near position and trigger pulse was given from pulse branching equipment. The trigger pulse was set from channel 8 of the pulse branching equipment with Z pulse on at 3200 and Z pulse off at 3220.
- The camera started capturing images based on the trigger input but with an offset error of 350mm. So, Z pulse was calculated based on the offset and modified with Z on at 900 and Z off at 920. The camera was moved to Near Center but still the problem persisted.
- Therefore, the camera was mechanically moved to the dot position in the paper and now the dots capturing was perfect.

OBSERVATION

- The following tests were done to capture the deviated values.
1. Initially the machine ran at 30000IPH and the camera was tested for identifying the deviated dot values. The camera was taught to capture the registration pattern i.e. the Magenta and Cyan dots with respect to black dots. The deviated values of the dots were monitored using the PC. It was found to be Ok.
 2. Then the speed was increased to 60000IPH and the camera was tested for the registration pattern. The camera captured the deviated dots with accuracy.
 3. After that machine speed was increased to 65000IPH and checked for the above pattern again. The sensor captured the dots with same accuracy.

Reference picture:



4. The Magenta and Cyan dots were moved purposely by varying registration motor in either directions and checked with camera. The monitored values were found to vary in the PC.
5. The values were monitored in the PC in the Pixel range. (1 pixel = 63 microns). The normal deviated output values were in pixels in the range between -1.70 to 2.50.
6. The Yellow dot and Cyan dot color density in the gray scale value was monitored. Yellow dot gray value was found to be 163 and cyan dot gray value was found to be 131. (Gray scale value 0-black and 255-White)

INFERENCE

1. During 1st demo, trigger pulses were directly given to camera from pulse branch. In order to capture the dots, camera was physically moved from its ideal position.
2. In ideal condition the camera will be fixed and these pulses have to be varied by operator for capturing. So we are in need of receiving these total 3600 pulses and triggering a specific pulse as per our need.
3. For this purpose, we need to go for QD62 pulse counter module.
4. This 7400 camera captured alternate copies at a speed of 65000IPH i.e 9 alternate copies per second. This performance is similar to 8400.
5. For 8200 series, the following theoretical calculations have been arrived based on this demo,

Specifications	8400	8200
Capture speed	200fps = 5ms	60fps = 16ms
Processing speed	25 ms	25 ms
Total time for single copy Inspection (Capture + Processing)	30 ms	41 ms
Maximum copies based on single inspection time	33 copies	24 copies
1 Copy speed @80000IPH	45ms	45ms
6 Copy speed @80000IPH	360 ms	360ms

6. Based on the above theoretical calculation, our actual inspection is at every 6 copies because of the distance between camera and fan out bar.
7. Minimum time required for an inspection is **41 ms** for 8200, whereas our actual minimum time required for an inspection at every 6 copies under 80000IPH is **360ms**. So, this camera suits our application much sufficiently.
8. The laptop was connected to the camera directly. In our system, for monitoring and control, we need to go for a personal computer and a PLC in interface through a Hub.
9. Personal computer is for monitoring and operational purposes whereas PLC is for controlling the Anti-fan out control system.

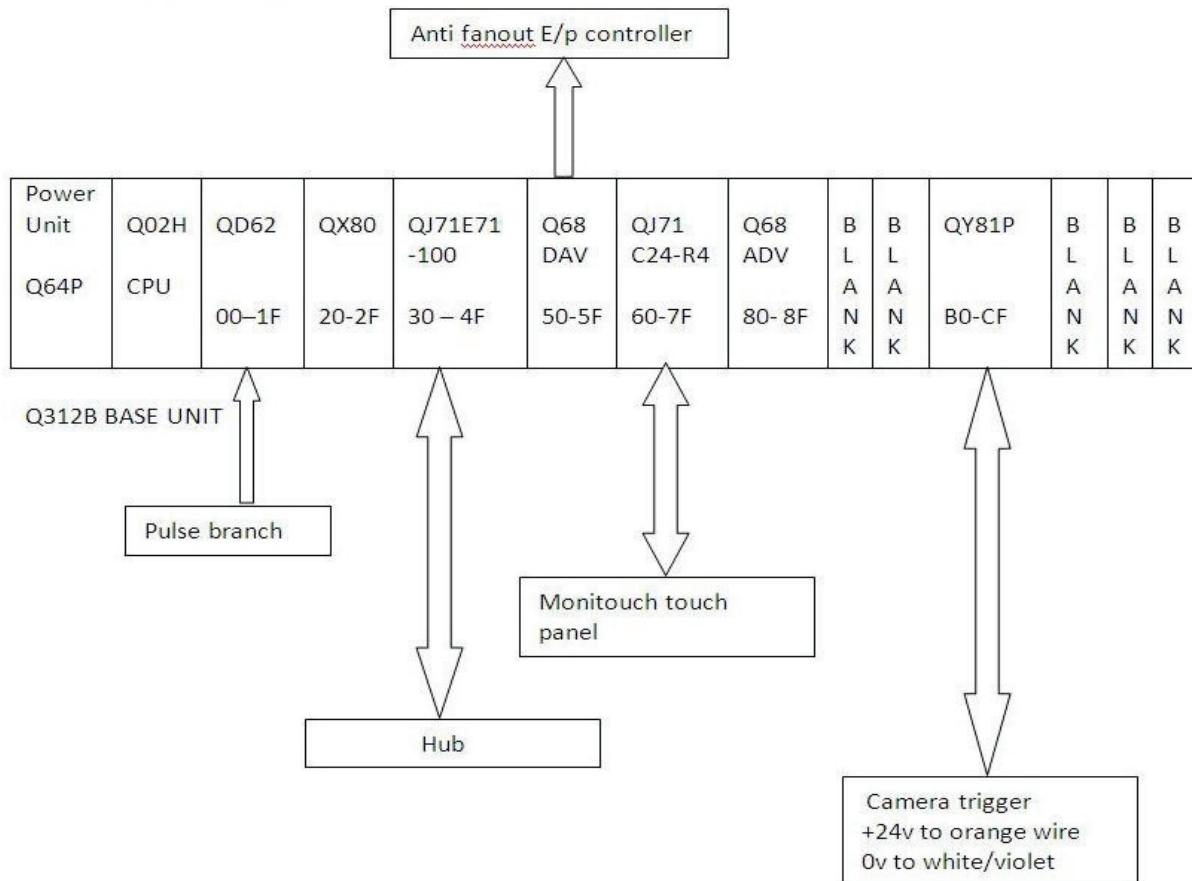
Hardware and Software Description of Control system

A. Components required

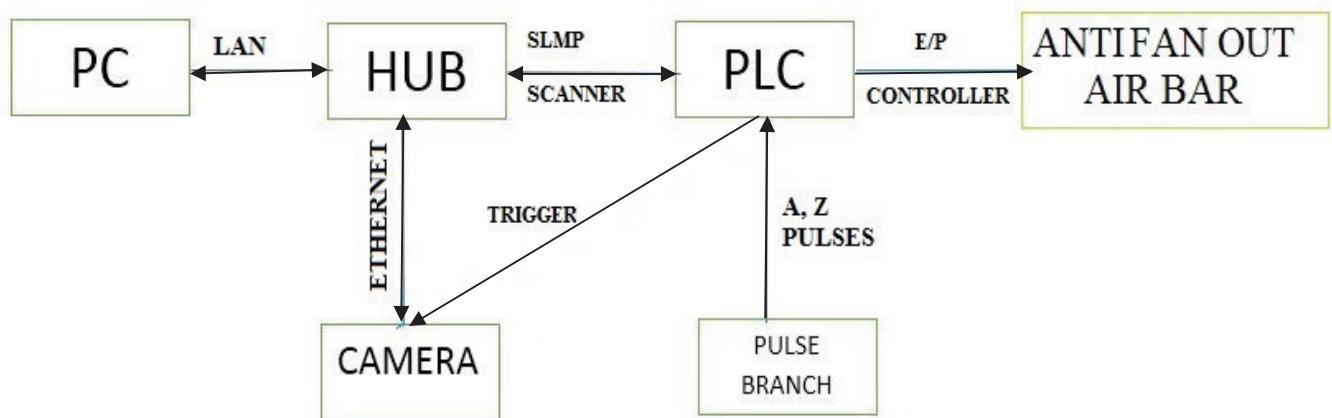
1. Cognex 8200 camera
2. Sensor selection – proximity sensor
3. PC with network card for image display
4. Network switch
5. Cognex Insight Vision software
6. CPU Q02H
7. Ethernet module QJ71E71-100
8. QD62 speed counter module
9. Serial communication module QJ71C24-R4
10. Input/output module QX80/QY81P
11. DAV module Q68DAVN

B. System Interface Diagram

A. PLC module side



C. Block diagram



D. Use of PLC words and devices

PURPOSE	DEVICE NAME	DESCRIPTION
USER DEFINED DEVICES	D1000	NEAR AIR VALUE
	D1001	NEAR CENTER AIR VALUE
	D1002	FAR CENTER AIR VALUE
	D1003	FAR AIR VALUE
	D1998	CAMERA COUNT
	D1999	CYAN DISTANCE
	D2000	PV DISPLAY
	D2001	SET VALUE DISPLAY
	D2003	MV AIR DISPLAY
	D3007	DAV CH8 O/P
	L3010	NEAR BUTTON LAMP
	L3011	NEAR CENTER BUTTON LAMP
	L3012	FAR CENTER BUTTON LAMP
	L3013	FAR BUTTON LAMP
	M10	ERROR LIMIT LAMP
	M11	MV UPPER LIMIT ERROR
	M12	MV LOWER LIMIT ERROR
	M20	NEAR POSITION ON
	M21	NEAR CENTER POSITION ON
	M22	FAR CENTER POSITION ON
	M23	FAR POSITION ON
USER DEFINED DEVICES	M3010	NEAR BUTTON
	M3011	NEAR CENTER BUTTON

	M3012	FAR CENTER BUTTON
	M3103	FAR BUTTON
	Y58	DAV CH8 ON
PID CONTROL DEVICES	D500	NO OF PID LOOP
	D501	NO OF PID LOOP
	D502	FORWARD OPERATION
	D503	SAMPLING CYCLE (S)
	D504	PROPORTIONAL CONSTANT
	D505	INTEGRAL CONSTANT
	D506	DERIVATIVE CONSTANT
	D507	FILTER COEFFICIENT
	D508	MV LOWER LIMIT
	D509	MV UPPER LIMIT
	D510	MV CHANGE RATE
	D511	PV CHANGE RATE
	D512	NULL
	D513	DERIVATIVE GAIN
	D514	NULL
	D515	NULL
	D600	INTIAL PROCESSING
	D610	SET VALUE
	D611	PROCESS VALUE
	D612	PID MV
	D615	AUTOMATIC MODE
	D673	PID MV
	D674	PID MV DISPLAY
	L3000	PID CONTROL ON LAMP
	M0	PID CONTROL ON
	M15	PID OFF
	M3000	PID CONTROL BUTTON
	SD794	PID -VE LIMIT WORKING
MANUAL CONTROL DEVICES	D670	MANUAL MV
	D671	MANUAL MV
	D672	MANUAL MV DISPLAY
	D680	MANUAL SV
	L3002	MANUAL CONTROL ON LAMP
	L3200	SV + ADJ LAMP
	L3201	SV - ADJ LAMP
	L3210	MV + ADJ LAMP
	L3211	MV - ADJ LAMP
	M17	MANUAL CONTROL OFF
	M2	MANUAL CONTROL ON
	M3002	MANUAL CONTROL BUTTON
	M3200	SV + ADJ
	M3201	SV - ADJ

MANUAL CONTROL DEVICES	M3210	MV + ADJ
	M3211	MV - ADJ
	M5	SV + ADJ ON
	M6	SV - ADJ ON
	M7	MV + ADJ ON
	M8	MV - ADJ ON
	T1	SV + HOLD TIMER
	T2	SV - HOLD TIMER
	T3	MV + HOLD TIMER
	T4	MV - HOLD TIMER
STEP CONTROL DEVICES	D675	STEP MV
	D676	STEP MV DISPLAY
	D690	STEP MV
	D695	STEP SV
	L3001	STEP CONTROL ON BUTTON
	M1	STEP CONTROL ON
	M16	STEP CONTROL OFF
	M3001	STEP CONTROL BUTTON
	M4001	6 COPY TRIGGER
QD62 COUNTER MODULE DEVICES	C1	6 COPY COUNTER
	D10	TRIGGER COUNT
	D11	NO OF 32000 TRIGGER COUNT
	D1500	PRESET VALUE
	D1501	COINCIDENCE VALUE
	D1502	RING COUNTER MIN
	D1503	RING COUNTER MAX
	D200	PULSE COUNT
	D3	OFFSET Z ON PULSE VALUE
	D4	OFFSET Z OFF PULSE VALUE
	M 3015	OFFSET - ADJ
	M3014	OFFSET + ADJ
	M4000	Z ON PULSE
	M5000	NETWORK TRIGGER ENABLE
	M5001	NETWORK TRIGGER
	X24	COUNTER DISABLE
	Y0BB	CAMERA TRIGGER
	Y4	COUNT ENABLE

E. Explanation

- PC, PLC and camera was interfaced in same ip address with 192.168.0.n , where n is 3,4,5 for PLC, camera and PC respectively.
- Pulse branch equipment gives A pulses to Plc. In plc, trigger pulses can be adjusted according to dots. Trigger wiring is connected via output module.
- In pulse branch equipment, channel 8 was configured for anti-fan out control system and its z pulse is used for **homing** PLC with pulse branch.
- In PLC, manual mode allows to increase/decrease air supply manually by 0.01Mpa.
- In PID control mode, it monitors in a interval of every 2 copies and gives the controller output to Anti-fan out bar.
- In step control mode, it will increase or decrease air supply once in every 6 copies by steps of 0.01Mpa automatically.
- SLMP scanner settings to be configured in both Cognex software and Gx developer.
- Device address must be set up in both Cognex software and Gx developer for receiving dot distance and for network trigger.
- Format of the information, to be received from camera also must be configured in Cognex software.

➤ Cognex software details

- First, separate black dot will be identified. Next the other black dot will be identified and a plot between two dots will be drawn.
- The, magenta and cyan dots will be identified and its center(x,y) will be identified.
- Then, the distance between magenta dot-line, cyan dot-line will be found and sent to PLC via address specified in SLMP scanner.
- All the other dots tools are added in offset to the separate black dot. If the tool for separate black dot oscillates, the other dot tools also moves.
- If the paper moves, edge tool will find the edge and correspondingly move the separate black dot tool.

➤ Additional Inputs

- Error routine for density based rejection to be made. Additional errors based on camera position, camera dirt, plate mistake error can be programmed in input modules.
- Development has to be done for two pulse branch equipment. So a program can be added for selecting master pulse branch in double delivery.
- Pasting/splicing input should be configured in Input module for making the camera go blind during pasting cycle.

Designing and interfacing of control system stage wise report :

The control design was done in stages and was altered according to pros and cons.

Weekly Report:

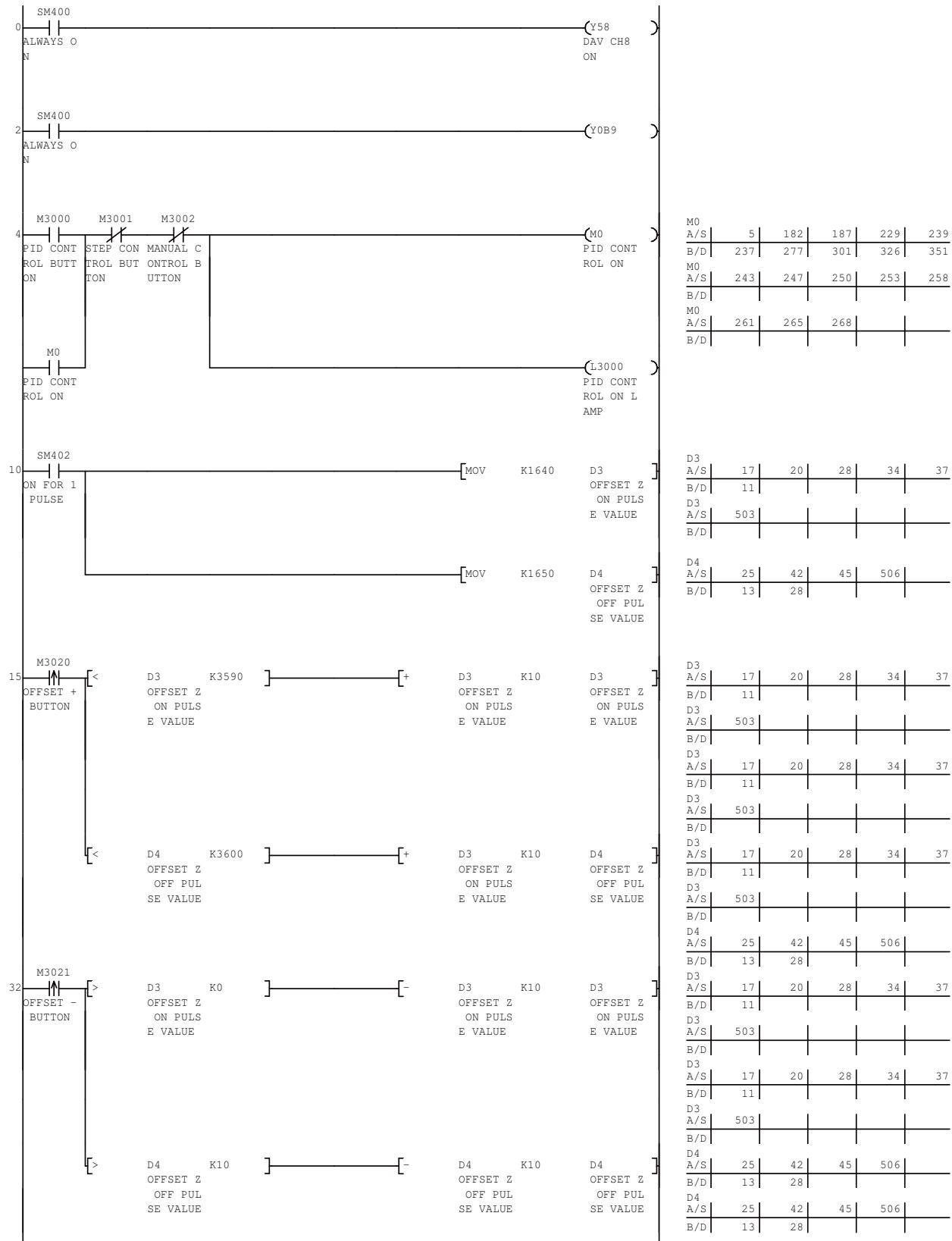
- 24.11.2017
 - Discussion for doing with standalone PLC or Interfacing with existing PLC
 - Alarm system for error
 - Control design with PID controller
 - PID Auto mode without disturbing manual mode
 - Camera position selection depending on Reel width status
- 05.12.2017
 - PID Set point selection by operator
 - Camera live image display in HMI
 - Offset adjustment for trigger
 - Manual operation in standalone PLC
 - Camera demo
 - Counter module spare
- 08.12.2017
 - Pulse branch pulse diving setting to be checked
 - Quote for V8 series to display camera live image
- 15.12.2017
 - Omron Camera to be tested
 - Q68ADV and QD62 indent as high speed counting instructions not possible.
- 22.12.2017
 - SMC E/P connector (response time checking)
 - Scanning time of PLC
 - Response time of the control system
 - Omron camera table testing
 - Possibility to go for 6x version.
 - Suggestions about Anti fan out requirements from Subramani
 - QD62 trigger programming make ready
- 29.12.2017
 - Vision System Keyence contact for Dot capturing
- 04.01.2018
 - Cognex 8200 series quote
 - 8200 Vs 8400 details
- 12.01.2018

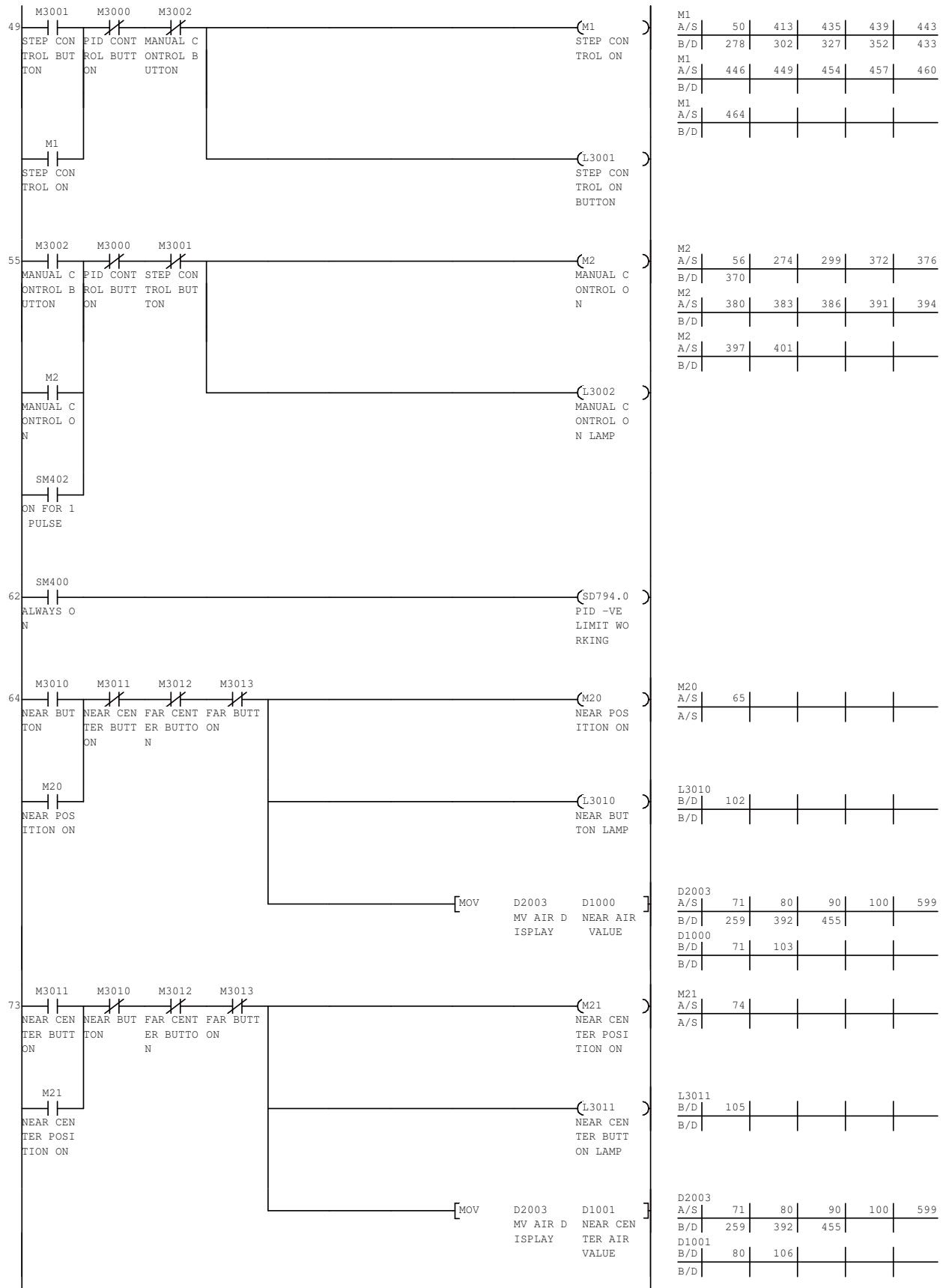
- Request of SAPCODE for Cognex camera- Ashwath ram sir
 - PO rise for Cognex camera
 - Proximity sensor for determining camera position
 - Mounting of the Camera – Subramani
 - Cognex 8200 camera dimensions
 - Split price list quote for Cognex 8200
 - PC requirement for displaying dot deviations(CTP)
 - Switch hub for interfacing all the devices together
 - Display images in touch screen – Cognex karthikeyen
 - Mitsubishi GOT model name Bangalore
 - Q02H/Q06H Processing time
 - Cognex demo planning within 29- January
 - E/P SMC with gauge checking
- 19.01.2018
- One to one 8200 checking with 8400
 - Studying in depth of PID design. 1 copy Vs 6 copy
 - QY81p module oscilloscope checking. Or need for frequency multiplier IC
 - Or possibility for network trigger
- 26.01.2018
- Interfacing of cognex camera with PLC using SLMP scanner
 - Checking the trigger and results using network
 - Interfacing all devices via Ethernet
 - Viewing using cognex vision software in spare PC.
- 02.02.2018
- Teaching of cognex pattern capturing program by cognex team
 - Understanding of parameters and usage of tools in cognex software
- 05.02.2018
- In AT5AB(1) cabinet, PLC op for far position device was given through selector switch.
 - Left position- normal system. right position- automation system.
 - Air supply was increased and decreased through normal as well as test kit.
 - Normalized to actual system via switch during production. Connector name: 51CN3-A7.
 - Two LAN cable was made ready for connecting PLC to hub, PC to hub.
 - Cable between PLC QD62 and pulse branch equipment was made ready
 - Cable between PLC DAV and Anti-fan out device was made ready and kept in folder.
- 06.02.2018
- Pulse branch channel 8 z pulse zero setting was done in Ds pulse branch.
 - Z on – 0 to 10 pulse
 - Count values synced with plc and pulse branch
 - PC, Plc interfacing was done but tuning of dots to be done.
- 07.02.2018

