

# The Wusatowski Spreading PyRoll Plugin

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This plugin provides a spreading modelling approach with Wusatowski's formula for flat rolling, adapted on groove rolling by an equivalent rectangle approach.

## 1 Model approach

### 1.1 Wusatowski's spread equation

Wusatowski proposed the ?? for estimation of spreading in flat rolling, where  $\gamma = \frac{h_1}{h_0}$  is the compression.  $h$  and  $b$  are height and width of the workpiece with the indices 0 and 1 denoting the incoming respectively the outgoing profile.  $a$ ,  $c$ ,  $d$  and  $f$  are correction coefficients for temperature, velocity, material and friction, respectively.

$$\beta = \frac{b_1}{b_0} = a \times c \times d \times f \times \gamma^{-w} \quad (1)$$

The velocity coefficient  $c$  can be assumed as below in dependence on the velocity  $v$ .

$$c = (-0.002958 + 0.00341\gamma)v + 1.07168 - 0.10431\gamma \quad (2)$$

$w$  is the spread exponent, many different expressions were given by various authors for its value. The original expression by Wusatowski is given in ??, where  $R$  is the roll radius.

$$w = 10^{-1.269\left(\frac{h_0}{2R}\right)^{0.56} \frac{b_0}{h_0}} \quad (3)$$

### 1.2 Equivalent rectangle approach

Wusatowski's spreading model was originally built for flat rolling. A common approach for groove rolling is to calculate some equivalent rectangular profile to be able to use flat rolling models. ?? shows 3 variants of calculating an equivalent rectangle of a profile.

The first variant is to keep the width constant and calculate the height  $h'$  so that the cross section  $A$  is equal:

$$h' = \frac{A}{b}$$

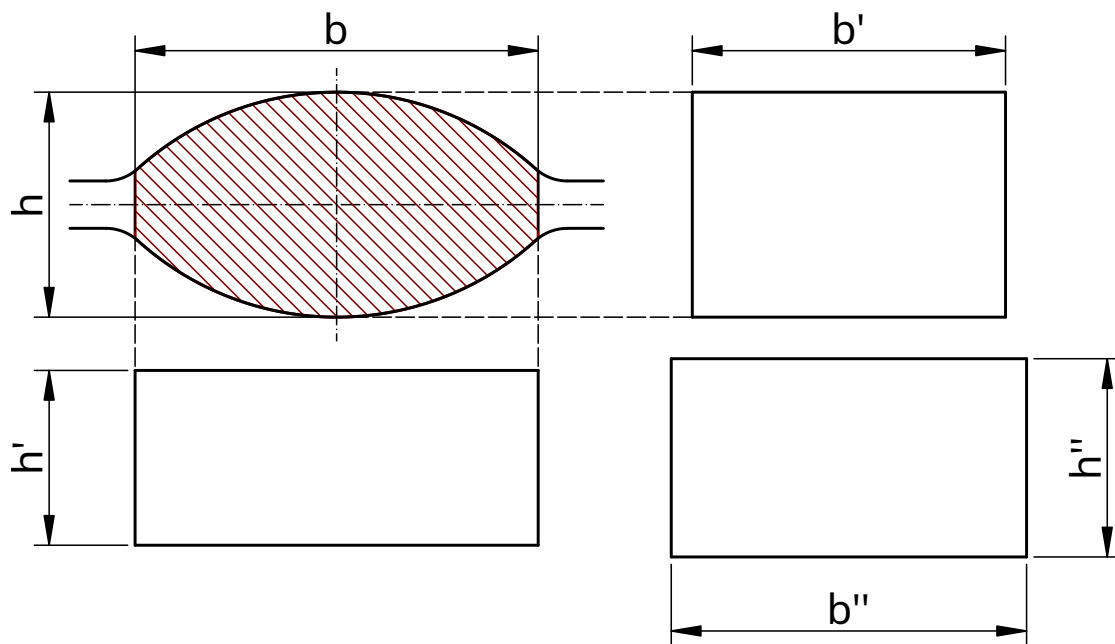


Figure 1: Three methods of defining an equivalent rectangle of an oval groove

The second variant is to keep the height constant and calculate the width  $b'$  so that the cross section  $A$  is equal:

$$b' = \frac{A}{h}$$

Both represent the geometry of the profile poorly. A better way is to keep the aspect ratio equal:

$$h'' = \sqrt{\frac{Ah}{b}}$$

$$b'' = \sqrt{\frac{Ab}{h}}$$

This variant is used in the current implementation. So  $h$  and  $b$  in Wusatowski's model are replaced with  $h''$  and  $b''$ . In the end,  $b_1$  can be obtained from  $b_1''$  by:

$$b_1 = \frac{b_1'' h_1}{h_1''}$$

## 2 Usage instructions

The plugin can be loaded under the name `pyroll_wusatowski_spreading`.

Table 1: Hooks specified by this plugin. Symbols as in ??.

Hook name	Meaning
<code>wusatowski_temperature_coefficient</code>	temperature correction coefficient $a$
<code>wusatowski_velocity_coefficient</code>	velocity correction coefficient $c$
<code>wusatowski_material_coefficient</code>	material correction coefficient $d$
<code>wusatowski_friction_coefficient</code>	friction correction coefficient $f$
<code>wusatowski_exponent</code>	spread exponent $w$

An implementation of the `width_change` hook on `RollPass` is provided, calculating the spread using the equivalent rectangle approach and Wusatowski's model.

Several additional hooks on `RollPass` are defined, which are used in spread calculation, as listed in ??. Base implementations of them are provided, so it should work out of the box. For `wusatowski_exponent` and `wusatowski_velocity_coefficient` the equations ?? and ?? are implemented. The others default to 1. Provide your own hook implementations or set attributes on the `RollPass` instances to alter the spreading behavior.