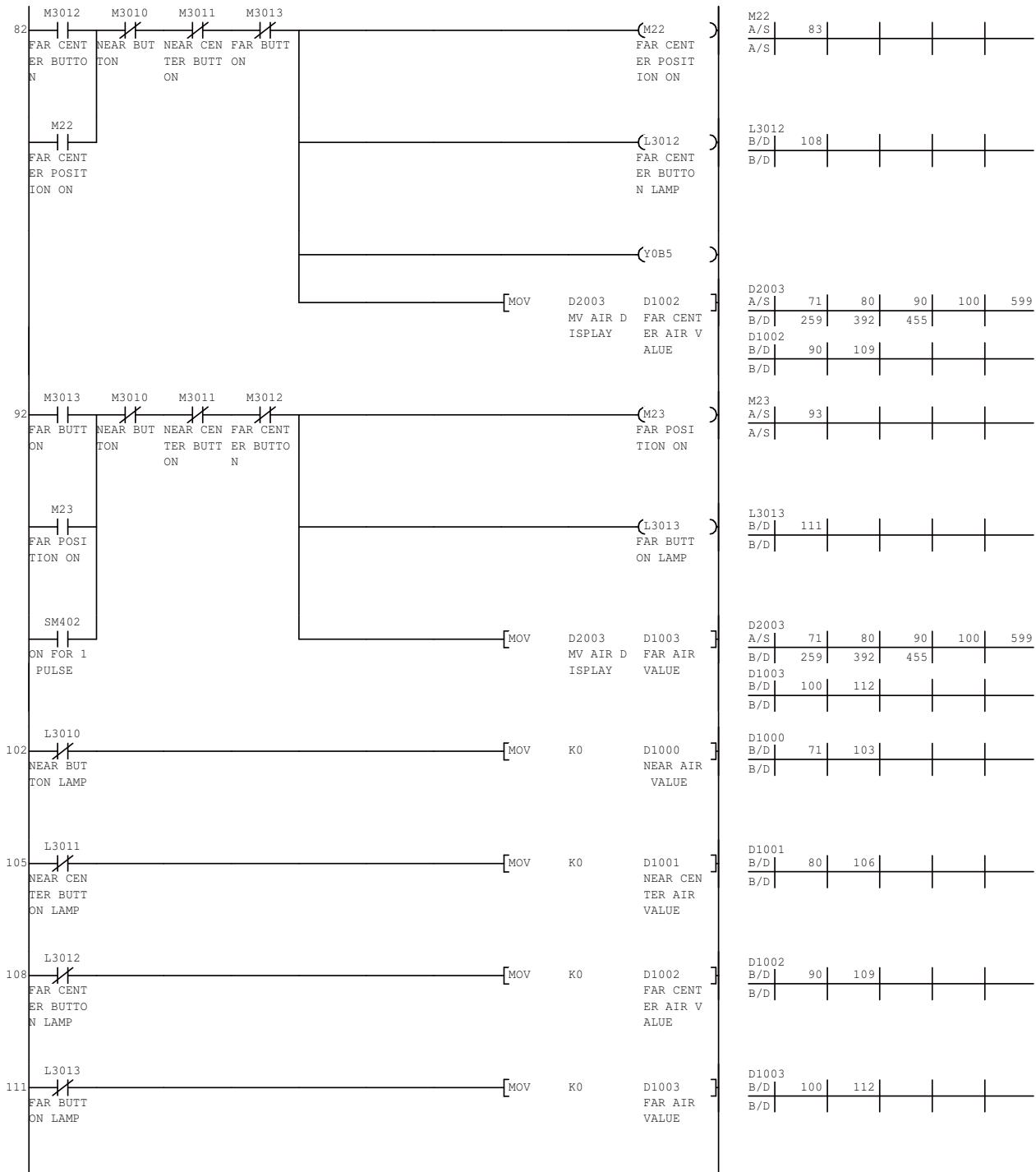
- Positioning of camera was done and location of camera was fixed to avoid daily tuning.
 - OS pulse branch channel 8 setting was done. Z on 0-10.
- 08.02.2018
- Threshold and light intensity was altered to capture dots.
 - Tools were adjusted to our position.
 - Offset adjustment was added in touch screen to change trigger position
- 09.02.2018
- Dots were tuned and the resulting deviation distance was captured and displayed.
 - Dots were fine tuned to avoid false dots.
 - 100 base t – analysis of bit transfer
 - Detailing with block diagrams
 - Cable properties and hub properties
- 12.02.2018
- Dots were tuned and the resulting deviation distance was captured and displayed.
 - Anti-fanout control loop was checked
 - Firstly 0.03 Mpa was set in Manual mode, error value in camera was shown as 2.7 pixel.
 - Then 'PID Control' was switched on during that the air value increased upto 0.08 Mpa
 - And then settled at 0.07 Mpa.
 - Now the error value was observed to be 0.09 pixel which was closer to 0.
 - Secondly, Mechanical Engineer adjusted the auto register magenta value by 2 points.
 - At that time PID was switched ON, the air value increased from 0.07 Mpa to 0.09 MPa
- 14.02.2018
- Dots were tuned and the resulting deviation distance was captured and displayed.
 - Anti fanout control loop was checked and tested in entire metro day production.
 - Values were at 0.04-0.05Mpa in auto mode and pixels were close to zero.
 - Sample copies were taken and Anti-fan out control system was working perfect.
- 16.02.2018
- Connection diagram and PLC ladder documentation
 - Blob screen documentation
 - Device addressing in cognex software explanation
 - Development on QD62 channel 2 for both OS and DS.
 - Error routine for density based, position, camera dirt and plate misalignments
 - Diamond eye Pulse branch provision for trigger
 - Six camera visualization in a single window.
 - Speed Input / pasting input from Mitsubishi
 - After splicing, masking 40 copies
- 23.02.2018
- Modification of block diagram
 - Mention output system in diagram
 - Pixel conversion checking

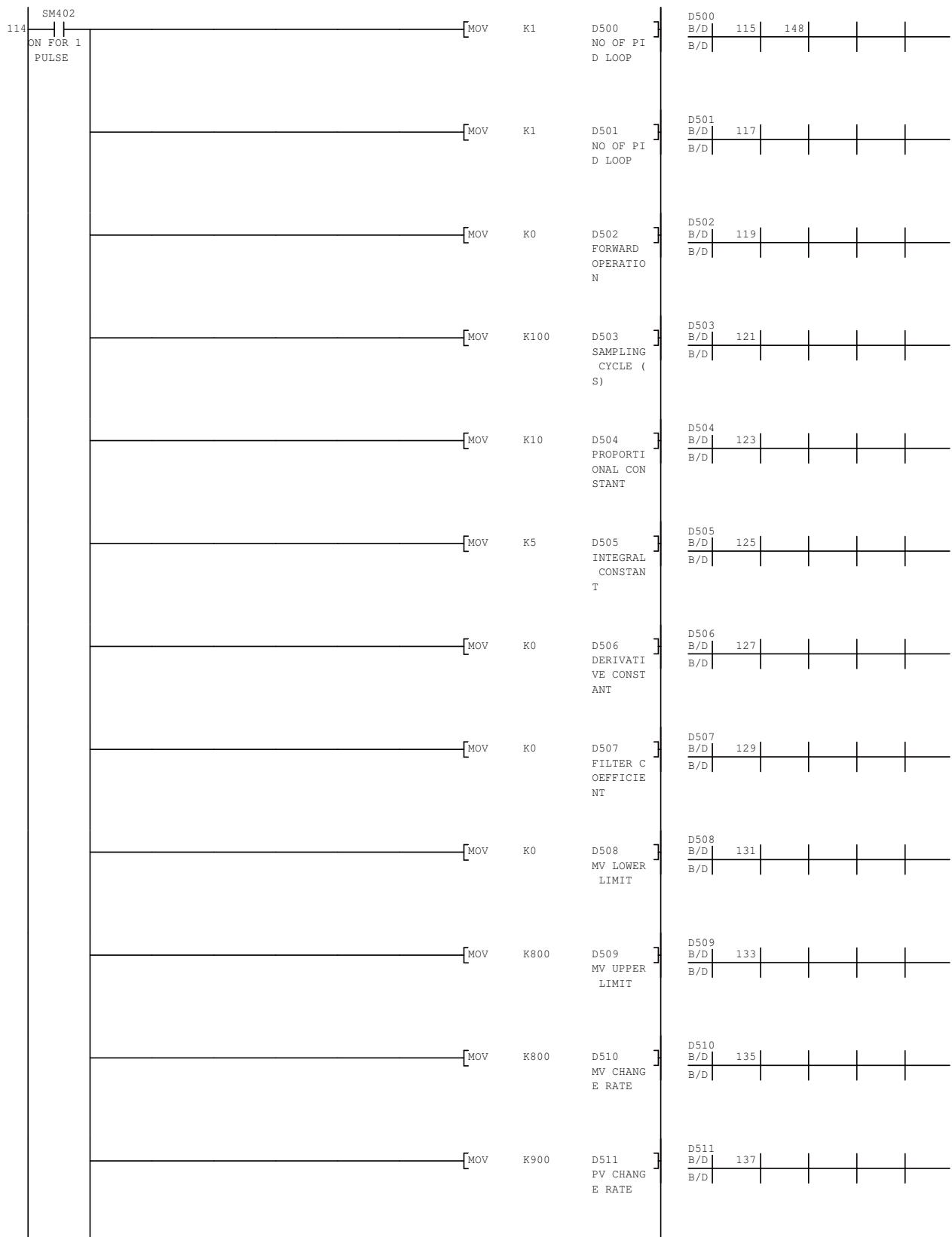
APPENDIX

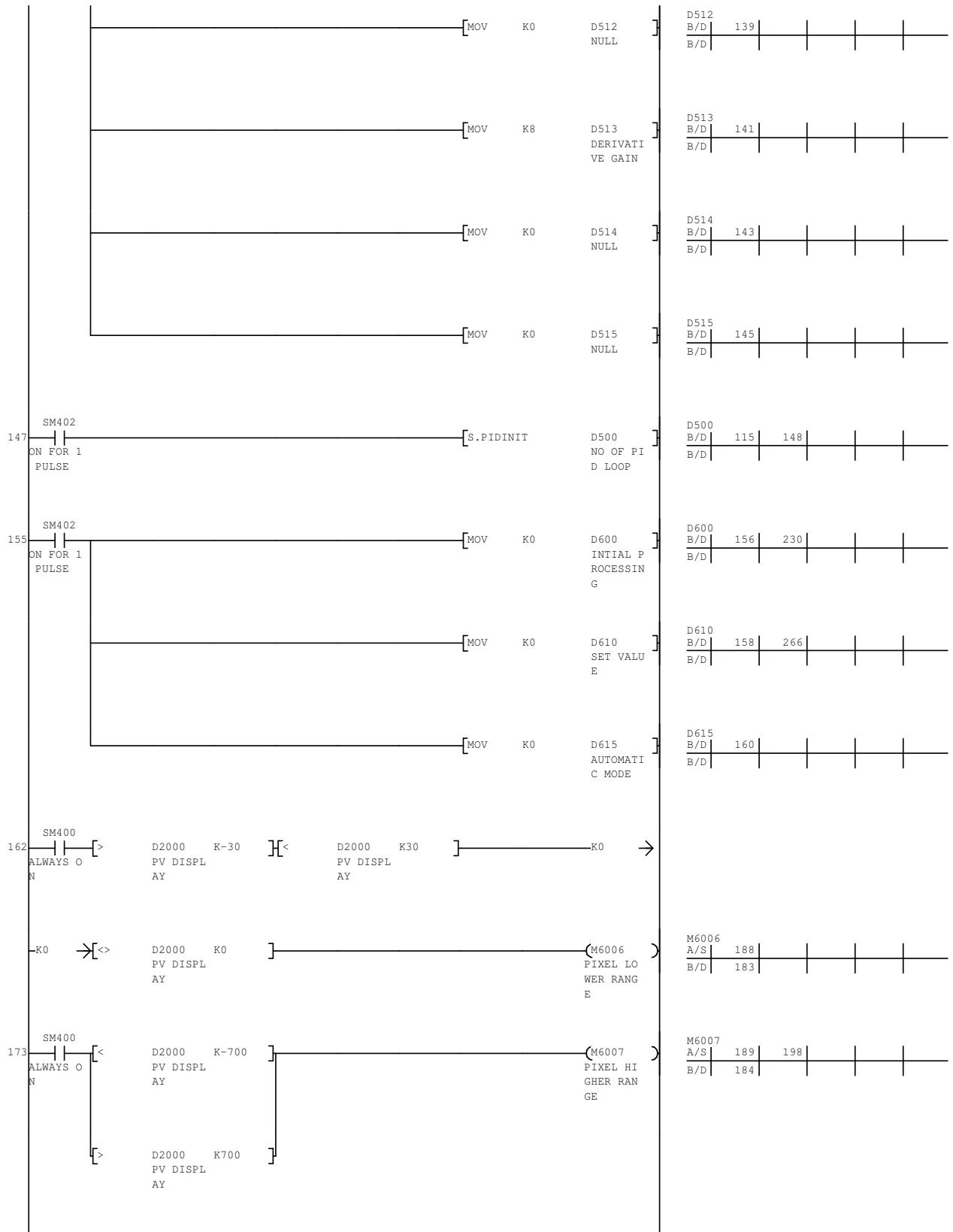
A. PLC LADDER PROGRAMMING

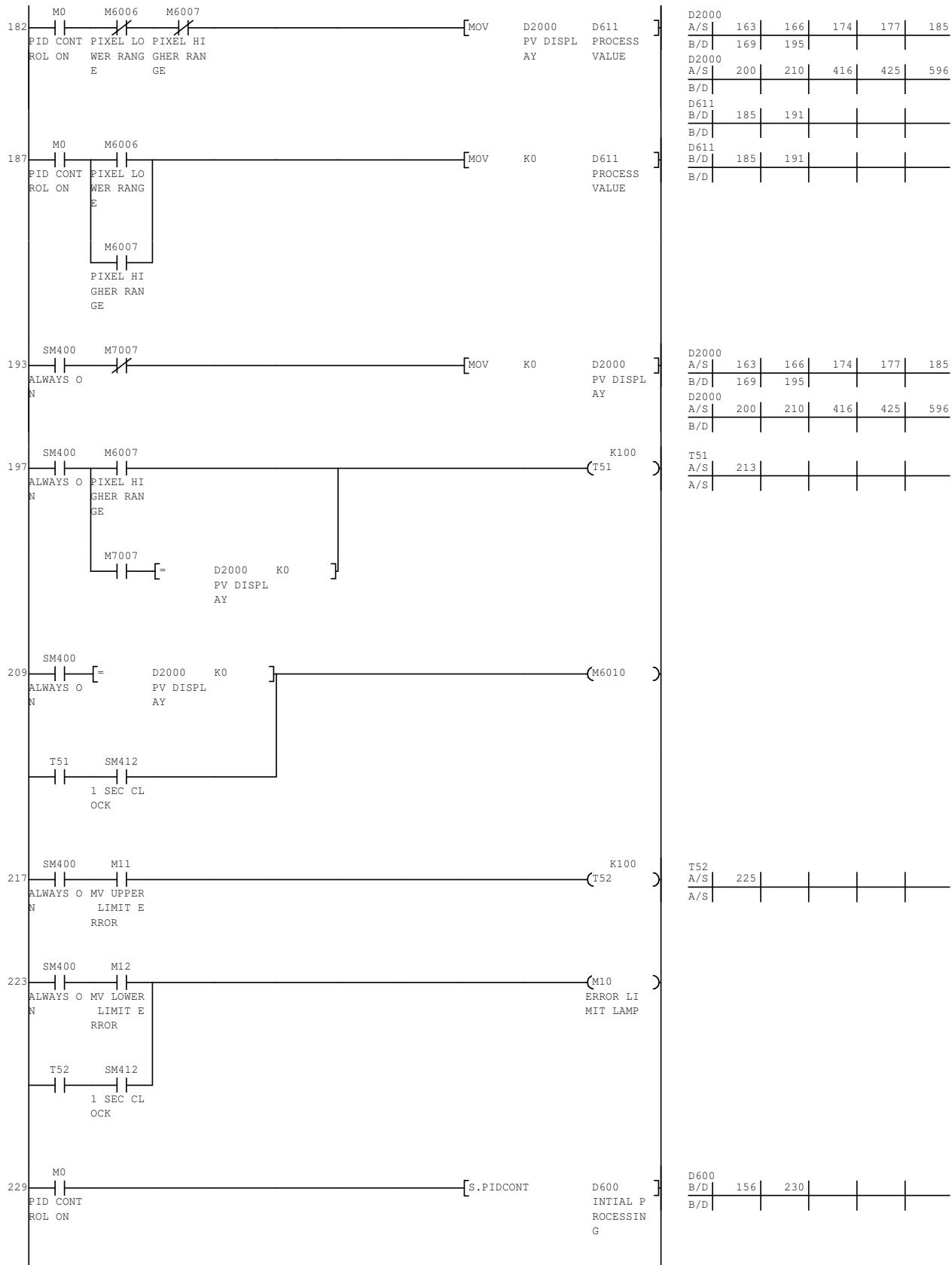


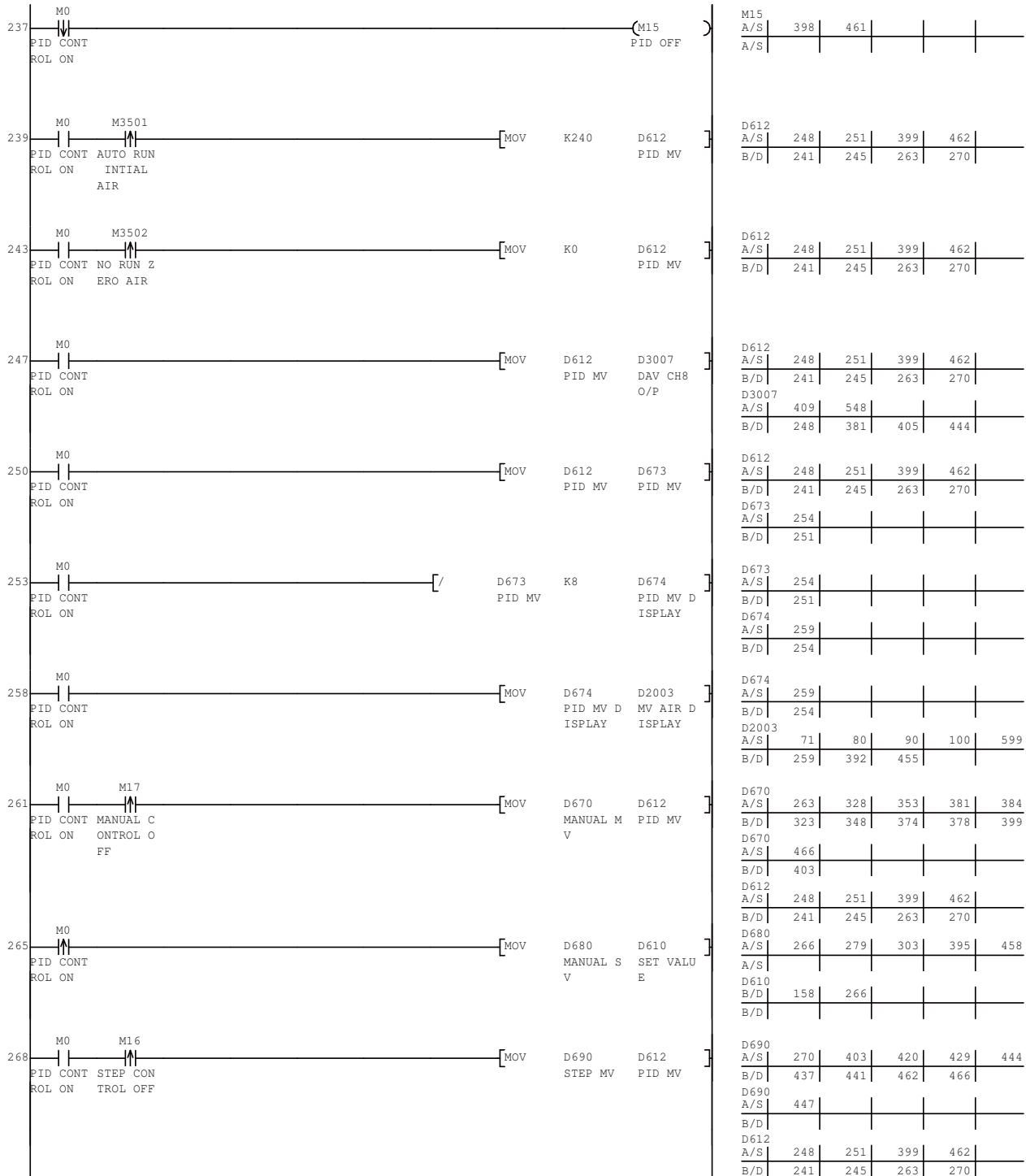


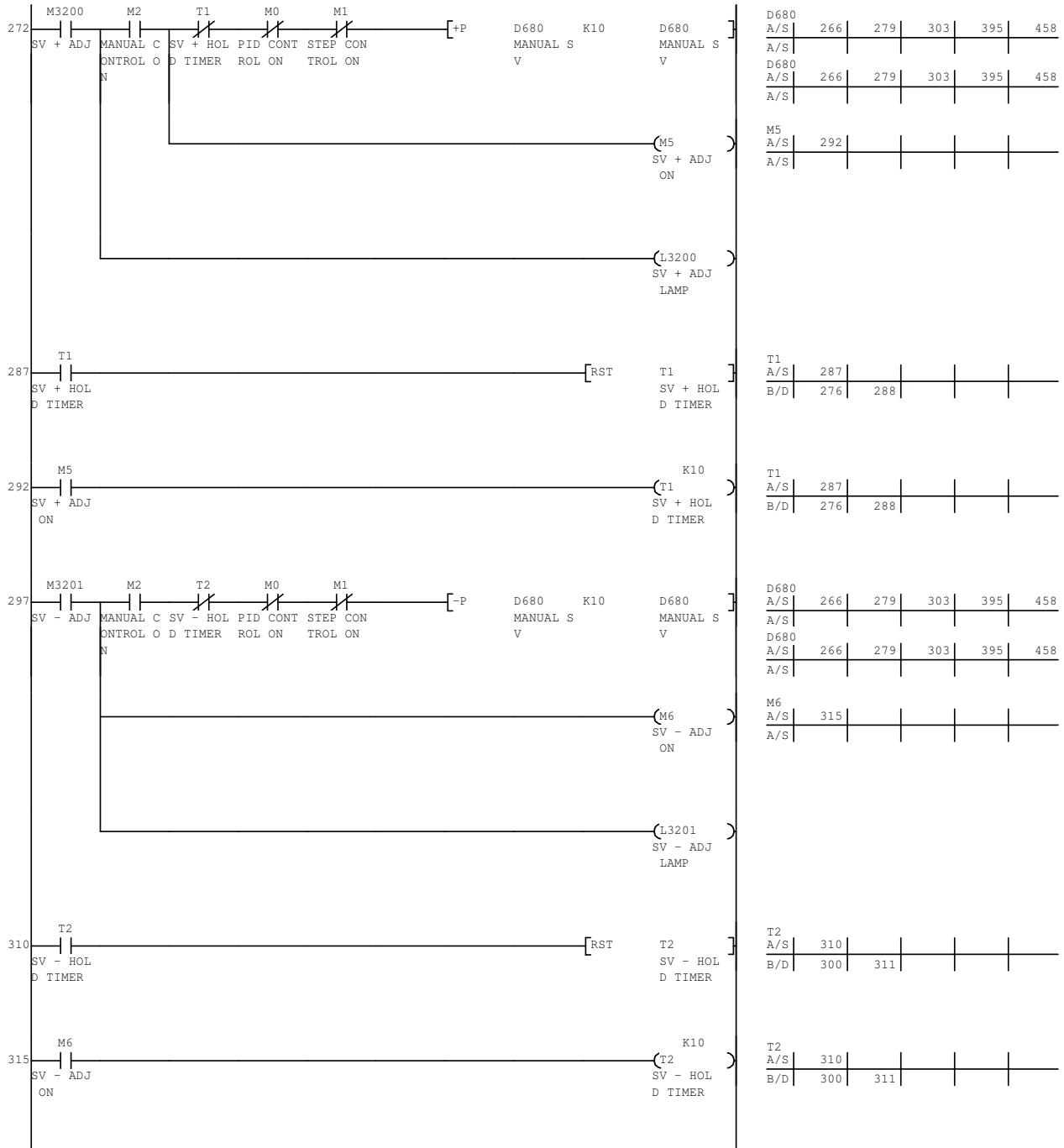


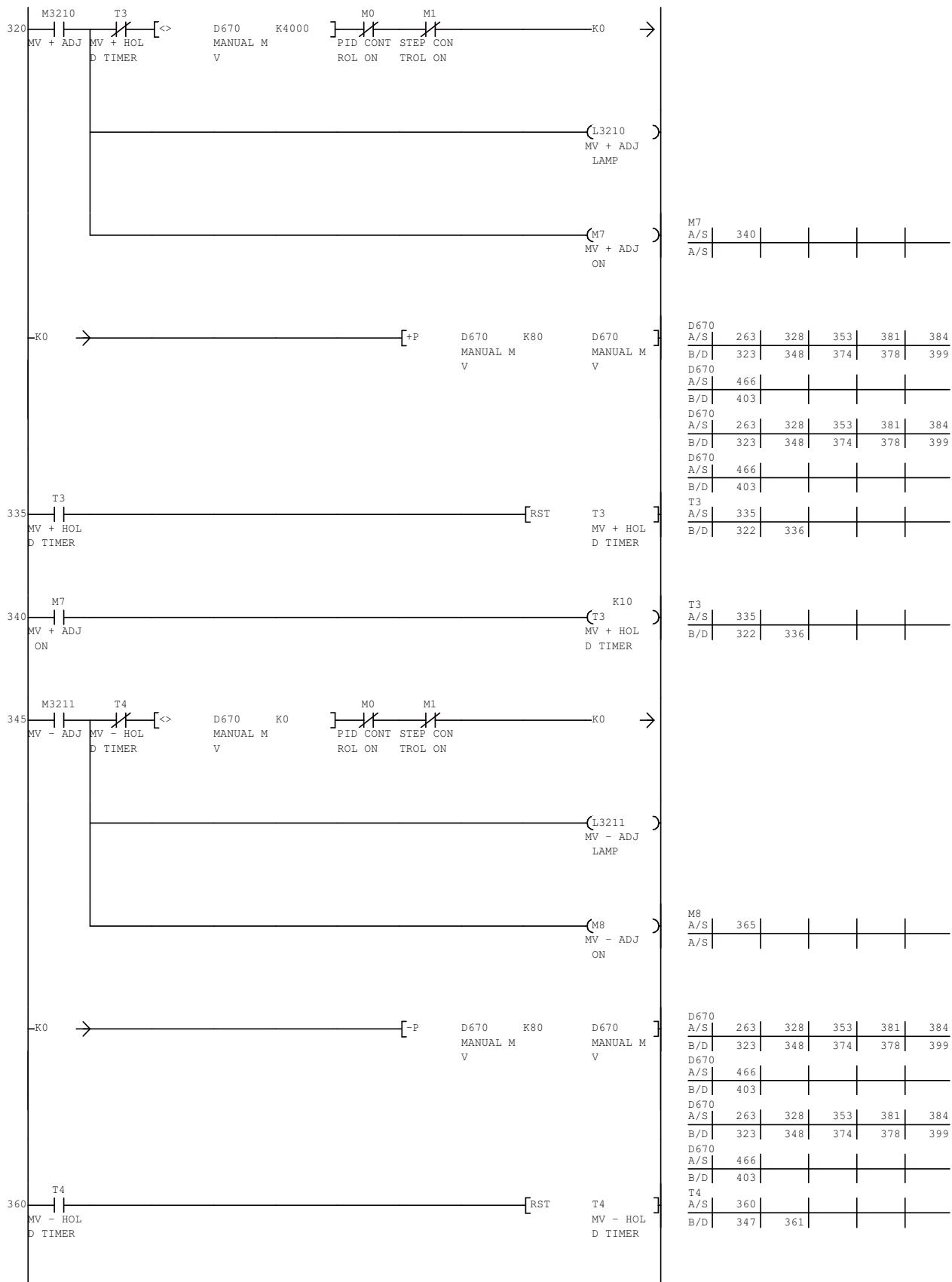


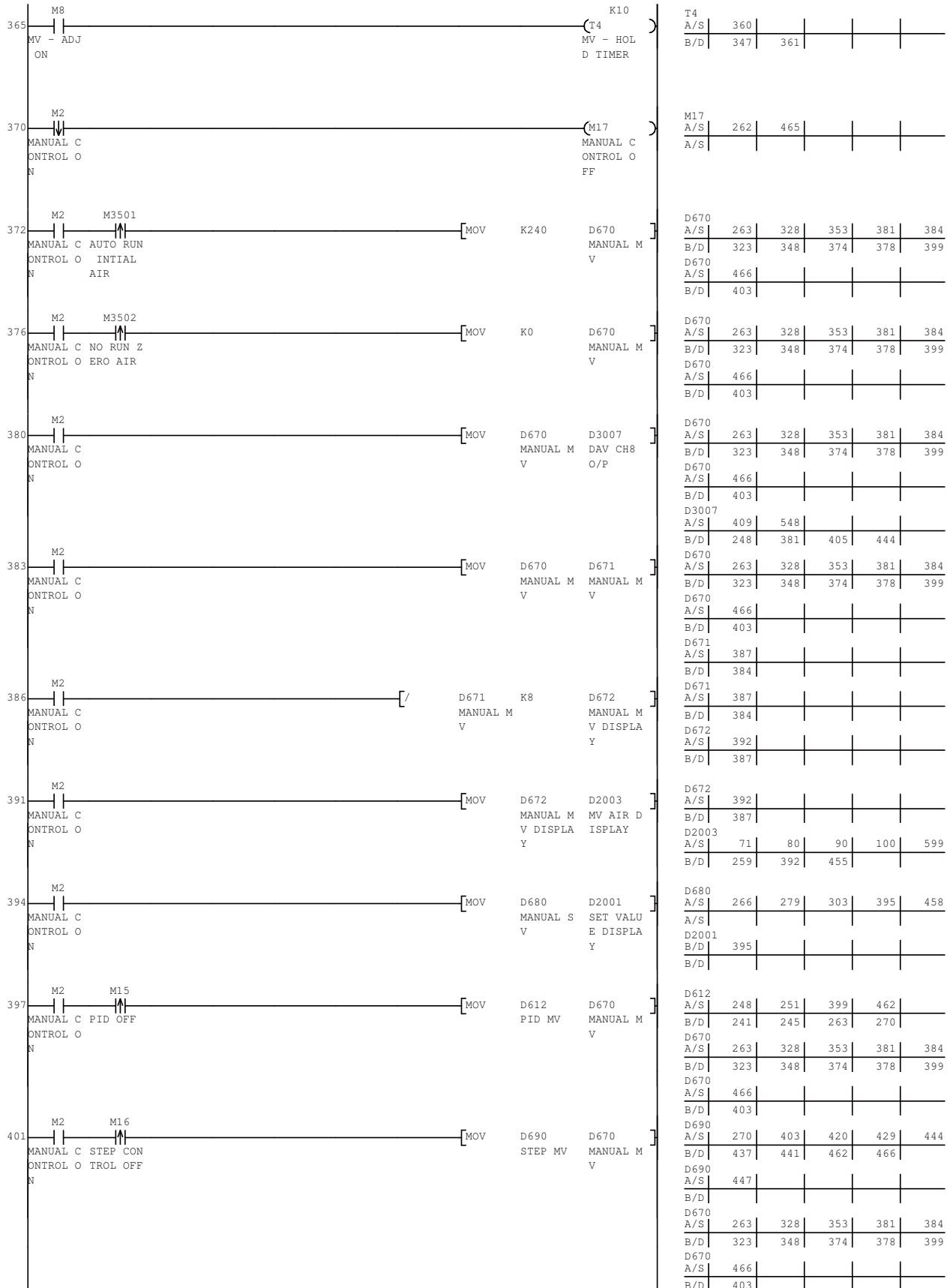


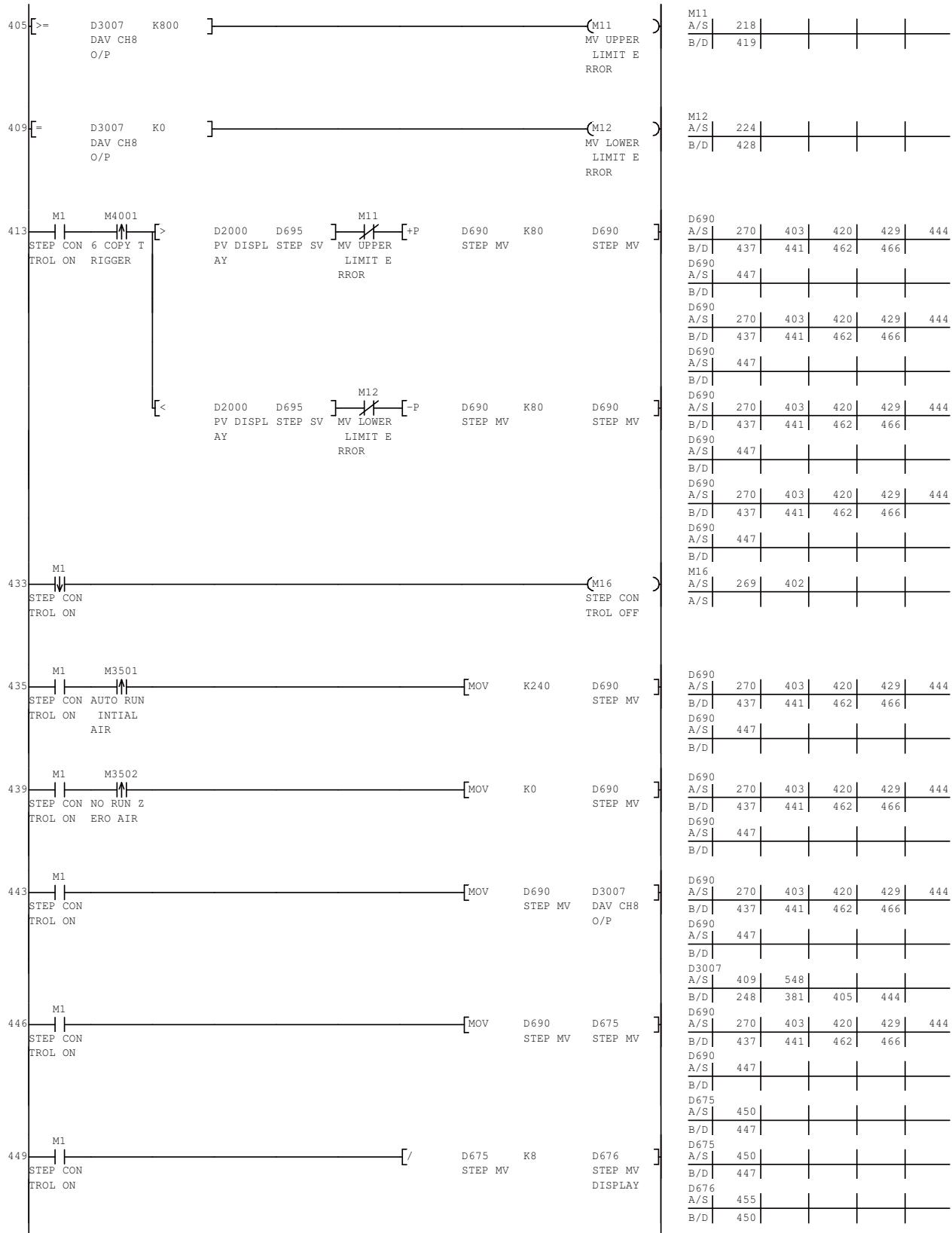


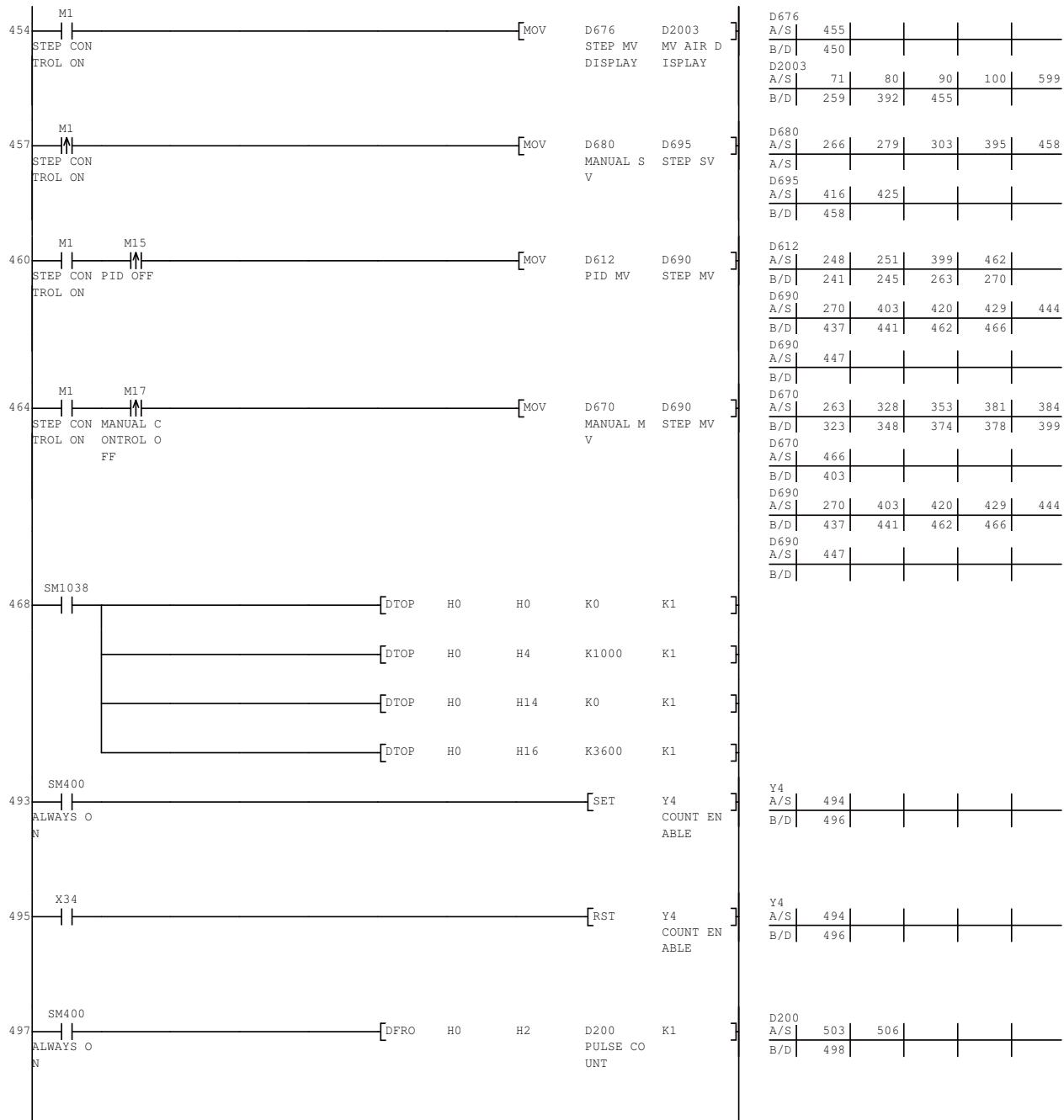


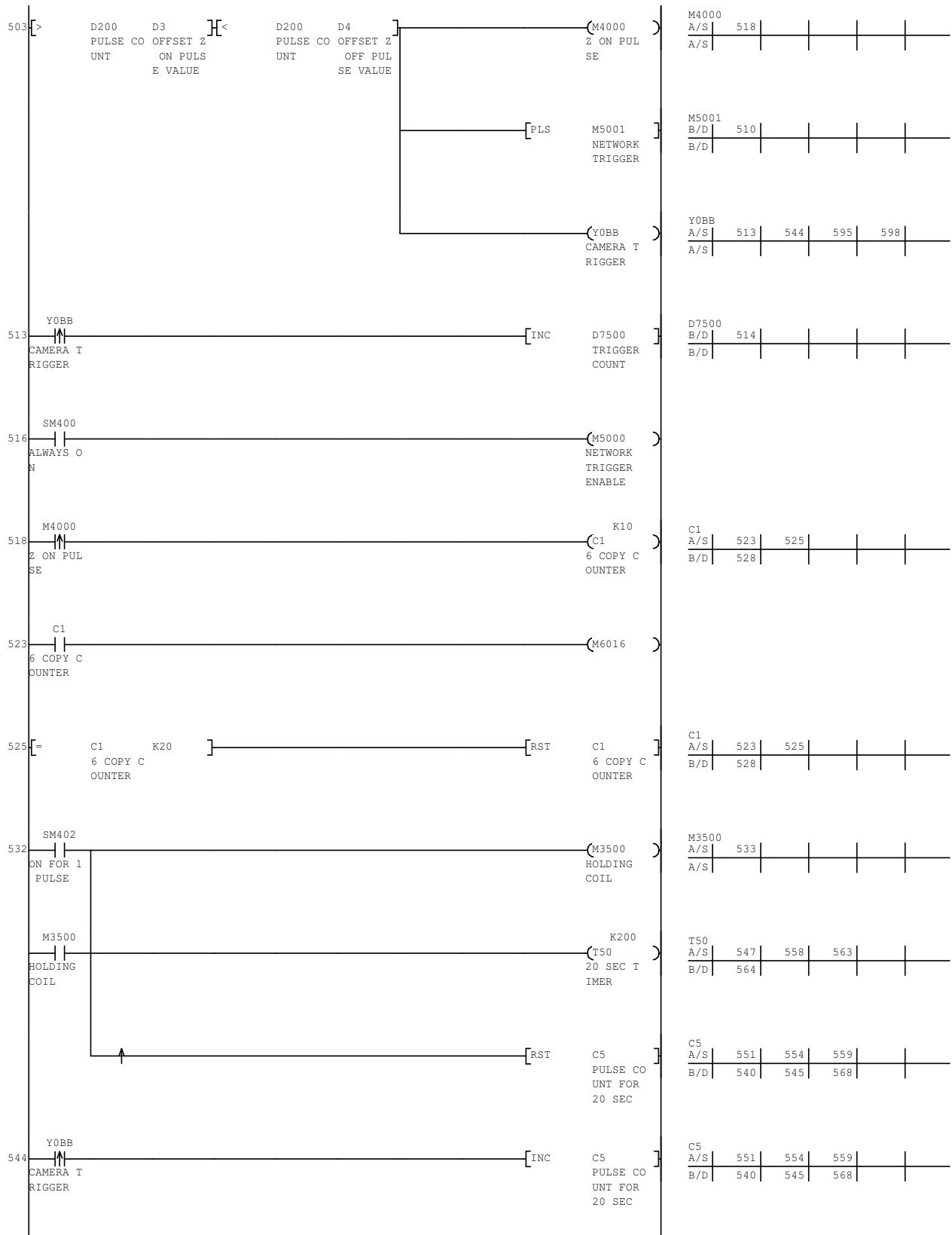


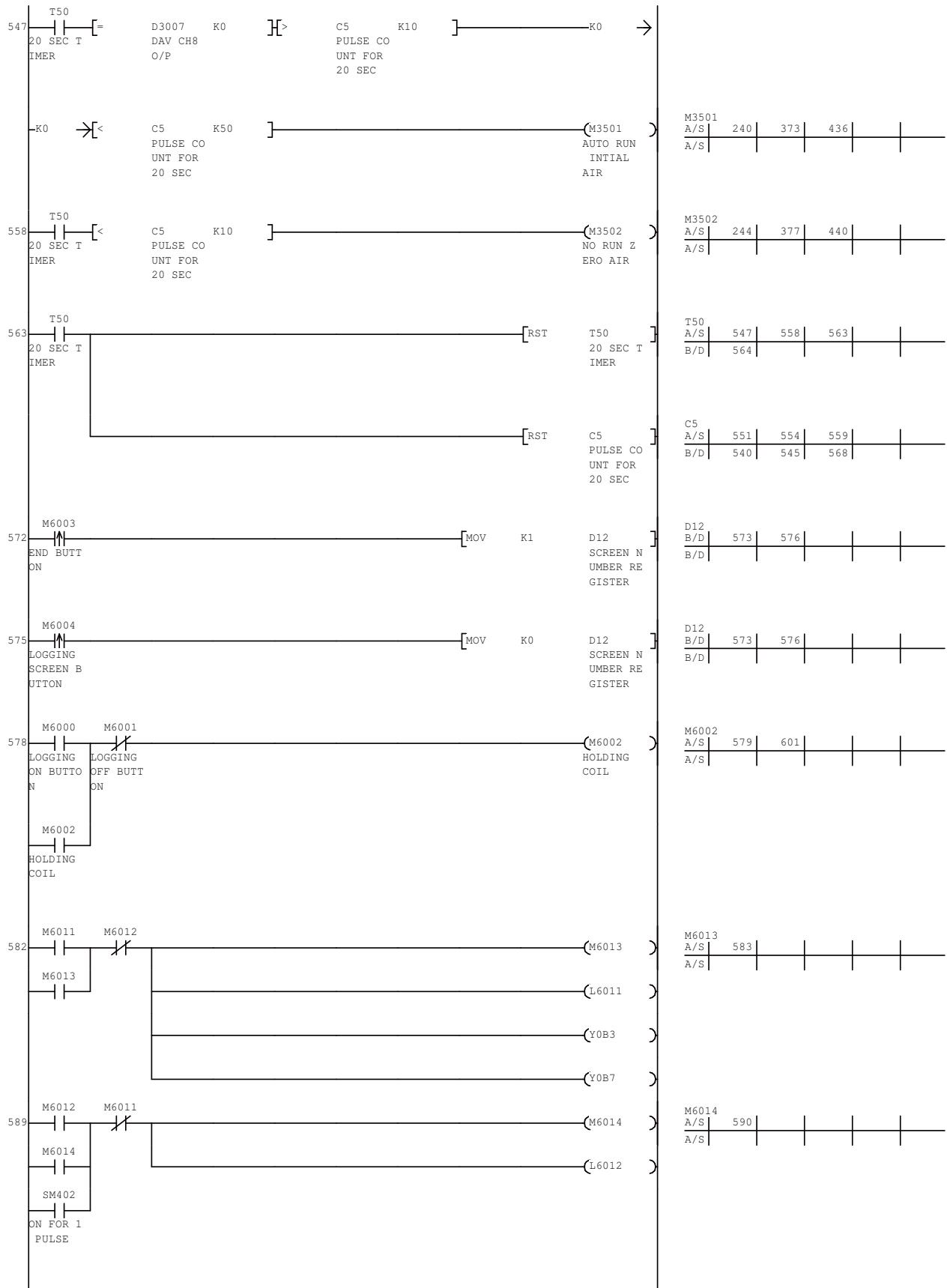


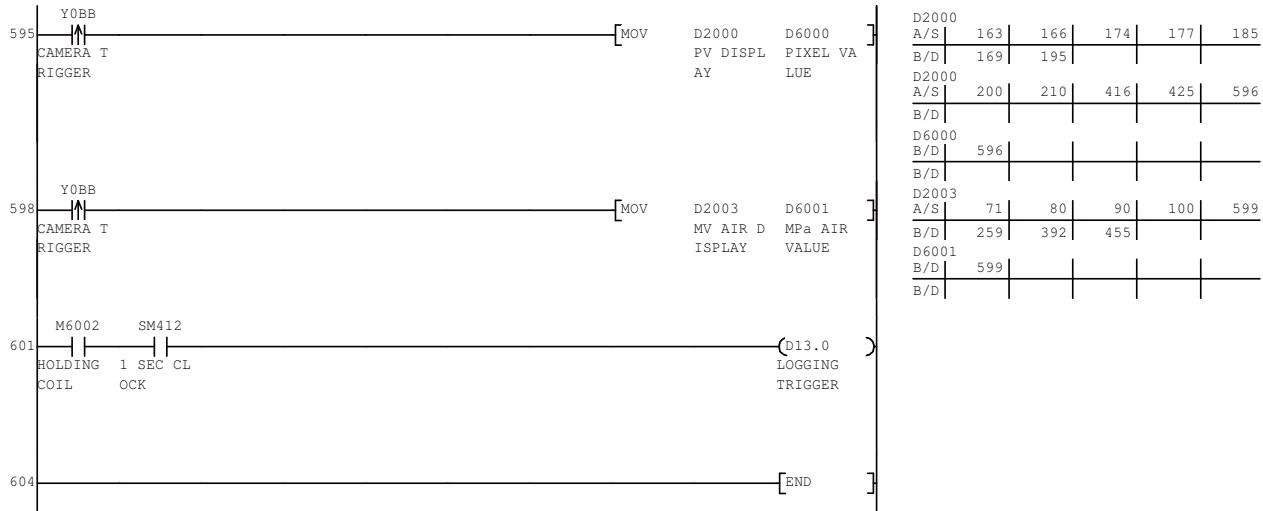




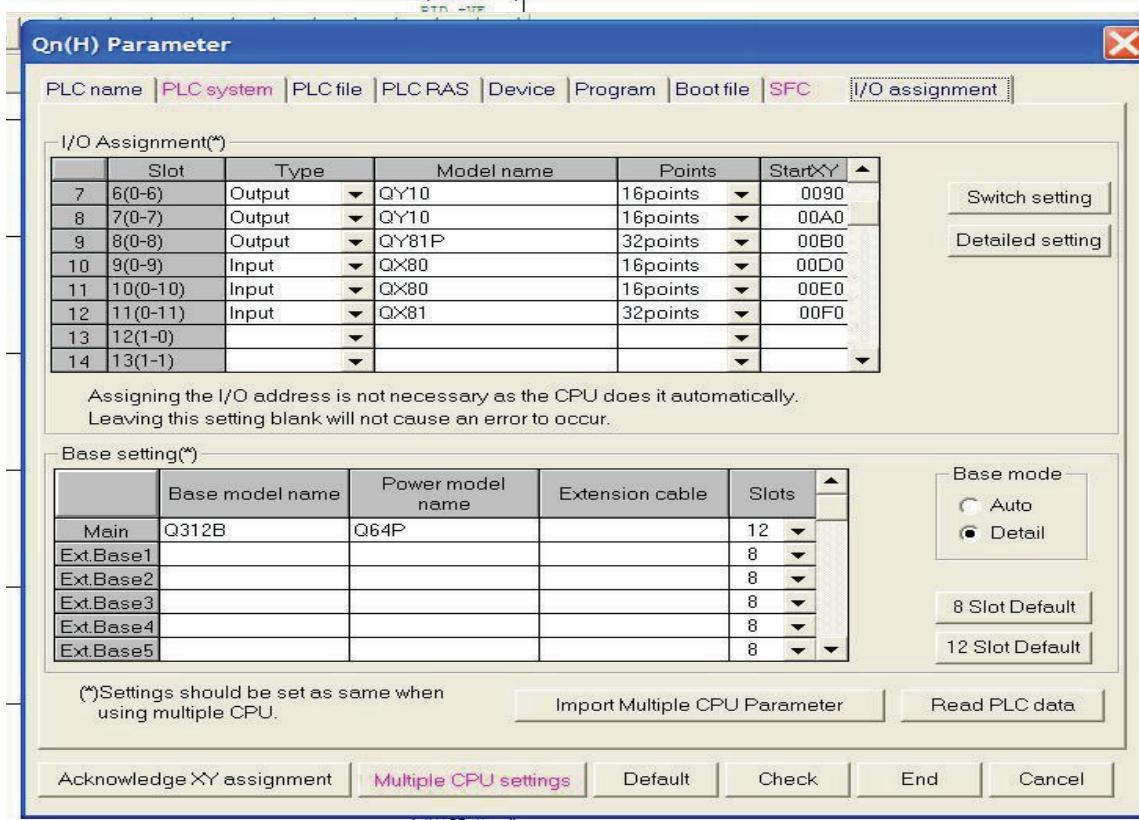
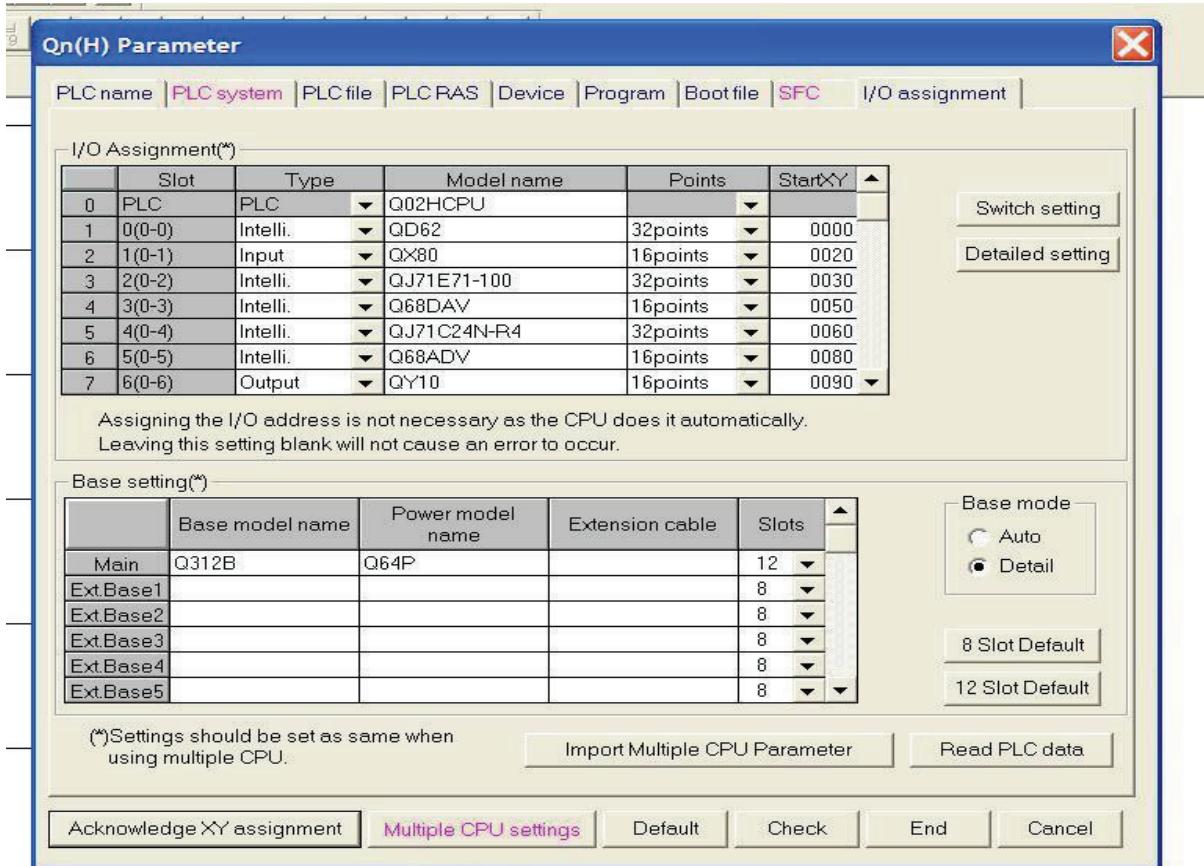








B.PLC GX DEVELOPER SETTINGS



Qn(H) Parameter

PLC name | PLC system | PLC file | PLC RAS | Device | Program | Boot file | SFC | I/O assignment | **X**

Switch setting for I/O and intelligent function module

	Slot	Type	Model name	Switch 1	Switch 2	Switch 3	Switch 4	Switch 5
0	PLC	PLC	Q02HCPU					
1	0(0-0)	Intelli.	QD62	0120				
2	1(0-1)	Input	QX80					
3	2(0-2)	Intelli.	QJ71E71-100					
4	3(0-3)	Intelli.	Q68DAV	4444	4444	0000	0000	0000
5	4(0-4)	Intelli.	QJ71C24N-R4	0BEE	0005	0BEE	0005	0000
6	5(0-5)	Intelli.	Q68ADV	4444	4444		0000	0000
7	6(0-6)	Output	QY10					
8	7(0-7)	Output	QY10					
9	8(0-8)	Output	QY81P					
10	9(0-9)	Input	QX80					
11	10(0-10)	Input	QX80					
12	11(0-11)	Input	QX81					
13	12(1-0)							
14	13(1-1)							
15	14(1-2)							

Input format **HEX**

End **Cancel**

Acknowledge XY assignment **Multiple CPU settings** **Default** **Check** **End** **Cancel**

Qn(H) Parameter

PLC name | PLC system | PLC file | PLC RAS | Device | Program | Boot file | SFC | I/O assignment | **X**

Intelligent function module detailed setting

	Slot	Type	Model name	Error time output mode	H/W error time PLC operation mode	I/O response time	Control PLC (*)
0	PLC	PLC	Q02HCPU	▼	▼	▼	▼
1	0(0-0)	Intelli.	QD62	Clear ▼	Stop ▼	▼	▼
2	1(0-1)	Input	QX80	▼	▼	10ms	▼
3	2(0-2)	Intelli.	QJ71E71-100	Clear ▼	Stop ▼	▼	▼
4	3(0-3)	Intelli.	Q68DAV	Clear ▼	Stop ▼	▼	▼
5	4(0-4)	Intelli.	QJ71C24N-R4	Clear ▼	Stop ▼	▼	▼
6	5(0-5)	Intelli.	Q68ADV	Clear ▼	Stop ▼	▼	▼
7	6(0-6)	Output	QY10	Clear ▼	▼	▼	▼
8	7(0-7)	Output	QY10	Clear ▼	▼	▼	▼
9	8(0-8)	Output	QY81P	Clear ▼	▼	▼	▼
10	9(0-9)	Input	QX80	▼	▼	10ms	▼
11	10(0-10)	Input	QX80	▼	▼	10ms	▼
12	11(0-11)	Input	QX81	▼	▼	10ms	▼
13	12(1-0)			▼	▼	▼	▼
14	13(1-1)			▼	▼	▼	▼
15	14(1-2)			▼	▼	▼	▼

(*)settings should be set as same when using multiple CPU.

End **Cancel**

Acknowledge XY assignment **Multiple CPU settings** **Default** **Check** **End** **Cancel**

Qn(H) Parameter

PLC name | PLC system | PLC file | PLC RAS | Device | Program | Boot file | **SFC** | I/O assignment |

Boot option

- Clear program memory
High speed monitor area from other station. K steps (0–15K step)
- Online change area of multiple blocks.
(Online change area of FB definition/ST.) K steps
- Auto Download all Data from Memory card to Standard ROM

Boot file setting

	Type	Data name	Transfer from	Transfer to
1	Sequence	AF	Standard ROM	Program memory
2	Parameter	PARAM	Standard ROM	Program memory
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

Buttons: Acknowledge XY assignment, Multiple CPU settings, Default, Check, End, Cancel

Network parameter

MELSENET/Ethernet
MELSENET / MINI
CC-Link
Cancel

Parameter Settings:

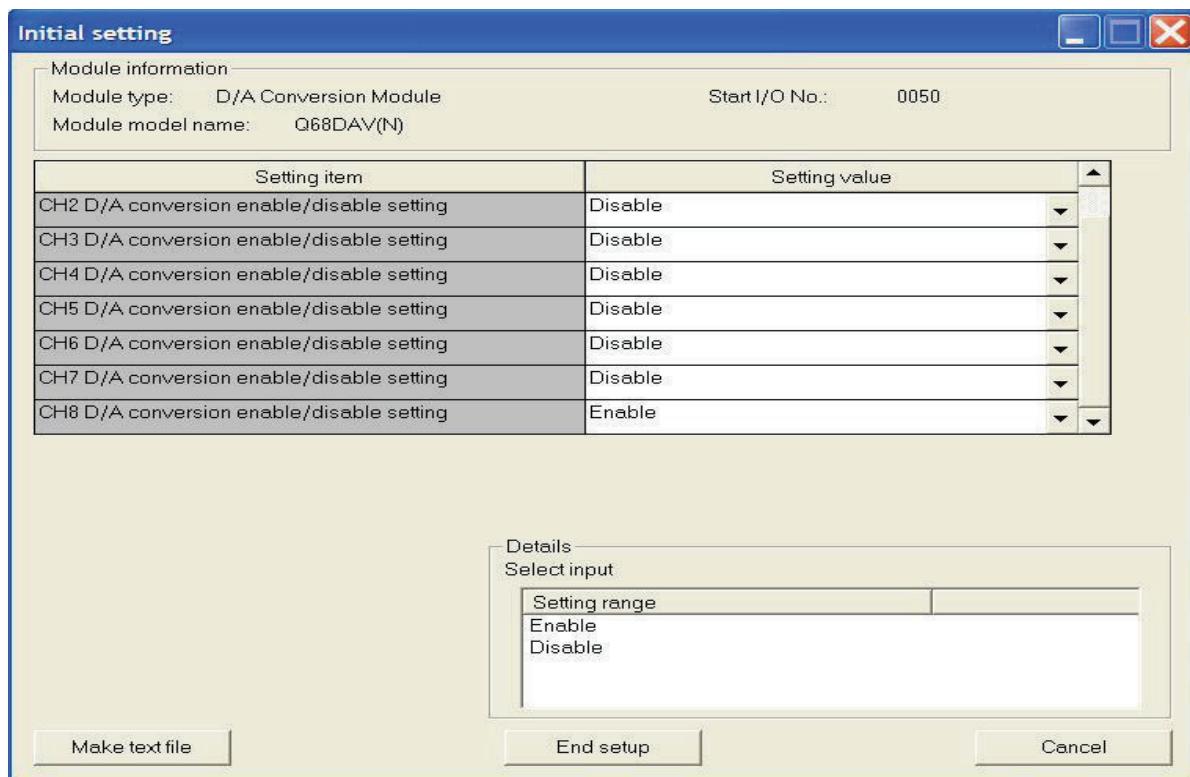
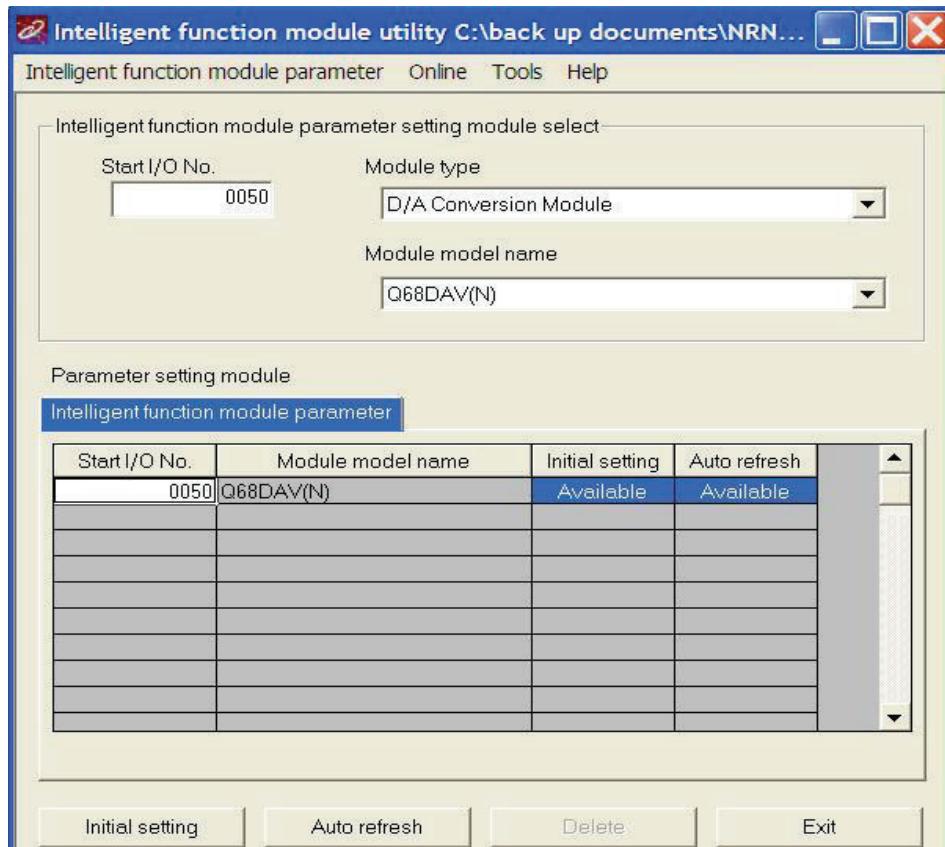
	Module 1	Module 2	Module 3	Module 4
Network type	Ethernet	None	None	None
Starting I/O No.	0030			
Network No.	1			
Total stations				
Group No.	1			
Station No.	1			
Mode	On line			
Operational settings				
Initial settings				
Open settings				
Router relay parameter				
Station No.<→IP information				
FTP Parameters				
E-mail settings				
Interrupt settings				

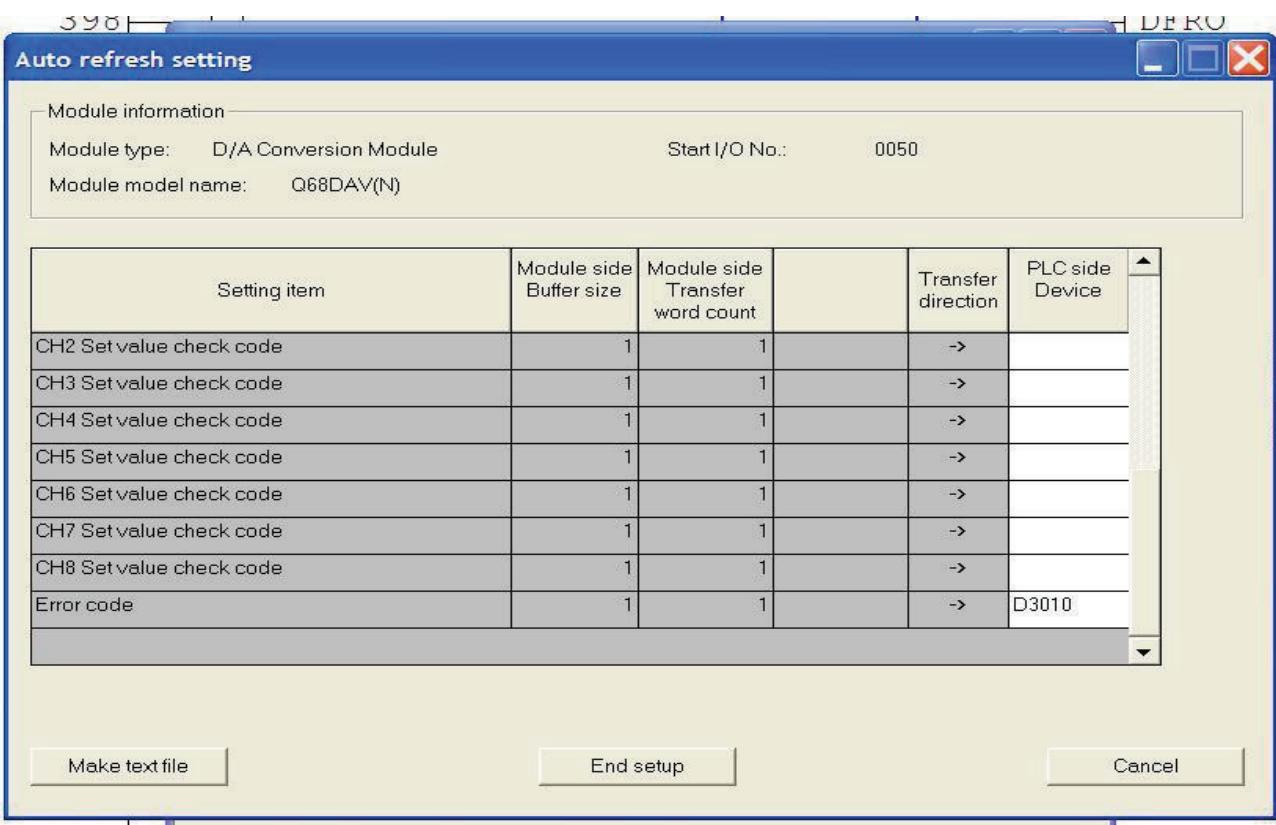
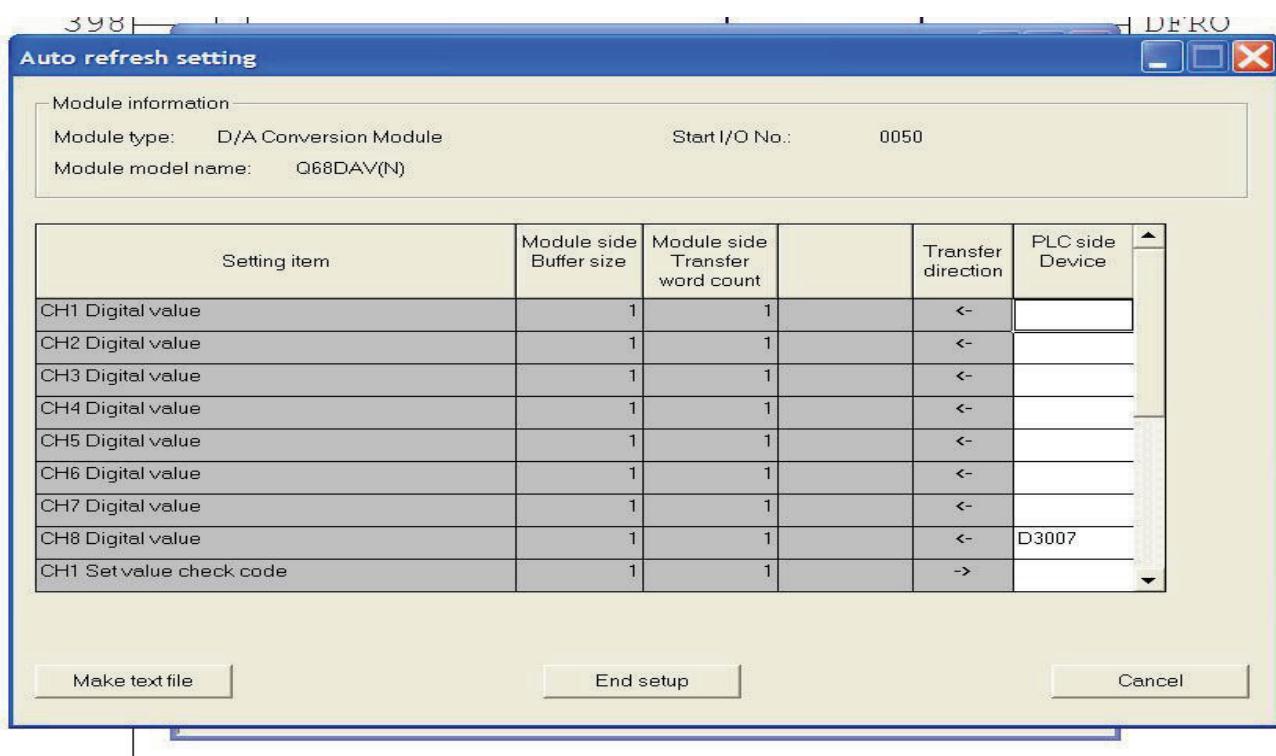
Necessary setting(**No setting** / Already set) Set if it is needed(**No setting** / Already set)

Start I/O No.: 1 Valid module during other station access

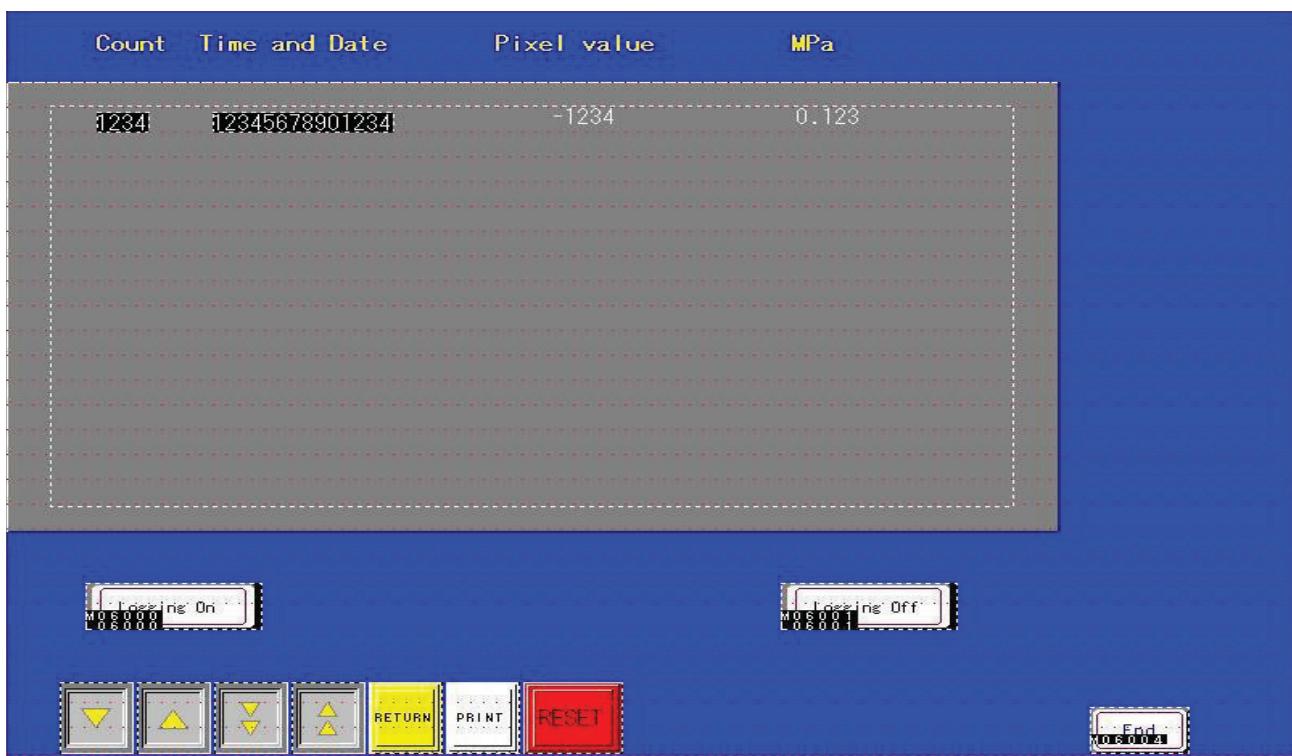
Ethernet operations

Communication data code	Initial timing				
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Binary code <input type="radio"/> ASCII code	<input type="radio"/> Do not wait for OPEN (Communications impossible at STOP time) <input checked="" type="radio"/> Always wait for OPEN (Communication possible at STOP time)				
IP address	Send frame setting				
Input format	<input type="radio"/> Ethernet(V2.0) <input type="radio"/> IEEE802.3				
IP address	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>192</td> <td>168</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>	192	168	0	3
192	168	0	3		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Write at RUN time					
TCP Existence confirmation setting					
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Use the KeepAlive <input type="radio"/> Use the Ping					

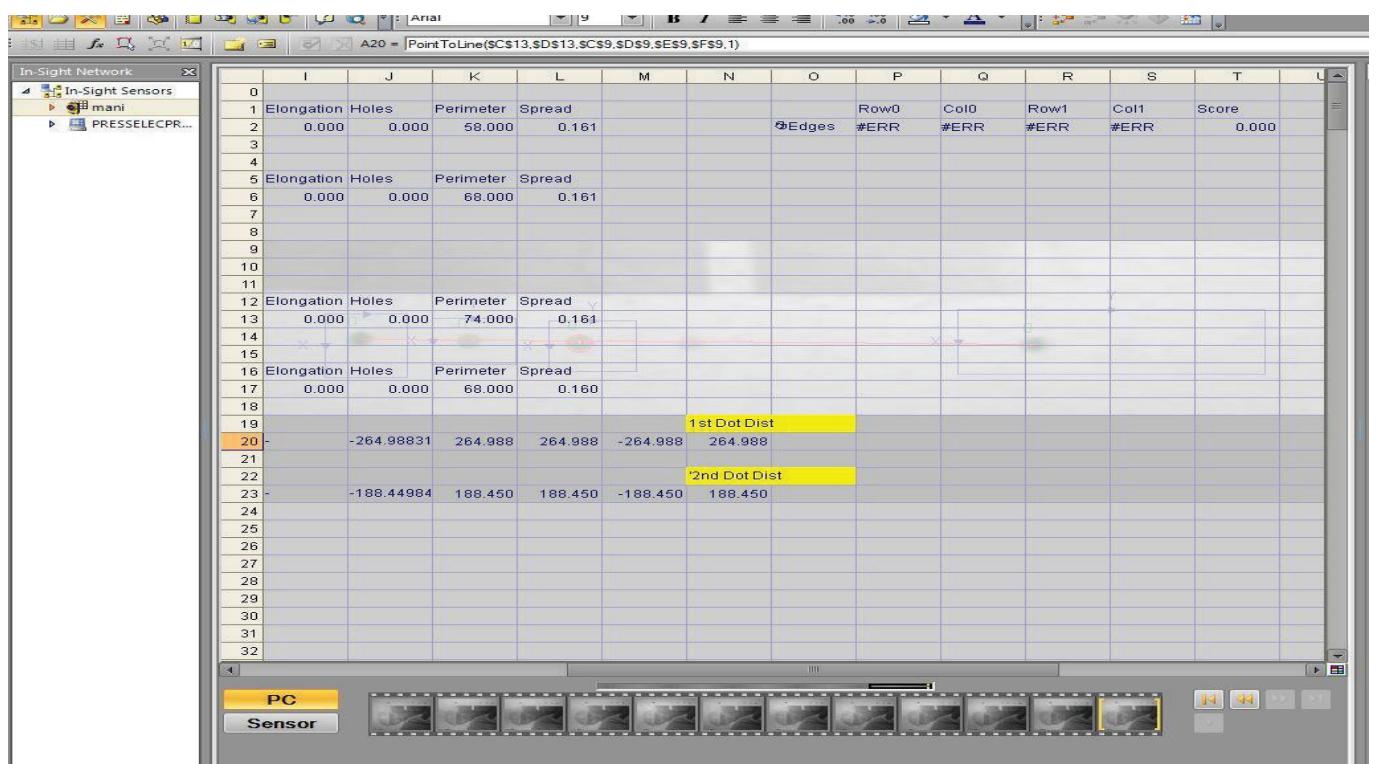
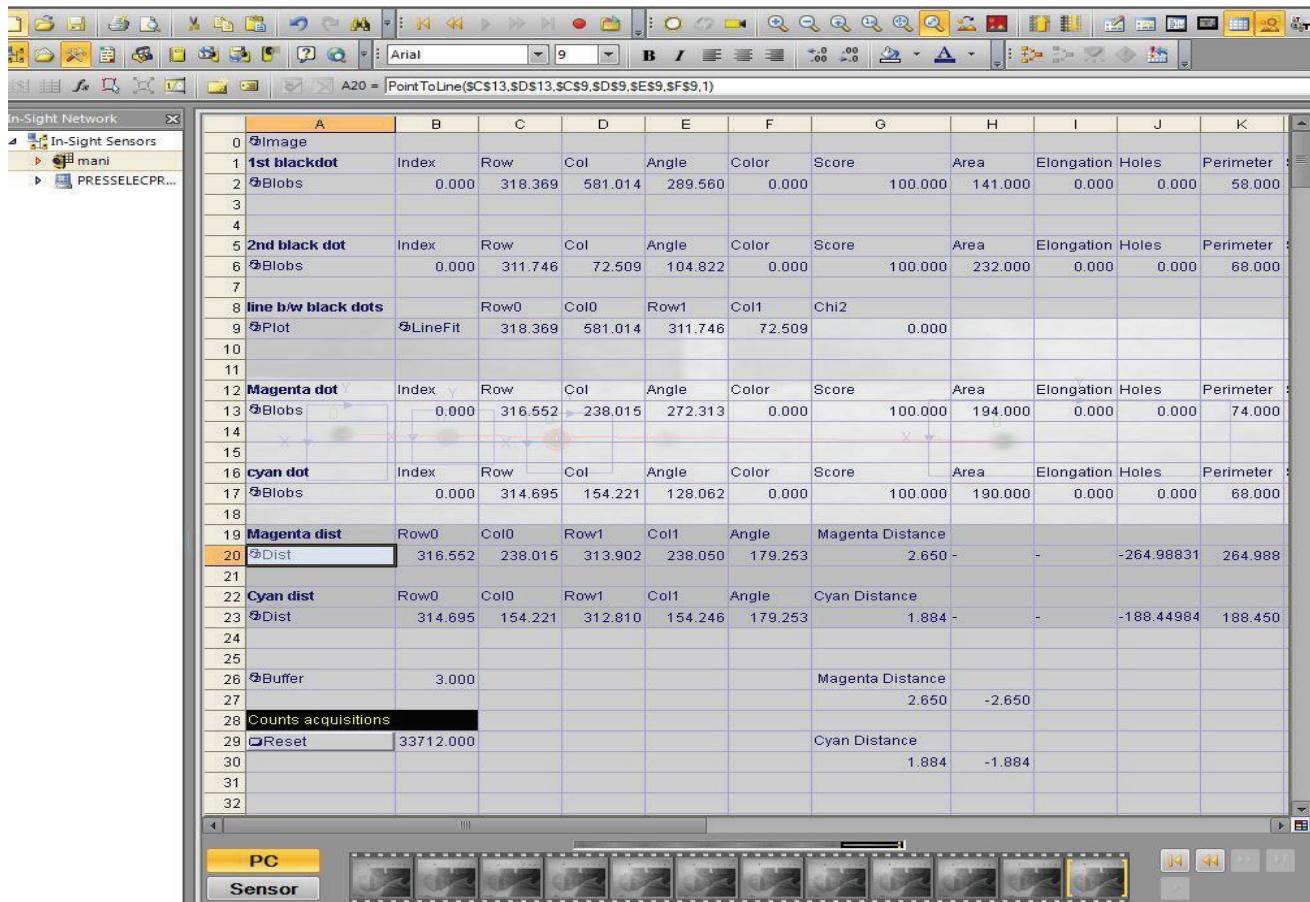


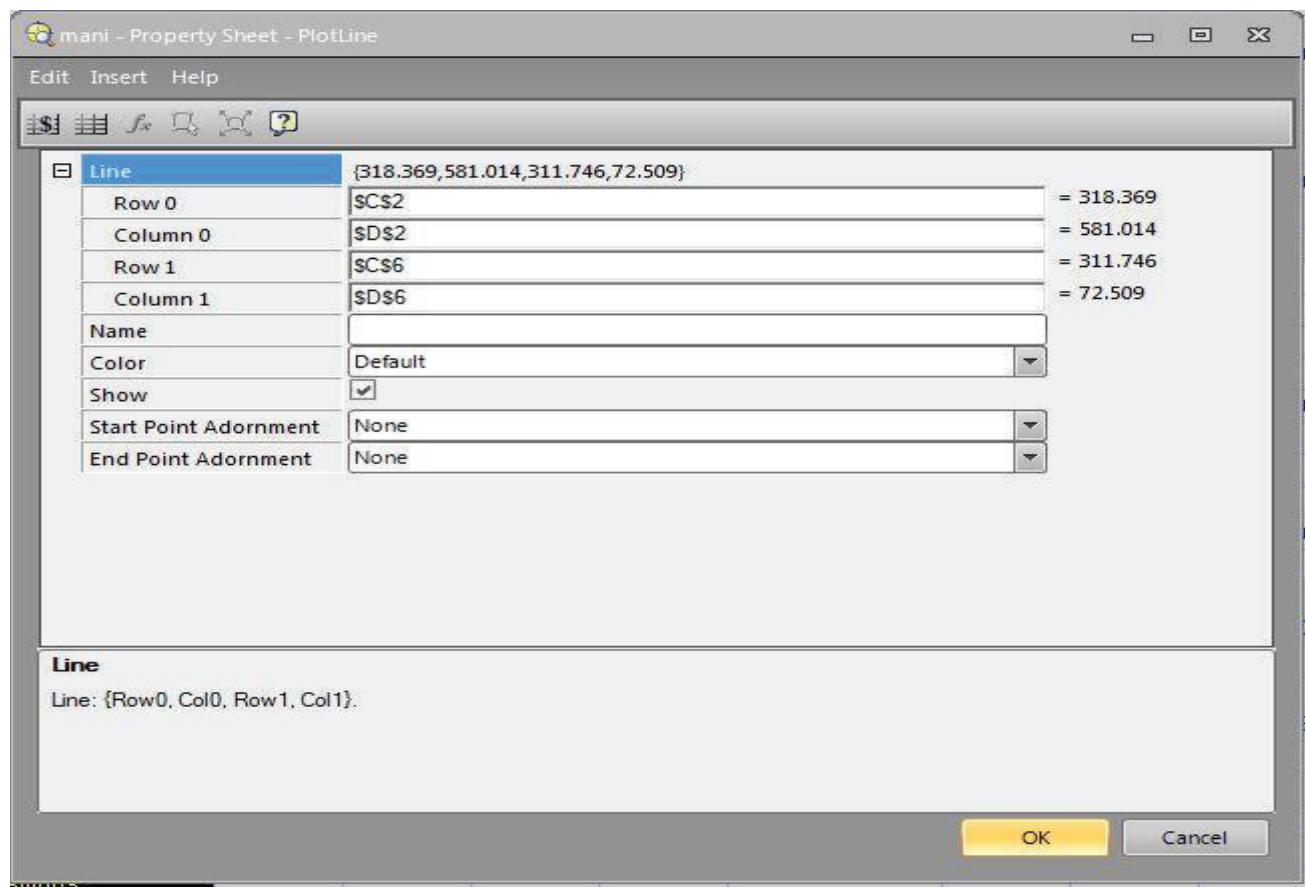
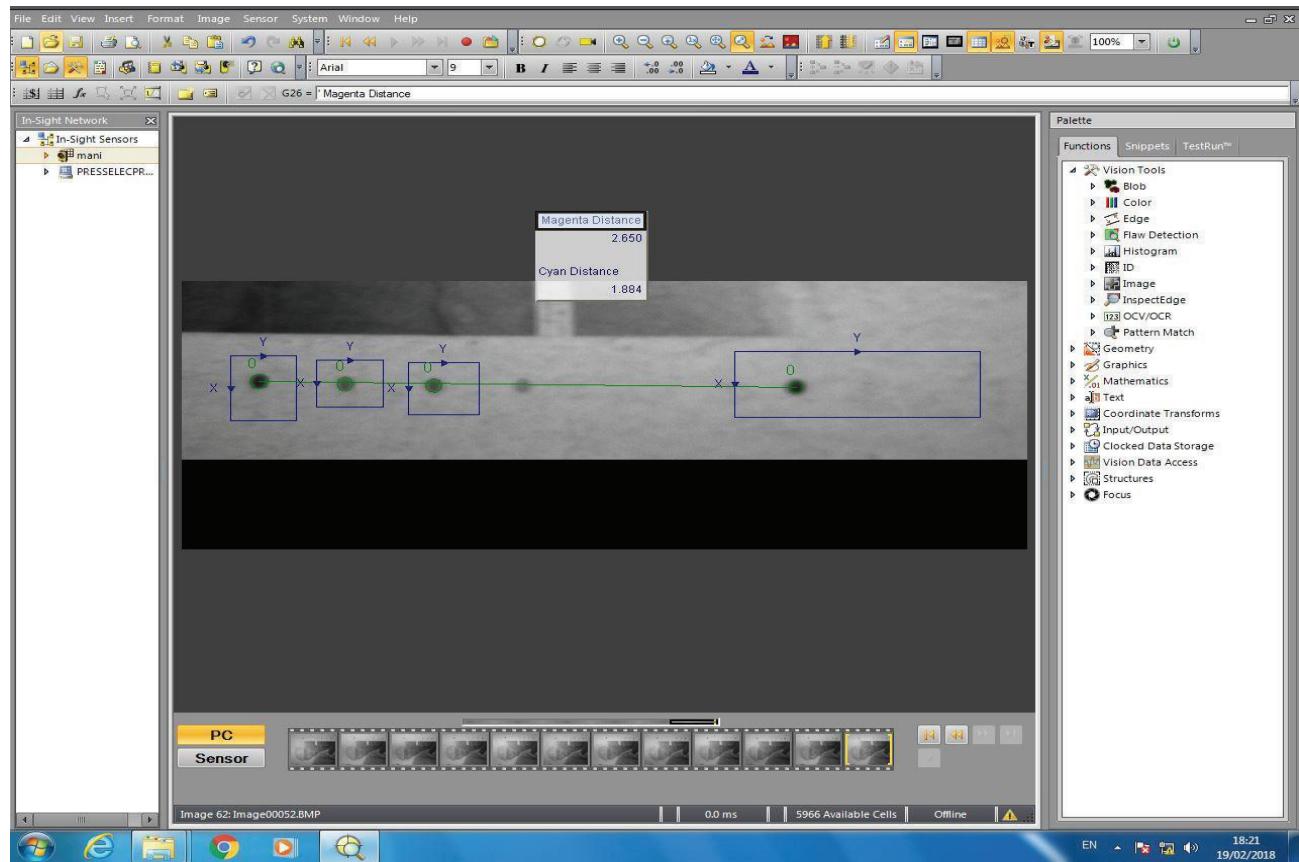


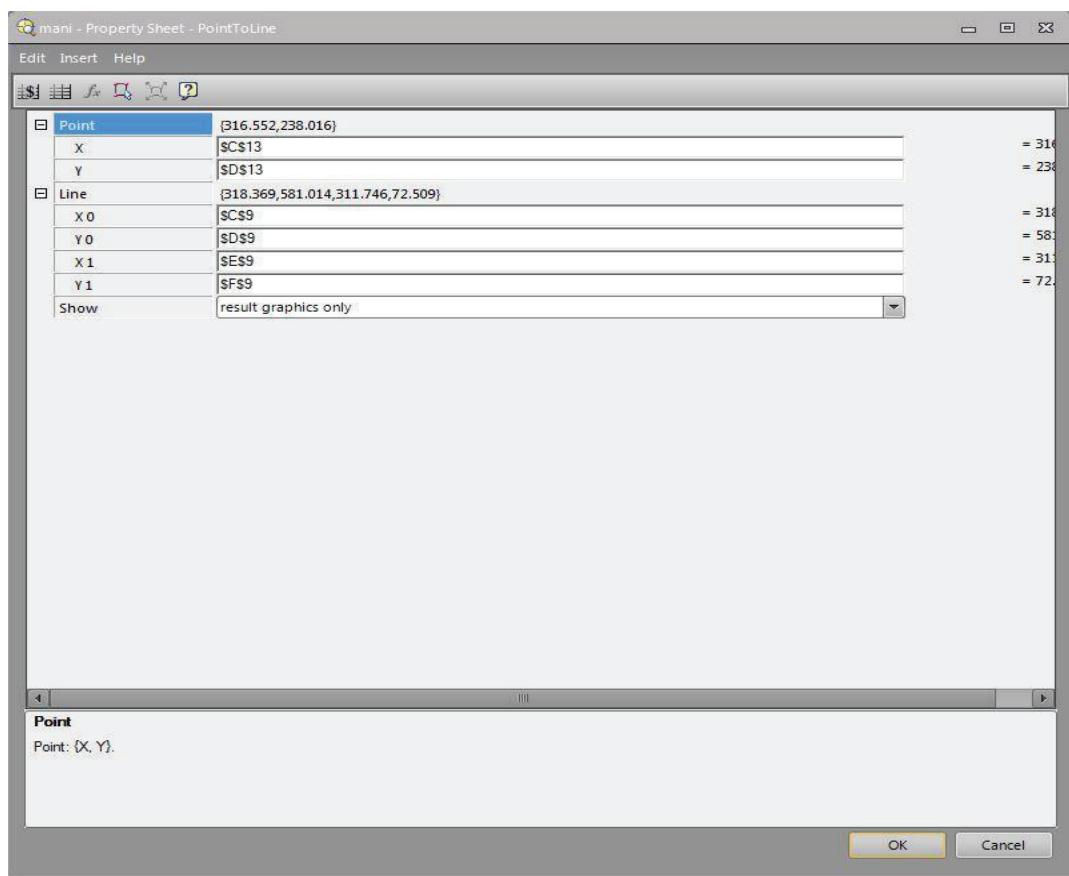
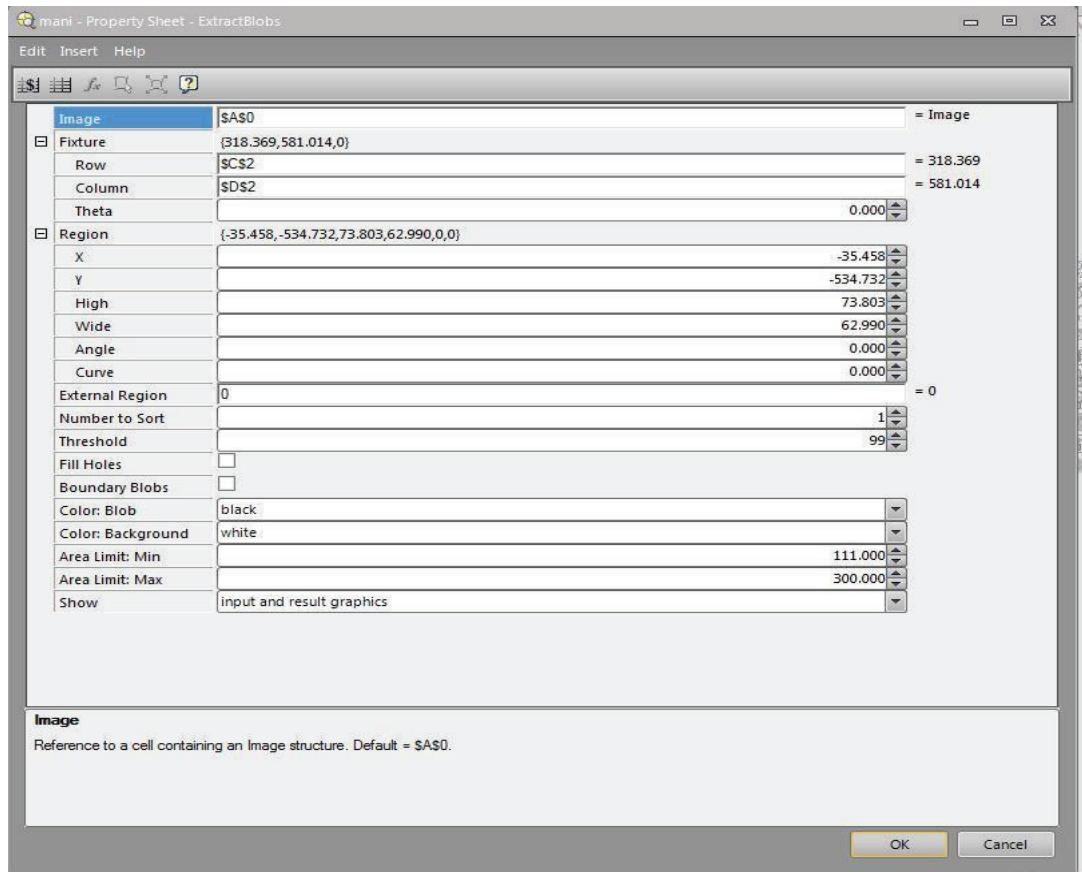
C.V7 SERIES TOUCH SCREEN Screenshot WITH MEMORY



D.COGNEX SOFTWARE SETTINGS







mani - Property Sheet - AcquireImage

Edit Insert Help

Trigger Camera

Manual

Exposure 0.030

Automatic Exposure {Disabled,950,10}

Mode Disabled

Max Exposure 950.000

Target Brightness 10.000

Auto Expose Region {0,0,600,800}

X 0.000

Y 0.000

High 600.000

Wide 800.000

Start Row 200

Number of Rows 300

Light Control {Always On,100,0,0,0}

Mode Always On

Light Intensity 100

unused 0

unused 0

unused 0

Gain 4

Offset 128

Orientation Mirrored horizontally

Network Trigger {0,"",""}

Master

Master Name

Master Data

Buffer Mode Single

Delay 0

Focus Metric Region {200,140,200,600,0,0}

White Balance Region {0,0,600,800}

Line Scan {Software Encoder,40,0,No Clipping}

Line Trigger Type Software Encoder

Line Period/Steps Per Line 40.000

Encoder Acquisition Timeout 0

Clip Mode No Clipping

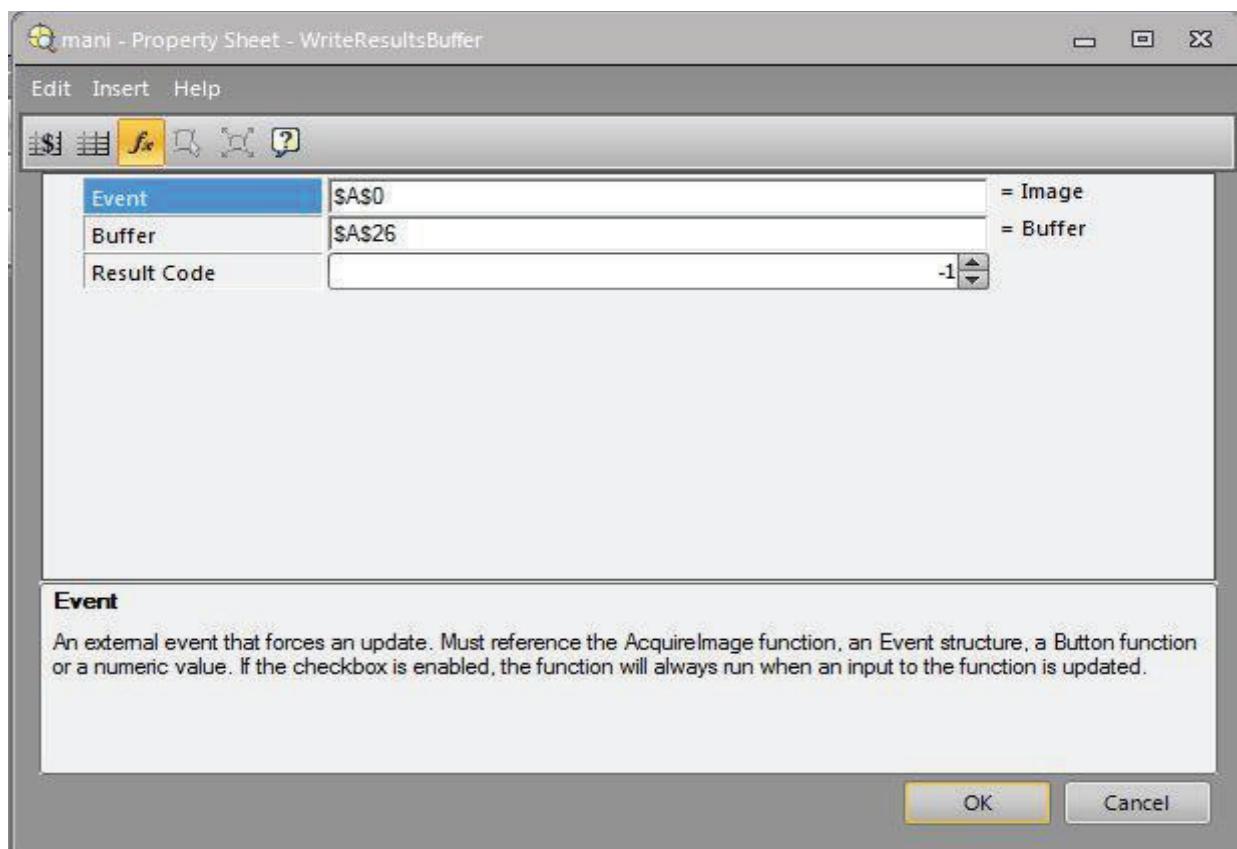
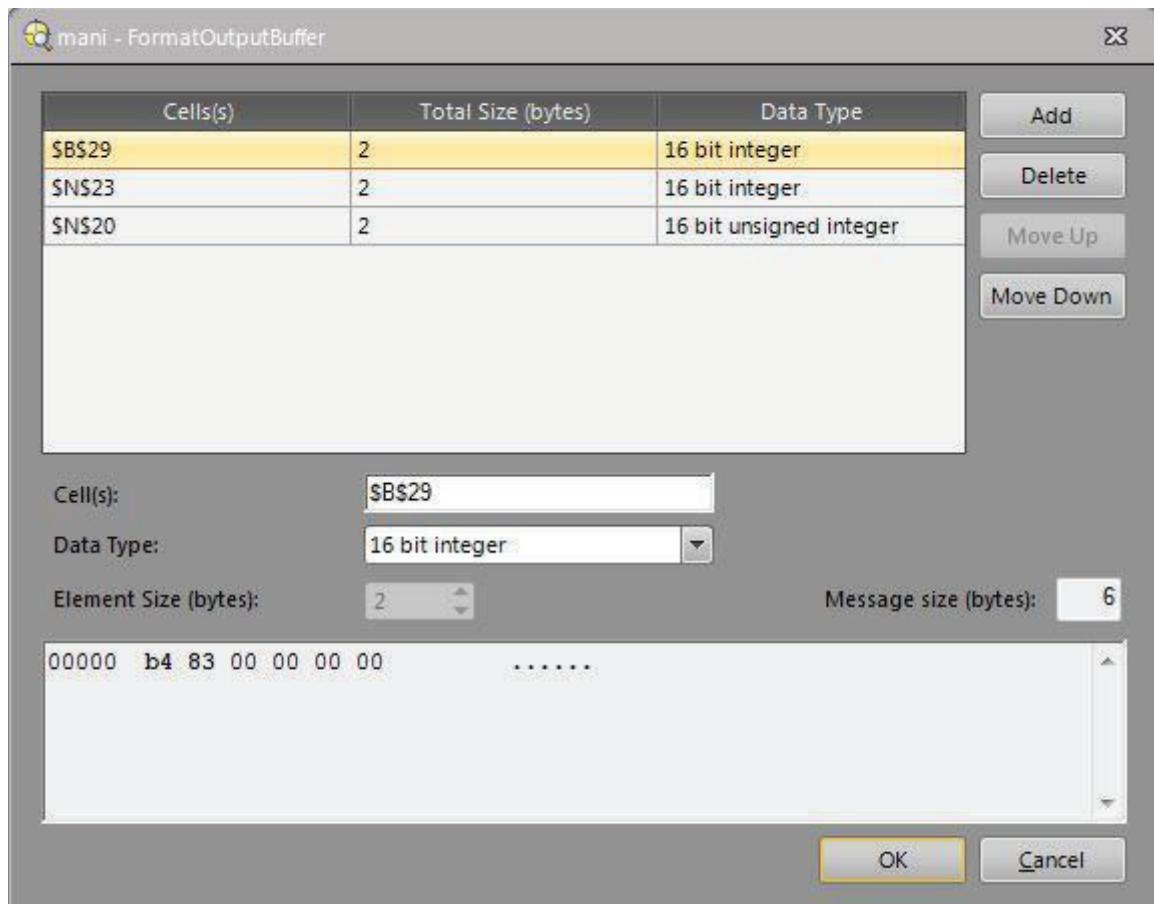
Trigger Debounce 1

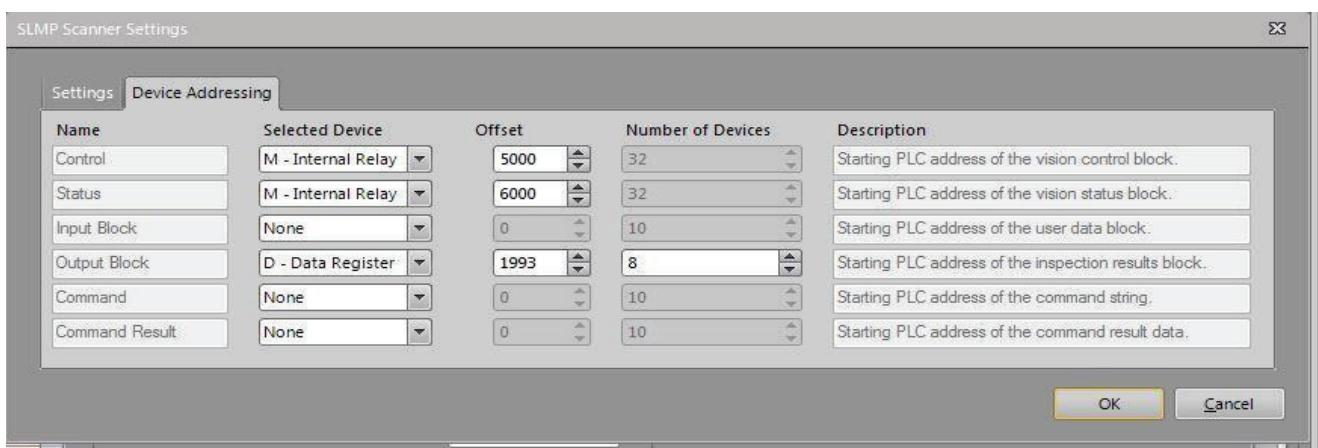
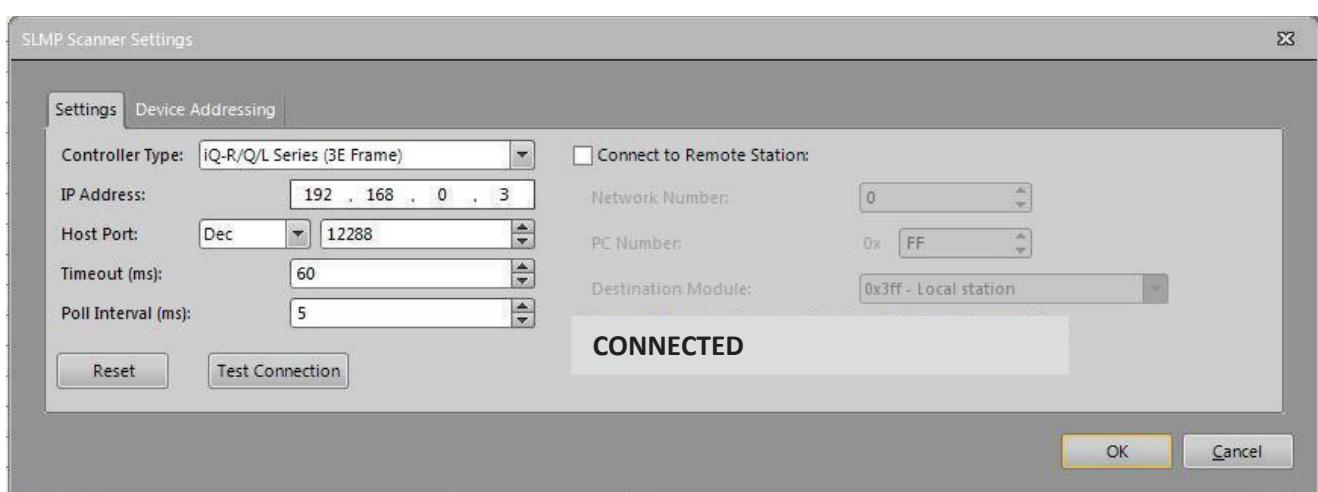
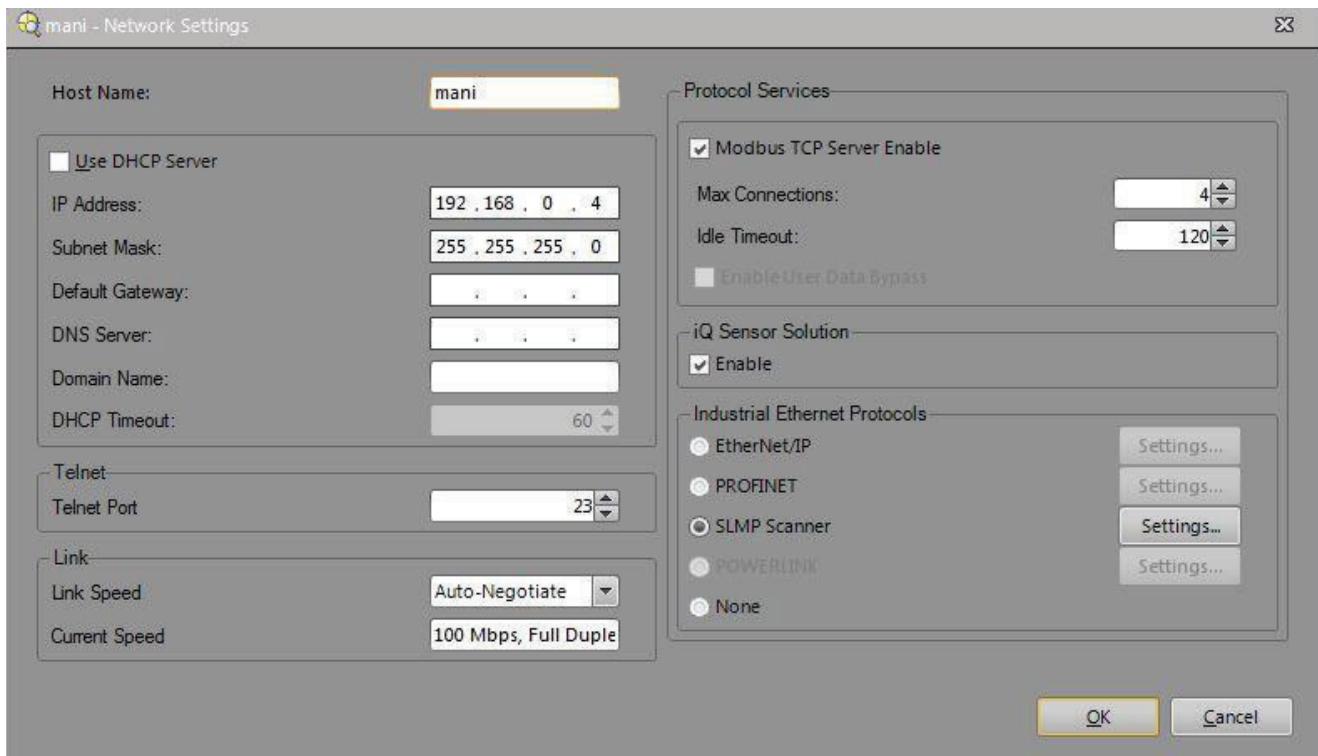
Trigger

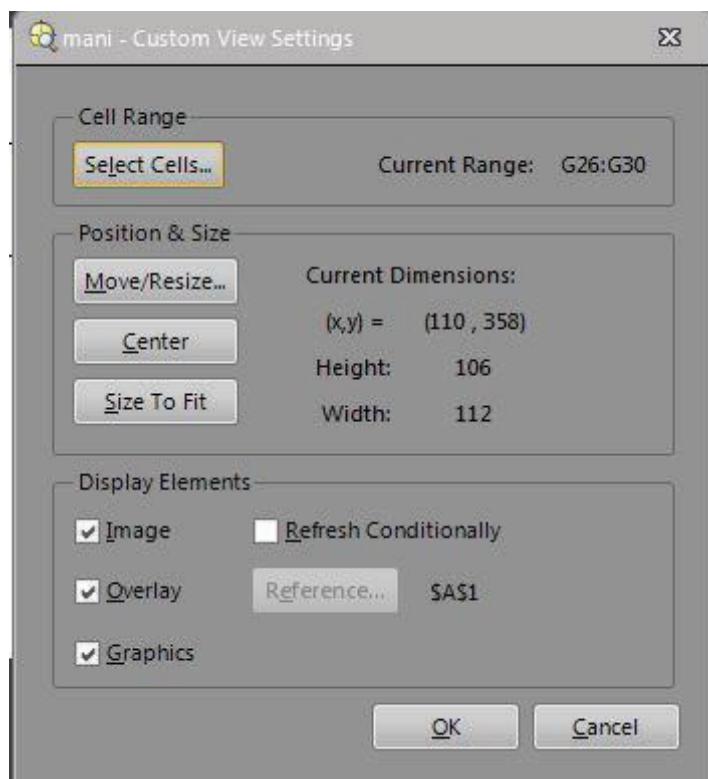
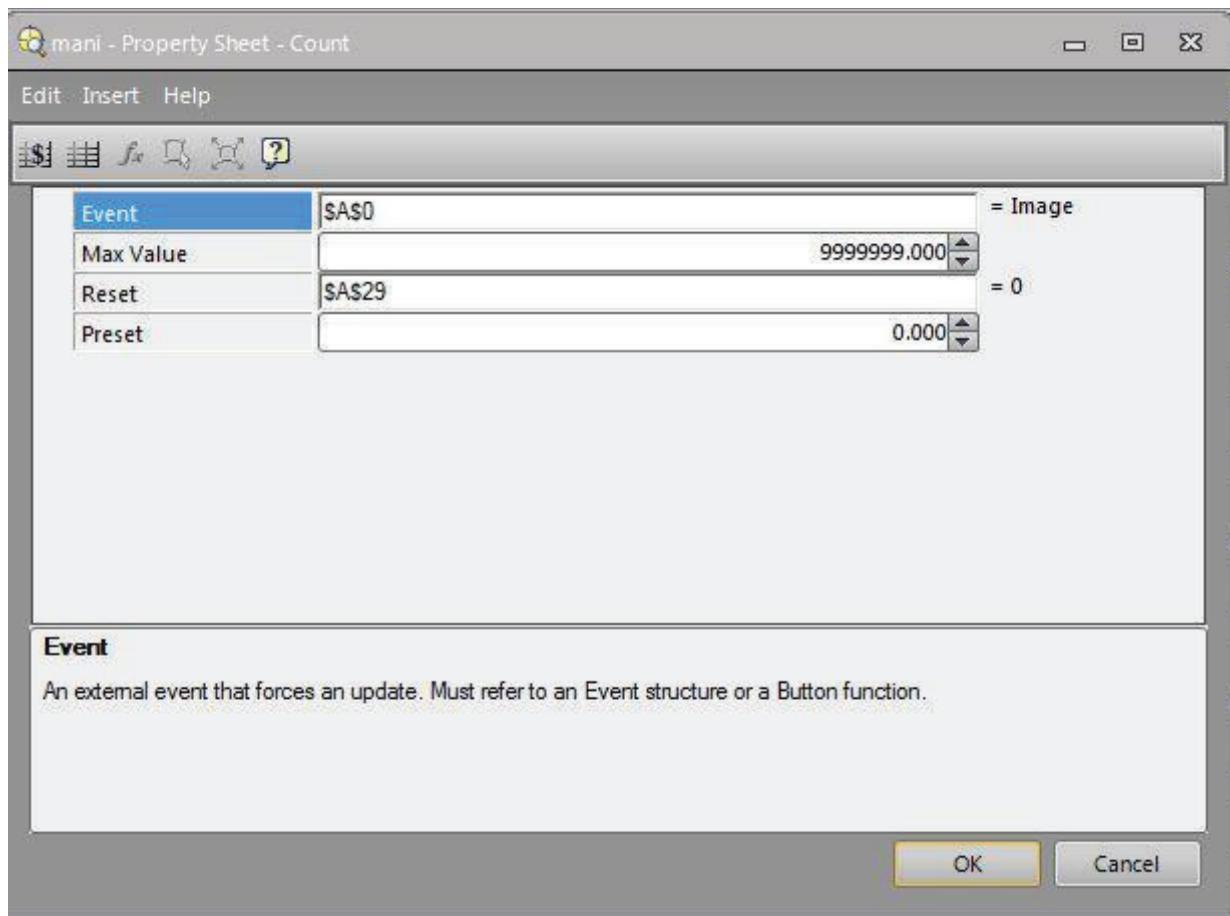
Trigger source. Image acquired at the specified internal or external event.

White Balance

OK Cancel

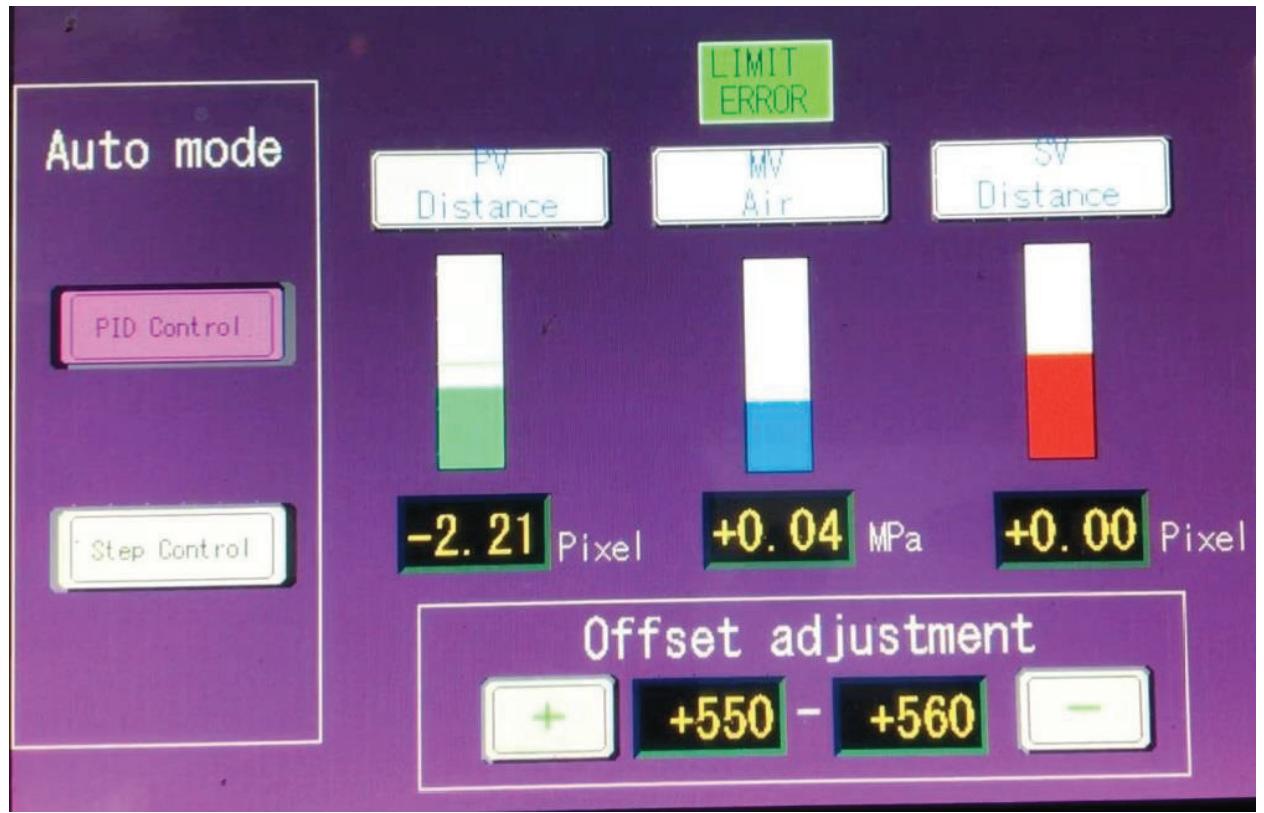




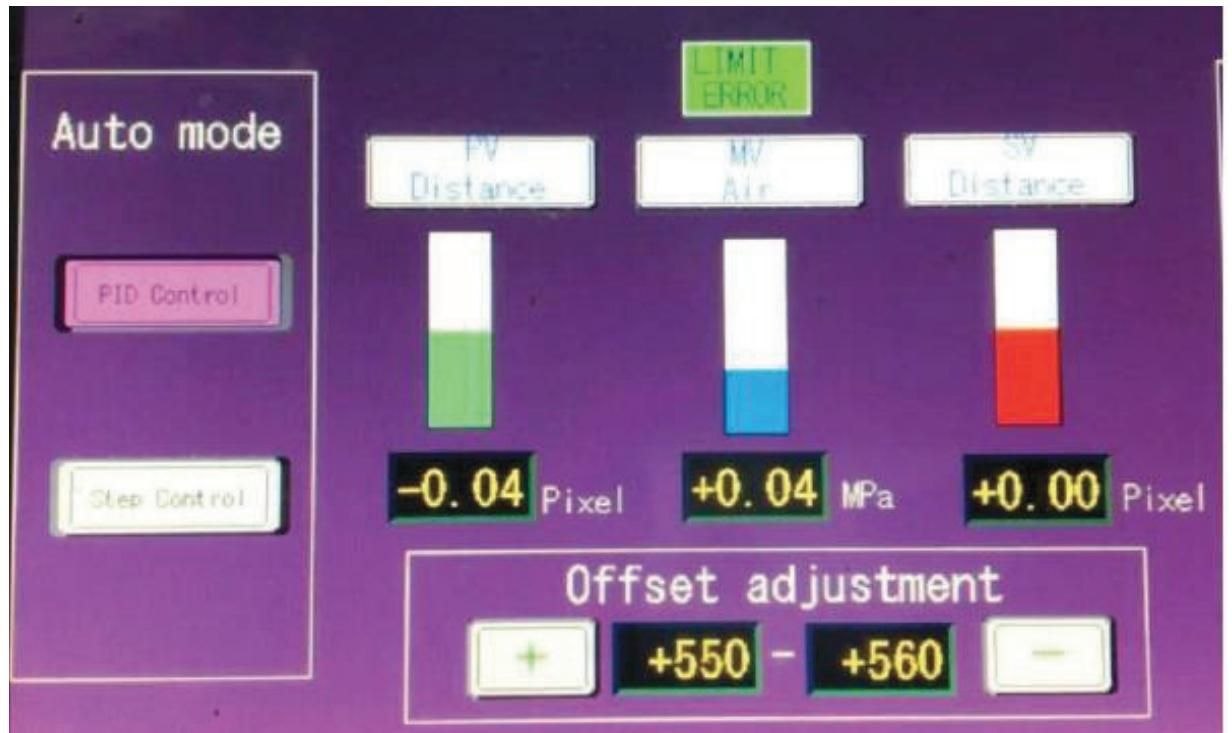


D.PID CONTROL SNAPSHOT

Before PID control – 2.21 pixel [1392.3 microns] deviation



After PID control -0.04 pixel [25.2 microns] deviation



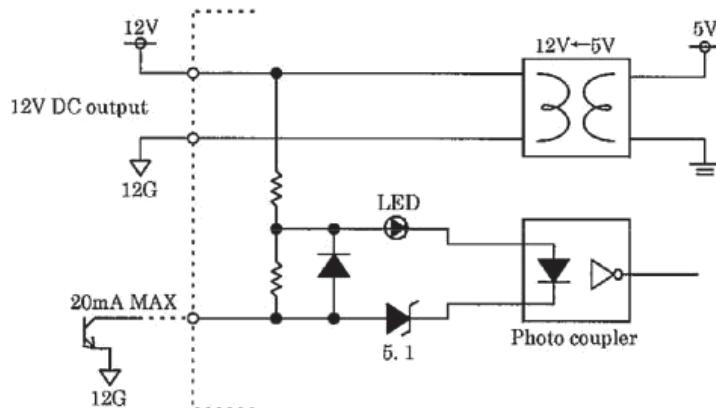
E.PULSE BRANCH SETTINGS

4. External interface

4.1 Encoder signal input

CN1 : 178289-3 (Amp, Ltd.)

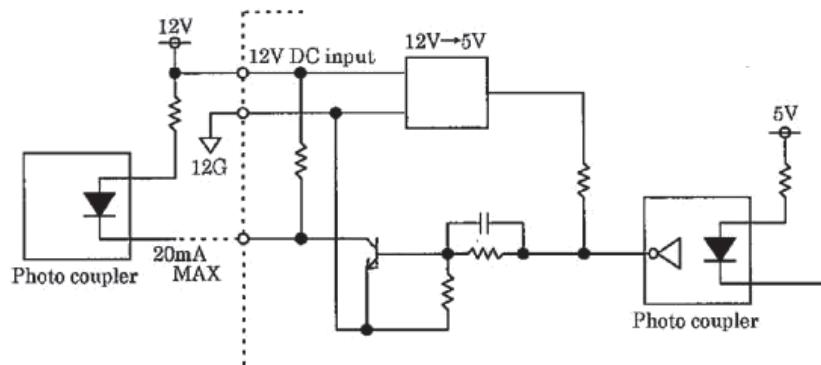
PIN No.	Name		Specification	Input	Output	Kind of wire	Wiring
A1	Power		12VDC		○	Brown (Red)	
B1	COM		100mA MAX		○	Blue (Black)	
A2 B2 A3	Input signal	A phase	Photo coupler input 20mA MAX	○		Black (White)	
		B ₀ phase		○		White (Green)	
		Z ₀ phase		○		Orange (Yellow)	
B3	S H				○	--	



4.2 Extension output

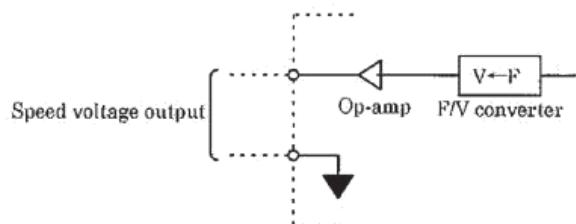
CN2 : 178289-3 (Amp, Ltd.)

PIN No.	Name		Specification	Input	Output	Wiring
A1	Power		12V DC	○		
B1	COM		100mA MAX	○		
A2 B2 A3	Extension output	A ₁ phase	Open Collector 20mA MAX		○	
		B ₁ phase			○	
		Z ₁ phase			○	
B3	S H			○		



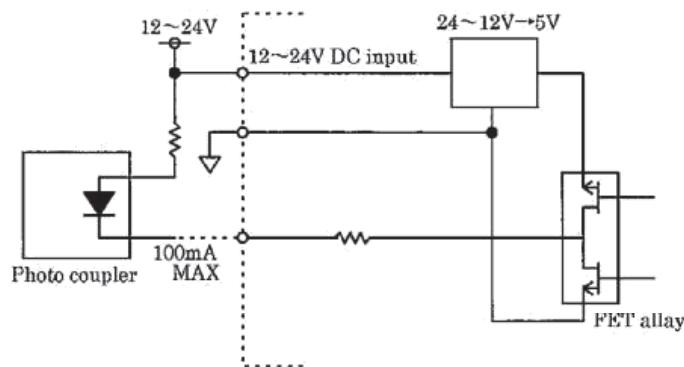
4.3 Speed voltage output

CN3, CN4 : 1-178288-3 (Amp, Ltd.)					
PIN No.	Name	Specification	Input	Output	Wiring
1	FV+	0~10V DC Load 2k Ω and over		○	
2	FV-			○	
3	S H		○		



4.4 Divided pulse output

CN5~CN12 : 178289-3 (Amp, Ltd.)					
PIN No.	Name	Specification	Input	Output	Wiring
A1	Power	12~24V DC	○		
B1	COM	500mA and over	○		
A2	Divided pulse output	Complimentary output 100mA MAX		○	
B2				○	
A3				○	
B3	S H			○	



4.5 Power supply

P47-SJT-C0028A 3×18AWG L=2000 H-22 (Hitachi Cable, Ltd.)

PIN No.	Name	Specification	Input	Output	Wiring
1	R	100V AC±10% 1A MAX	○		
2	S		○		
3	G			○	

5. Name of parts

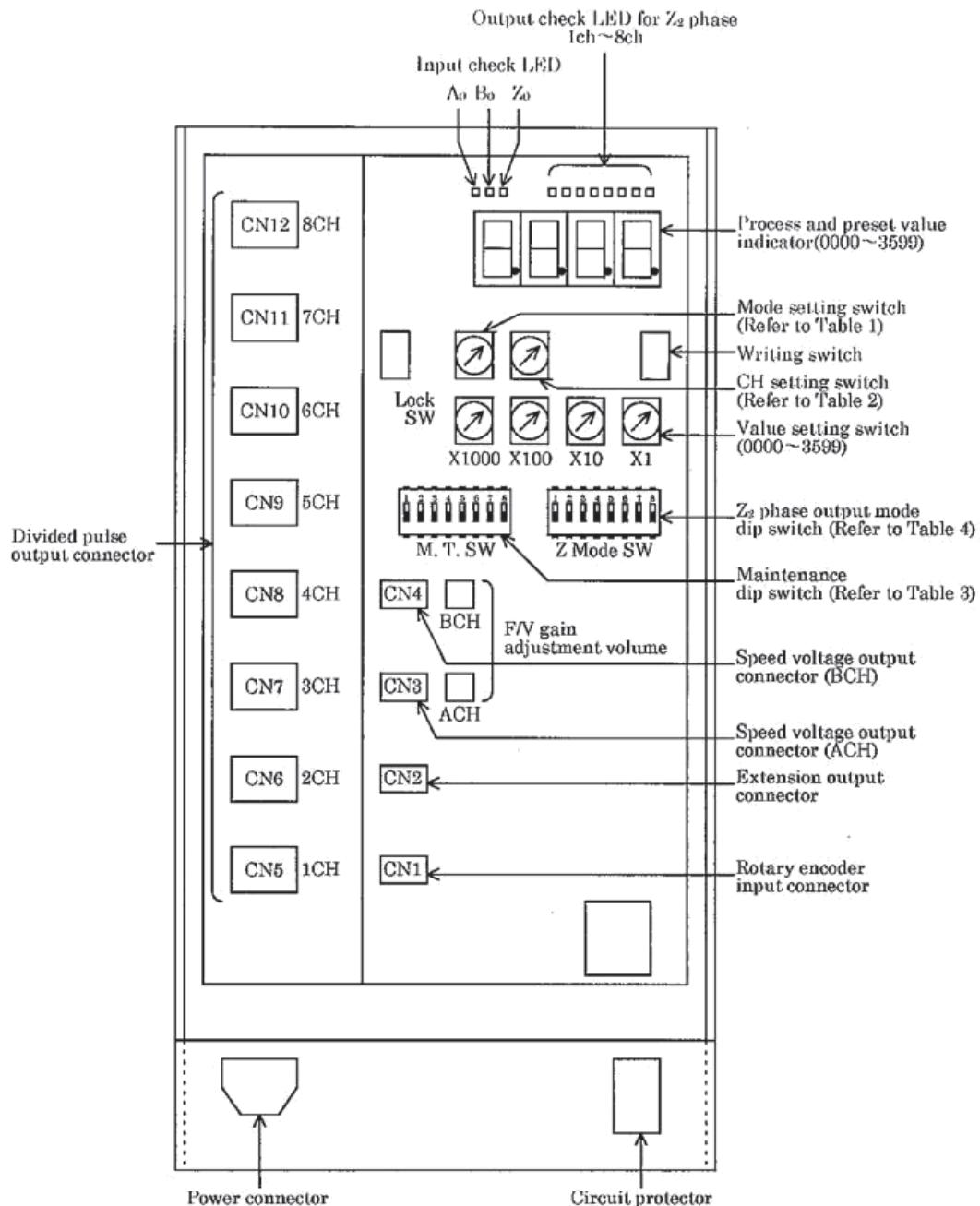


Table 1 Mode setting switch

- 0 : Usual (operating)
- 1 : Resolution of encoder setting
- 2 : Offset angle for Z₂ phase pulse setting
- 3 : Divided pulse setting
- 4 : Angle for Z₂ phase pulse comes on setting
- 5 : Angle for Z₂ phase pulse comes off setting
- 6 : F/V converter testing
- 7 : 7-segment LED testing
- 8 : Reserve
- 9 : Reserve
- A : BOM1 (Use for shipping examination)
- B : BOM2 (Use for shipping examination)
- C : Reserve
- D : Reserve
- E : Reserve
- F : Reserve

Table 2 CH setting switch

- 0 : Usual (operating) (F/V converter testing)
- 1 : 1CH F/V converter testing 1 (Pulse frequency for testing : 7.8125KHz)
- 2 : 2CH F/V converter testing 2 (Pulse frequency for testing : 15.625KHz)
- 3 : 3CH F/V converter testing 3 (Pulse frequency for testing : 31.25KHz)
- 4 : 4CH F/V converter testing 4 (Pulse frequency for testing : 62.54KHz)
- 5 : 5CH
- 6 : 6CH
- 7 : 7CH
- 8 : 8CH
- 9 : Reserve

Table 3 Maintenance dip switch (M. T. SW)

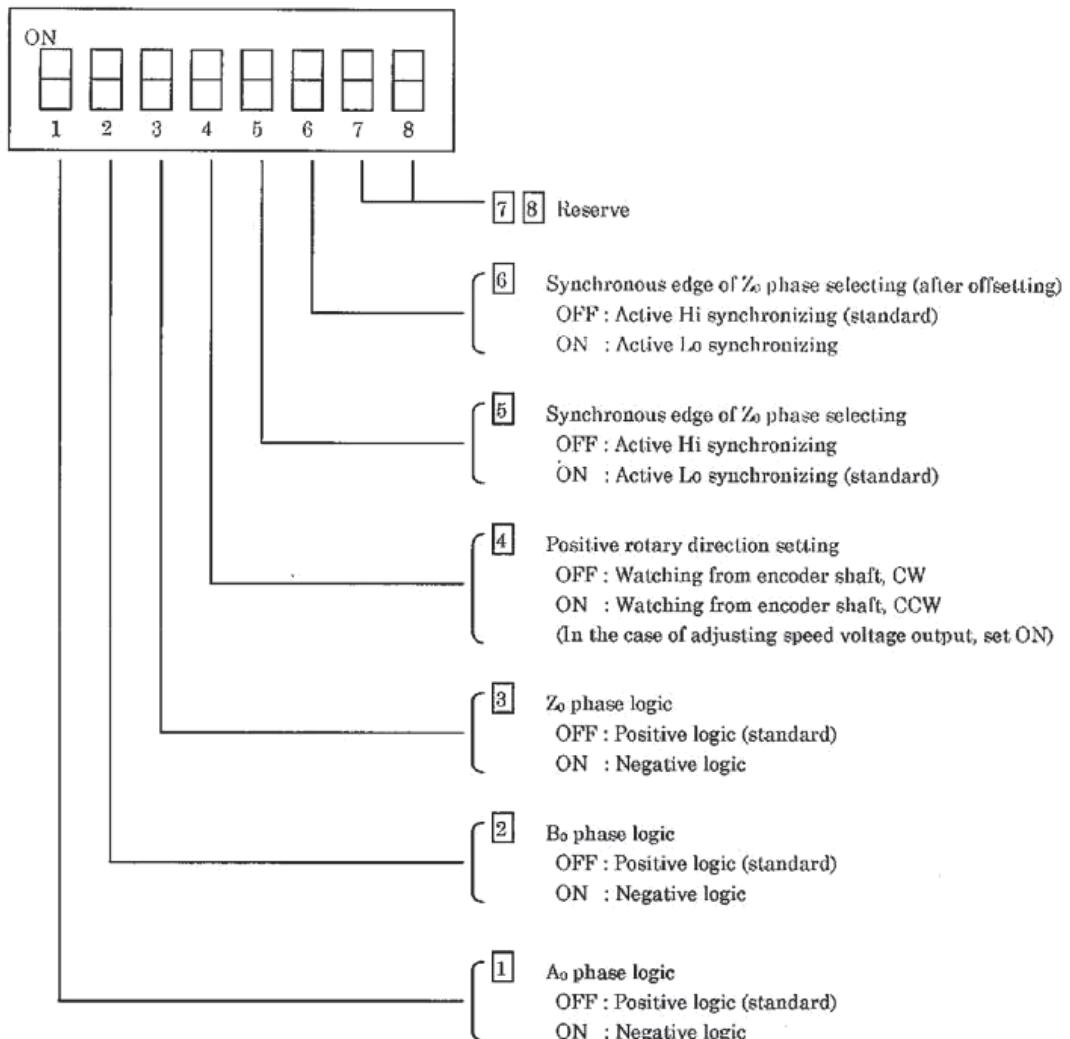
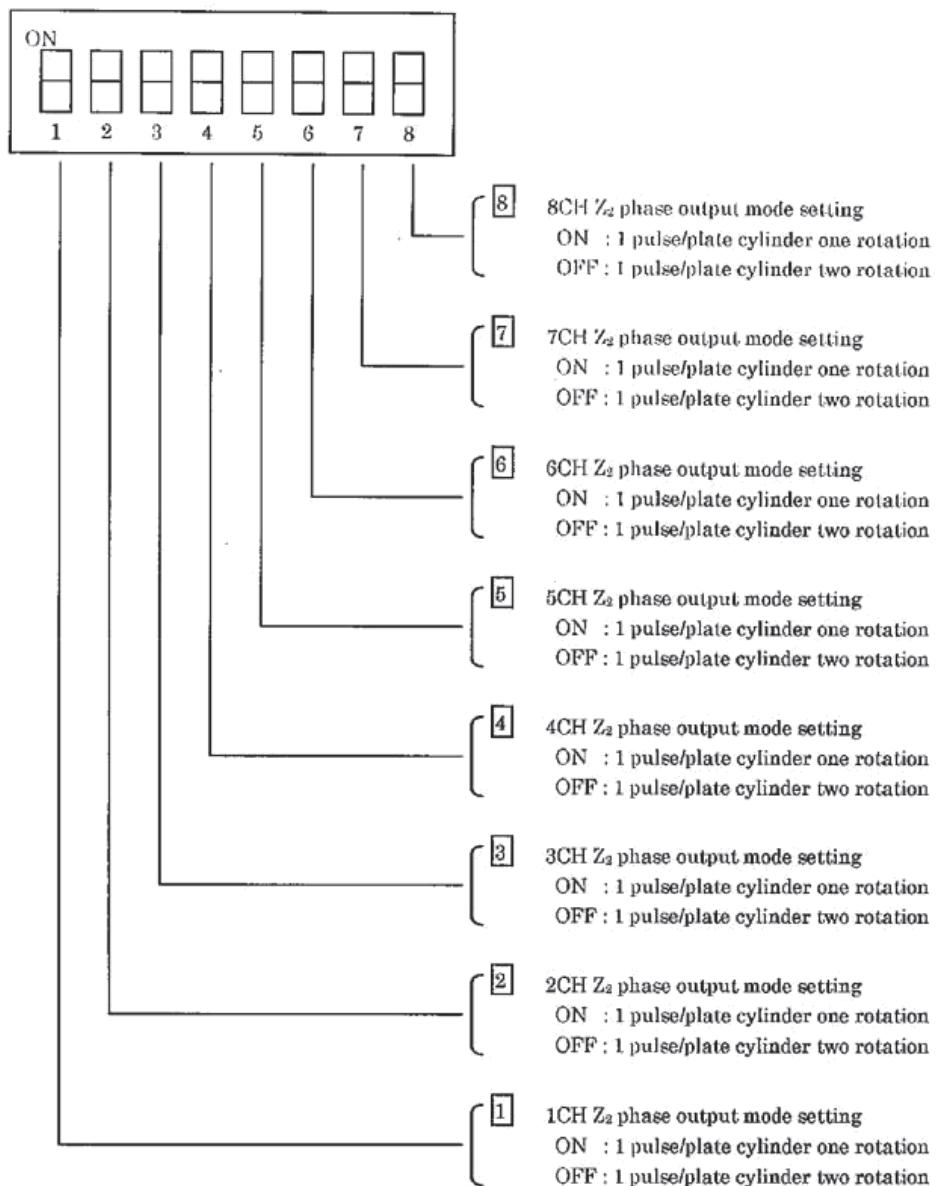


Table 4 Z₂ phase output mode dip switch (Z Mode SW)



6. Setting

6.1 How to set resolution of encoder (shipment setting : 3600)

- 1) Release Lock switch.
- 2) Change Mode setting switch into 1.
- 3) Change CH setting switch into 0.
- 4) Set Value setting switch appropriately(0~3600).
- 5) Turn on Writing switch to Writing side.

6.2 How to set offset angle for Z₂ phase pulse (shipment setting : 0)

- 1) Release Lock switch.
- 2) Change Mode setting switch into 2.
- 3) Change CH setting switch into 0.
- 4) Set Value setting switch appropriately(0~3599).
- 5) Turn on Writing switch to Writing side.

6.3 How to set divided pulse (shipment setting : 0 (each CH))

- 1) Release Lock switch.
- 2) Change Mode setting switch into 3.
- 3) Change CH setting switch into appropriate CH (Refer to Table2).
- 4) Set Value setting switch appropriately(1~99).
- 5) Turn on Writing switch to Writing side.

Set value	Corresponding encoder
1	3600ppr
2	1800ppr
3	1200ppr
4	900ppr

Set value	Corresponding encoder
6	600ppr
10	360ppr
12	300ppr
80	45ppr

(resolution of Corresponding encoder)=(3600ppr)/(set value)

6.4 How to set angle for Z₂ phase pulse comes on (shipment setting : 0 (each CH))

- 1) Release Lock switch.
- 2) Change Mode setting switch into 4.
- 3) Change CH setting switch into appropriate CH (Refer to Table2).
- 4) Set Value setting switch appropriately(0~3599).
- 5) Turn on Writing switch to Writing side.

6.5 How to set angle for Z₂ phase pulse comes off (shipment setting : 0 (each CH))

- 1) Release Lock switch.
- 2) Change Mode setting switch into 5.
- 3) Change CH setting switch into appropriate CH (Refer to Table2).
- 4) Set Value setting switch appropriately(0~3599).

5) Turn on Writing switch to Writing side.

6.6 Other matters

- 1) Please turn on Lock switch to Lock side, change Mode setting switch into 0, and change CH setting switch into 0 after you complete each setting.
- 2) If you make this system indicate current preset value which you set in each of chap.6.1 ~ 6.5, please practice 2)~4) of each chapter.
- 3) If you make this system run without turning on Lock switch to Lock side, the indicator flicker. And if you turn on Writing switch to Writing side by mistake in this situation, this system has the trouble that each set value changes.

7. Speed voltage output adjusting

- 1) Release Lock switch.
- 2) Change Mode setting switch into 6.
- 3) Turn on M. T. SW No.4.
- 4) Change CH setting switch into appropriate CH (refer to Table2).
- 5) Adjust voltage between voltage output terminal FV+ and FV- with gain adjustment volume of each voltage output cannel (CN3 : ACH, CN4 : BCH) as follows.
(Please turn on Lock switch to Lock side, change Mode setting switch into 0, change CH setting switch into 0, and turn off M. T. SW No.4 after you complete adjusting.)

(1) Maximum speed=450rpm

CH setting switch	Voltage at maximum speed			
	10V	8V	6V	5V
4	—	—	—	—
3	—	9.26V	6.94V	5.79V
2	5.79V	4.63V	3.47V	2.89V
1	2.89V	2.31V	1.74V	1.45V

Output
voltage

(2) Maximum speed=500rpm

CH setting switch	Voltage at maximum speed			
	10V	8V	6V	5V
4	—	—	—	—
3	—	8.33V	6.25V	5.21V
2	5.21V	4.17V	3.13V	2.60V
1	2.60V	2.08V	1.56V	1.30V

Output
voltage

(3) Maximum speed=700rpm

CH setting switch	Voltage at maximum speed			
	10V	8V	6V	5V
4	—	—	8.93V	7.44V
3	7.44V	5.95V	4.46V	3.72V
2	3.72V	2.98V	2.23V	1.86V
1	1.86V	1.49V	1.12V	0.93V

Output
voltage

(4) Maximum speed=750rpm

CH setting switch	Voltage at maximum speed			
	10V	8V	6V	5V
4	—	—	8.33V	6.94V
3	6.94V	5.56V	4.17V	3.47V
2	3.47V	2.78V	2.08V	1.74V
1	1.74V	1.39V	1.04V	0.87V

Output
voltage

(5) Maximum speed=800rpm

CH setting switch	Voltage at maximum speed				Output voltage
	10V	8V	6V	5V	
4	—	—	7.81V	6.51V	
3	6.51V	5.21V	3.91V	3.26V	
2	3.26V	2.60V	1.95V	1.63V	
1	1.63V	1.30V	0.98V	0.81V	

(6) Maximum speed=1000rpm

CH setting switch	Voltage at maximum speed				Output voltage
	10V	8V	6V	5V	
4	—	8.33V	6.25V	5.21V	
3	5.21V	4.17V	3.12V	2.60V	
2	2.60V	2.08V	1.56V	1.30V	
1	1.30V	1.04V	0.78V	0.65V	

$$\text{(Test voltage)} = \frac{\text{(Test frequency)}}{\text{(Maximum speed[rpm])} / 60 \times 3600} \times \text{(Maximum voltage)}$$

NEW PULSE BRANCH SETTING							
	mode	ch0	ch1	ch2	ch3	ch4	ch5
Encoder resolution setting	1	3600					
Z2 angle offset	2	0					
DIVIDED PULSE RATIO	3				10	6	
Z PULSE ON	4		899	2699		3593	X-10
Z PULSE OFF	5		1799	3599		3599	(X-10)+900
SPEED VOLATGE RATIO	6		1.3	2.6	5.21	10.46	(X+10)+900

OLD PULSE BRANCH SETTING							
	mode	ch0	ch1	ch2	ch3	ch4	ch5
Encoder resolution setting	1	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600
Z2 angle offset	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIVIDED PULSE RATIO	3	---	0	10	0	0	0
Z PULSE ON	4	---	899	2699	0	3593	1622
Z PULSE OFF	5	---	1799	3599	0	3599	2522
SPEED VOLATGE RATIO	6	Cn3	1.5	3.0	6.0	12.0	2542
	Cn4	1.5	1.5	3.0	6.0	12.0	0.4

F₋₂ F₋₃ F₋₄ F₋₅ F₋₆

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F. SCHEMATICS / CONNECTION DIAGRAM OF CONTROL SYSTEM

Schematics - PLC layout

PLC layout

Q312B Base unit

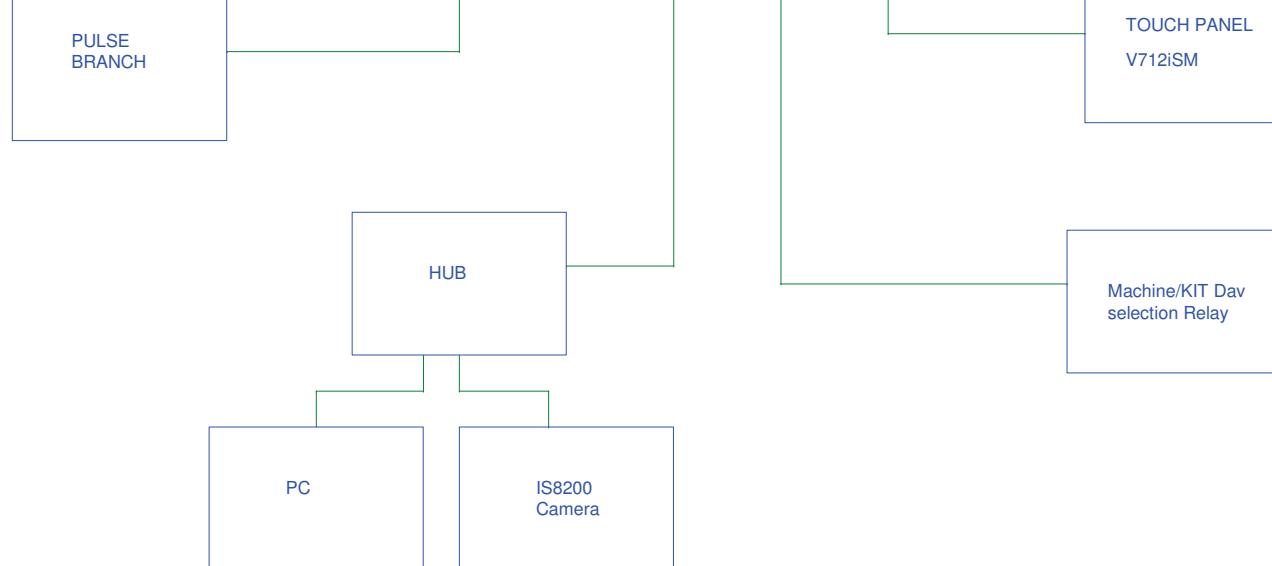
B

B

Power supply Q64P	Q02H	QD62	QX80	QJ71E71-100	Q68DAVN	QJ71C24-R4	Q68ADV	BLANK	BLANK	QY81P	BLANK	BLANK	BLANK
Input power supply AC 100-120V	CPU	00 ~ 1F	20 ~ 2F	30 ~ 4F	50 ~ 5F	60 ~ 7F	80 ~ 8F	90 ~ 9F	A0 ~ AF	B0 ~ CF	D0 ~ DF	E0 ~ EF	F0 ~ FF

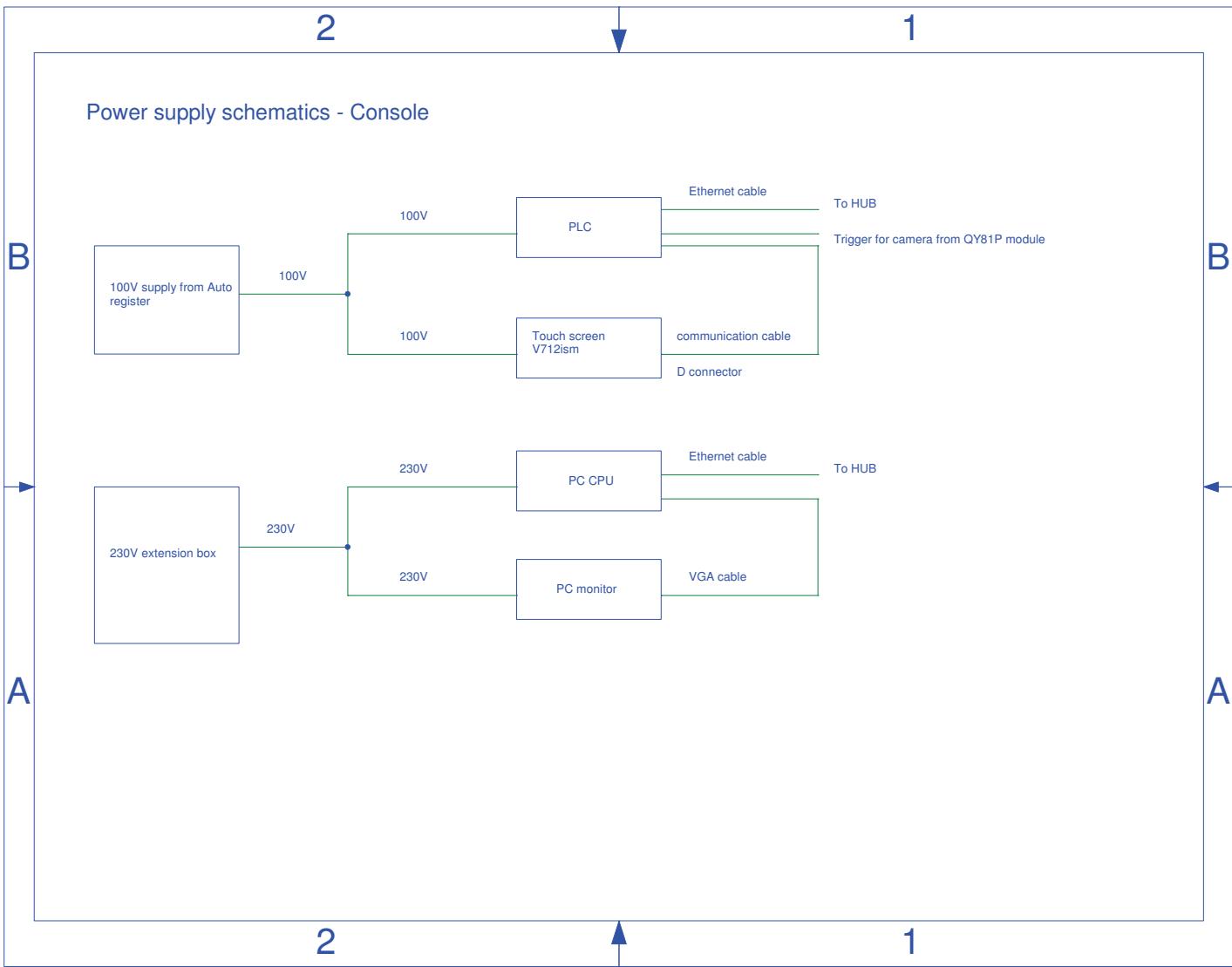
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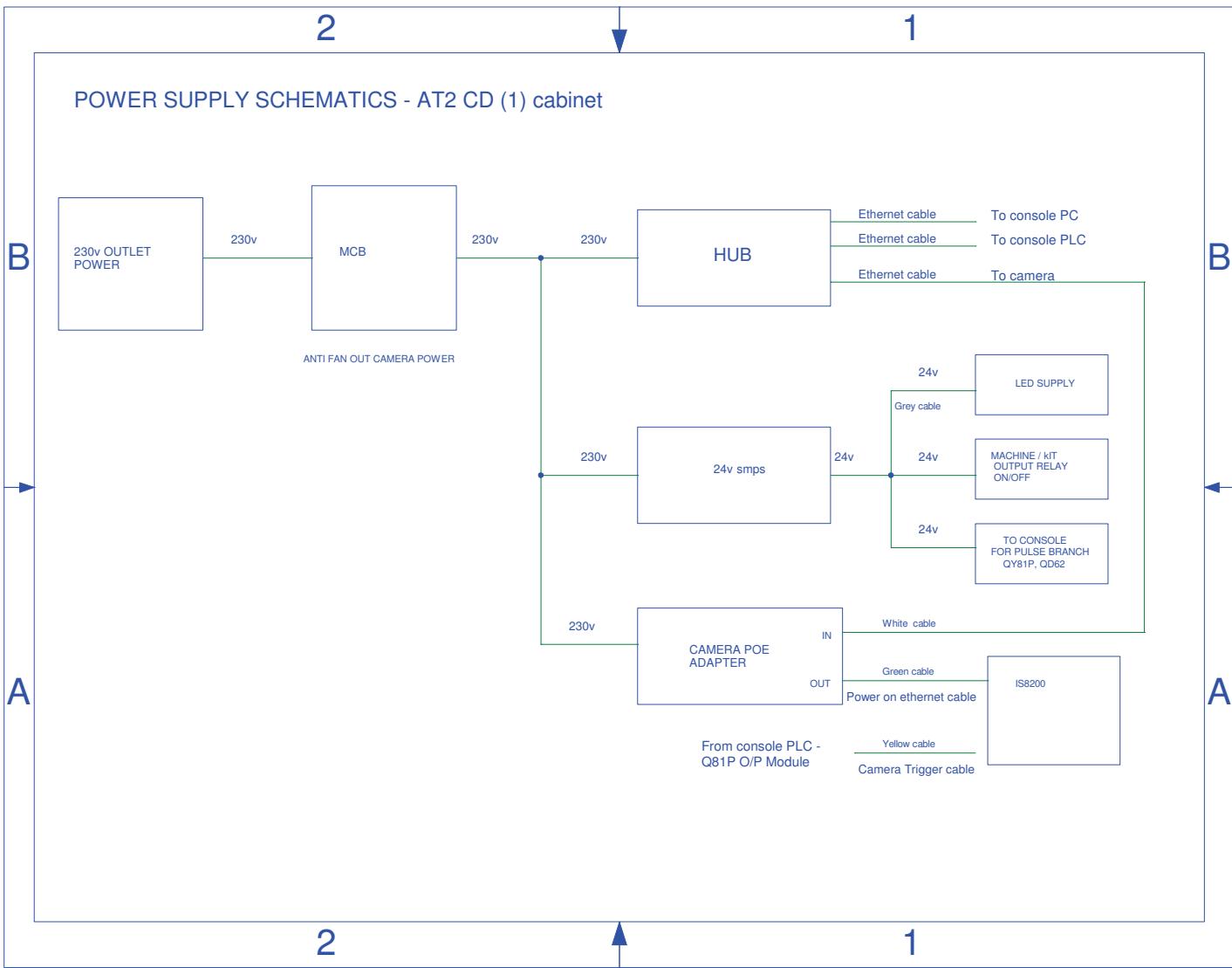
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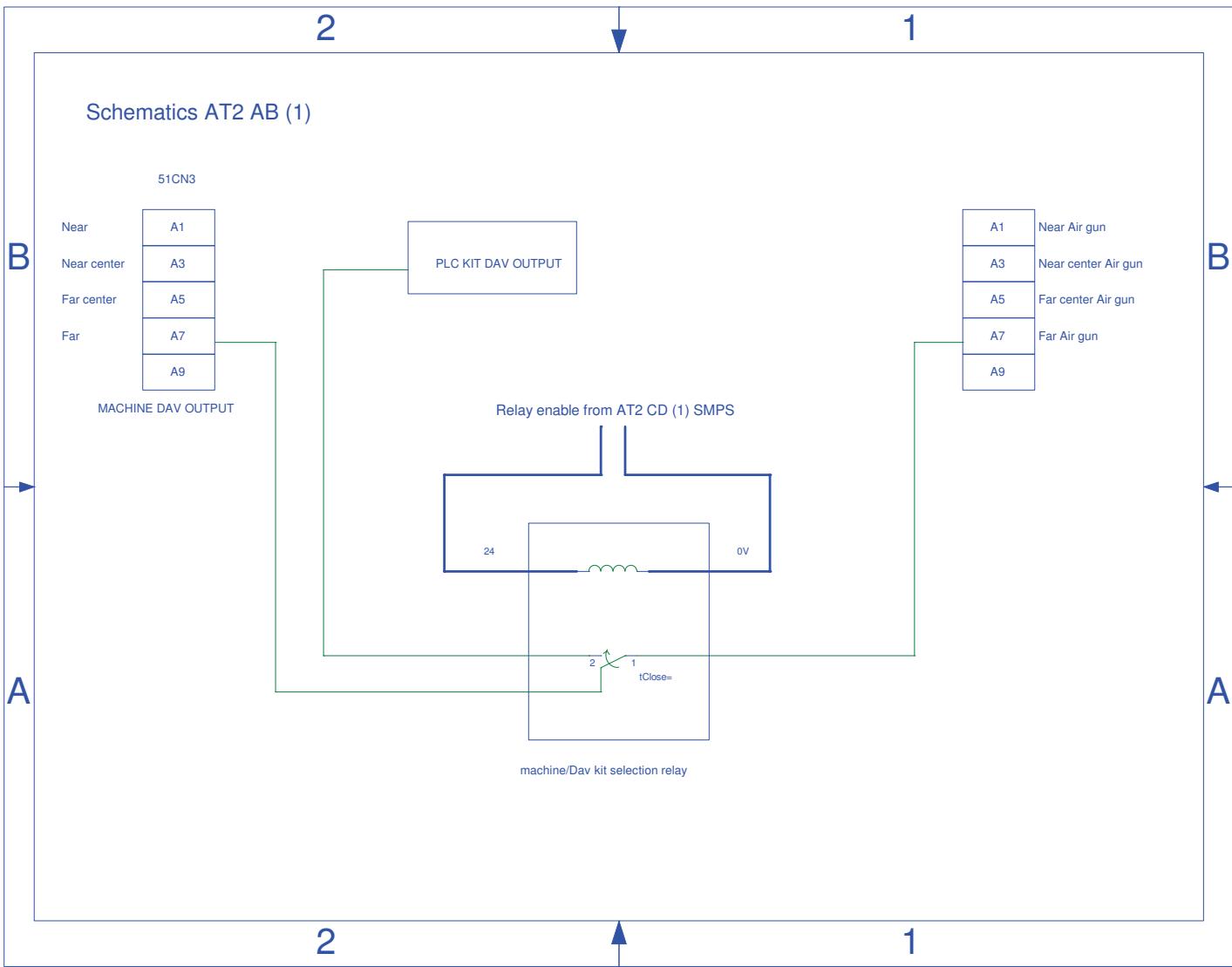


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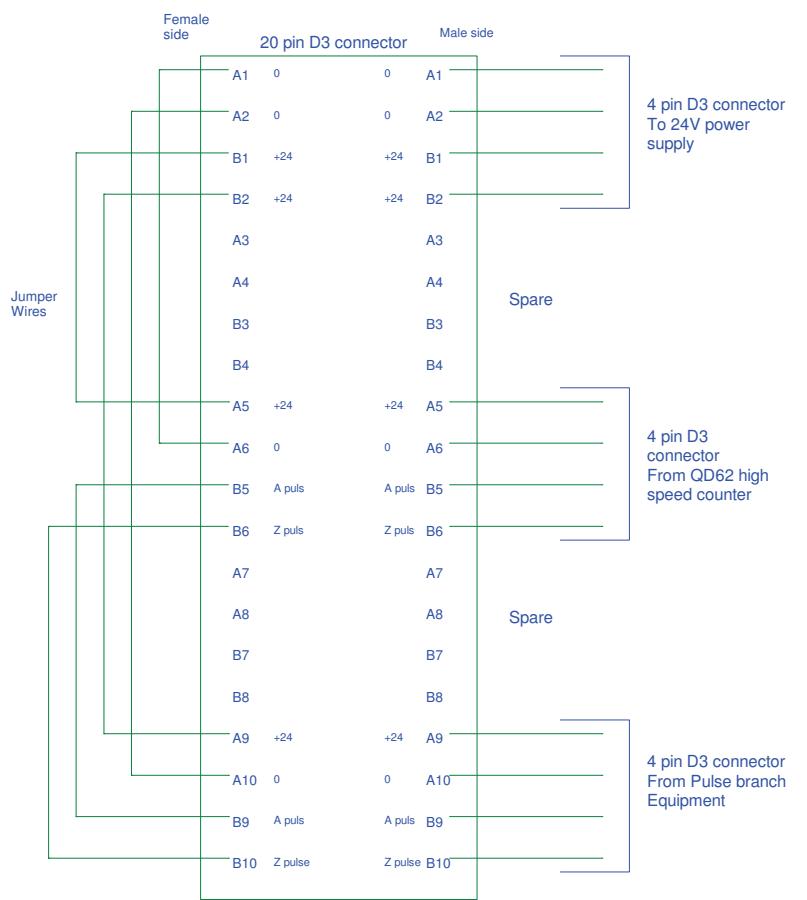




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Connection diagram - console side



Anti-Fanout Project
Connection Diagram PLC KIT
Drawn By: Nivin Clinton A
Checked By: Nanjayan N R

Page Size: A

Revision: -

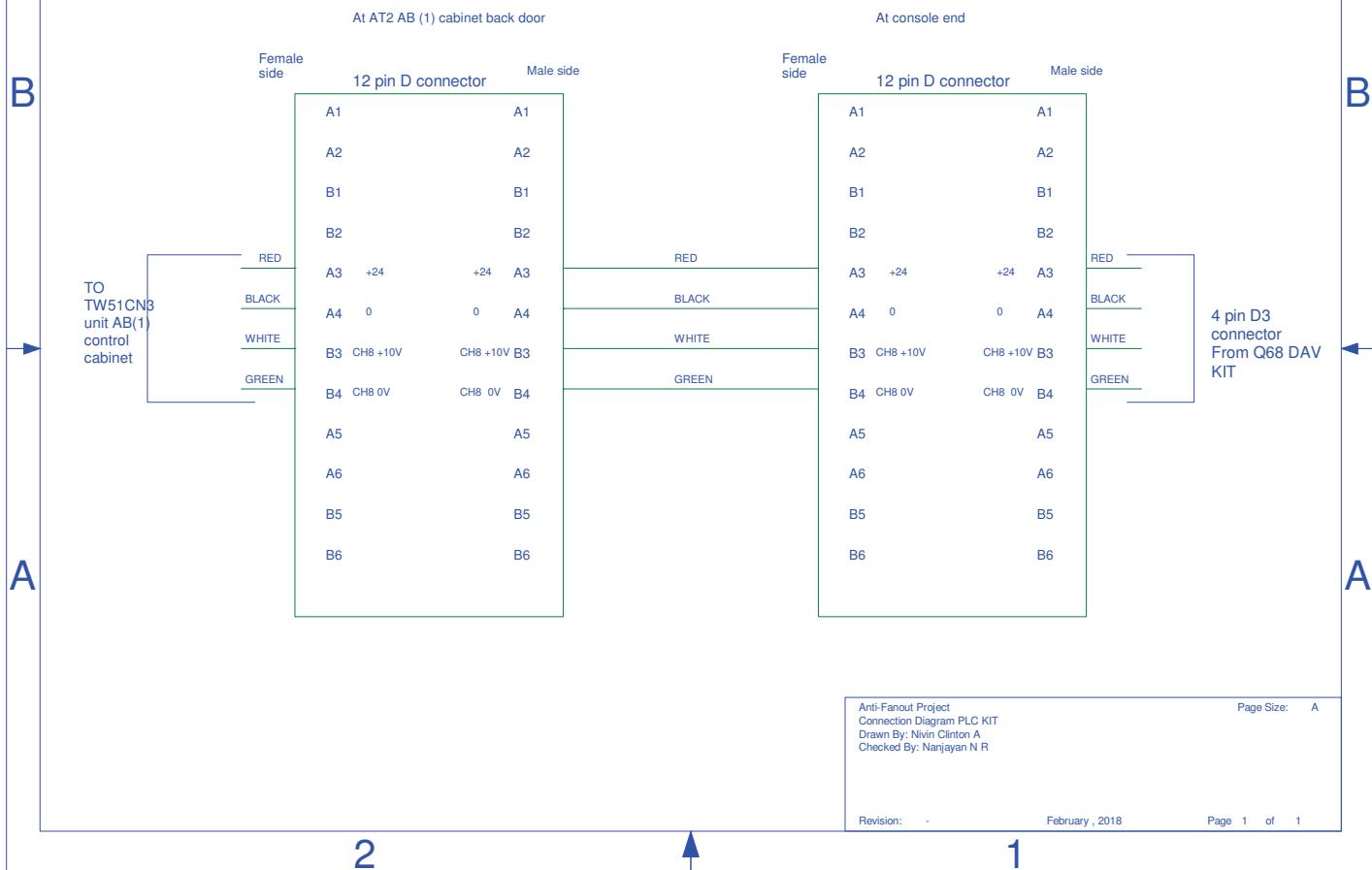
February , 2018

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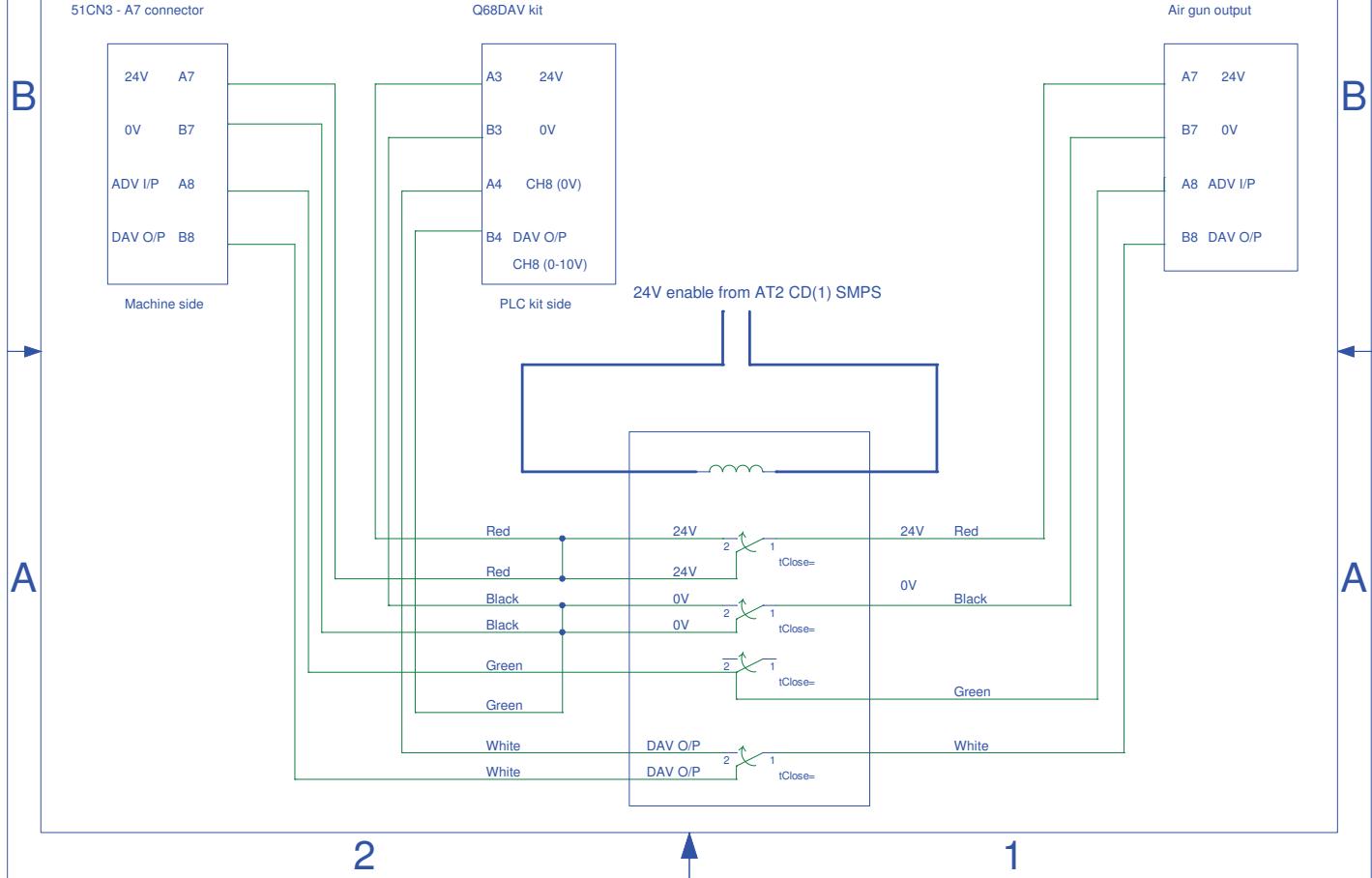
Connection diagram of DAV



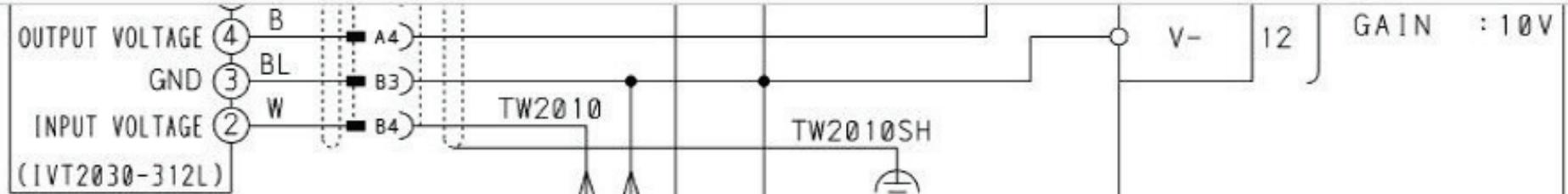
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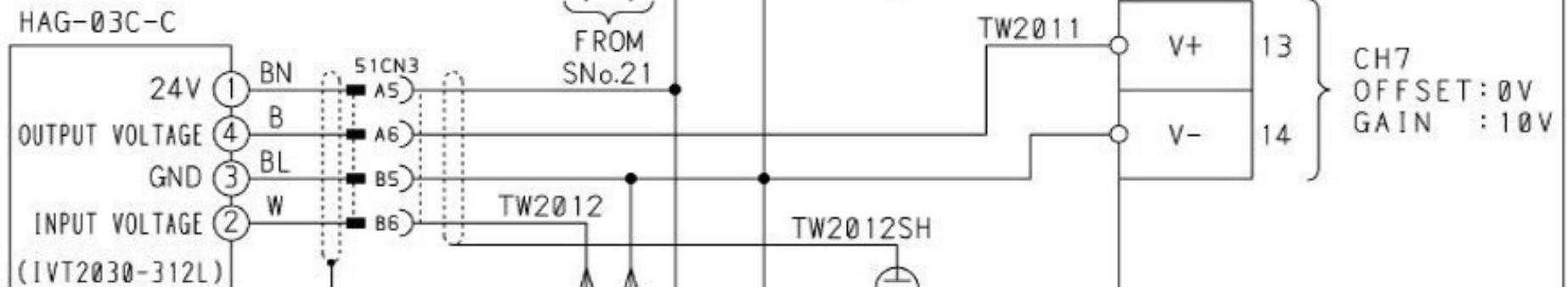
Connection diagram for DAV selection



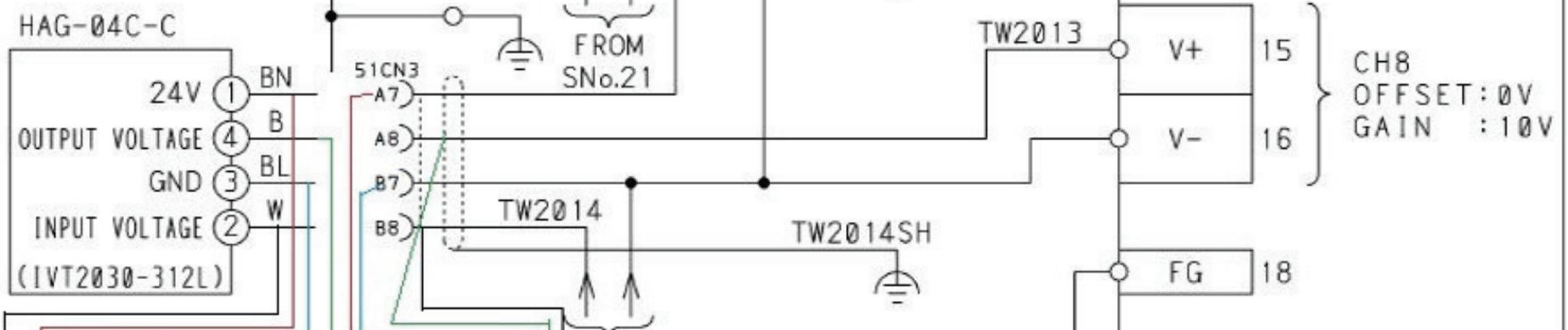
FUR AIR GUN
エアガン装置用
電空レギュレータ
HAG-02C-C



V/P REGULATOR
FOR AIR GUN
エアガン装置用
電空レギュレータ
HAG-03C-C



V/P REGULATOR
FOR AIR GUN
エアガン装置用
電空レギュレータ
HAG-04C-C



enable

