



Yield Optimization and Improvements by Cut-to-Weight Practice

Presented at Globetrotters Annual Meeting
September 2008, Atlanta, GA, USA

By:

**Mark Peck – Nucor Steel,
Auburn, NY**

**Peter Hyde – CCR Technologies Inc.,
Stoney Creek, Canada**

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A Brief History

Nucor Steel, Auburn Weighing System

- **Justification** - Target of 1% annual yield improvement
- **Installation** - 1999
- **Upgrade** - 2005 / 2007

Equipment Overview

Weighing System Equipment Targets

- **Must be designed and built to provide extended operation with the minimum of maintenance**
- **Each weigh pod should be an individual weighing unit.**
- **Both manual and automatic modes of operation are needed**
- **Components should be oversized**

Weigh Pod



Weighing Systems

Basic Requirements

- **Direct lift with hydraulic cylinder**
- **Canister designed for quick change**
- **Quick-connect stainless steel braided hoses**
- **Flex joint technology**
- **Enclosed, pressurized canister system**
- **Water cooled load cell mounting plates**

Weigh Pod Cutaway



Weighing Systems

Basic Requirements

- High “live load to dead load” ratio
- Load cell calibration “on the fly”
- Manual or PLC controlled operation
- Reliability
- Low maintenance
- Accuracy of 1/10 of 1%

Typical Operation

- **Sensor tells PLC that cut billet is in position**
- **Signal sent to PLC to weigh billet**
- **Billet is weighed**
- **Displayed weight is compared to Set Point weight**
- **PLC adjusts set point (SP) of billet length measuring unit**
- **Next cut is adjusted to new SP**
- **Operator has a digital display for each billet weight**
- **Operator can print out activity report summarizing individual billet weights, or sum of all billets and combined weights**

Operator's Screen

The screenshot displays the PanelBuilder32 software interface for an operator's screen. The window title is "PanelBuilder32 - dyn neu11 - [dyn neu11: 41 - WEIGH PARAMETERS SCREEN]". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Screen, Objects, Arrange, Format, Application, Tools, Window, Help), a toolbar with various icons, and a text input field. The main screen area is titled "CCR TECHNOLOGIES WEIGH PARAMETER IN MOTION". It features a control panel with several buttons and fields:

- STATUS** section: MANUAL MODE, CUTTING BY LENGTH, WEIGH SYSTEM OFF, and BILLET DOWN.
- PARAMETERS** section: BILLET LENGTH SETPOINT MAX (###. #), BILLET LENGTH SETPOINT MIN (###. #), SMALL ERROR TOLERANCE (###), MEDIUM ERROR TOLERANCE (###), LARGE ERROR TOLERANCE (###), NUMBER OF LARGE ERRORS (##), and LARGE ERROR ADJUST FACTOR (###).
- WEIGHT CONTROL** section: A button labeled "DISABLE".
- Navigation** section: INDEX SCREEN, MAIN SCREEN, WEIGH CONTROL SCREEN, WEIGHT LOG SCREEN, and ACKNOW. FAULTS.
- Function Keys**: A row of buttons labeled F1 through F16.
- Numeric Keypad**: A standard numeric keypad with digits 0-9, a decimal point, and a minus sign.

The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with the start button, open applications (Document1 - Microsoft..., PanelBuilder32 - dyn ...), and system tray icons (EN, 10:41 AM).

List of Users

CCR Weighing Systems

- **CMC Steel, South Carolina**
 - billets
- **Gerdau Ameristeel, Cambridge & Manitoba**
 - billets, blooms
- **Hamilton Specialty Bar, Hamilton**
 - billets
- **Hyundai Steel, Incheon, Korea**
 - beam blanks
- **Nucor Steel, Auburn**
 - billets
- **Rocky Mountain Steel Mills**
 - 12.25" rounds
- **SDI Columbia City**
 - Jumbo beams



Weighing System at Nucor Steel Auburn



Nucor Steel, Auburn



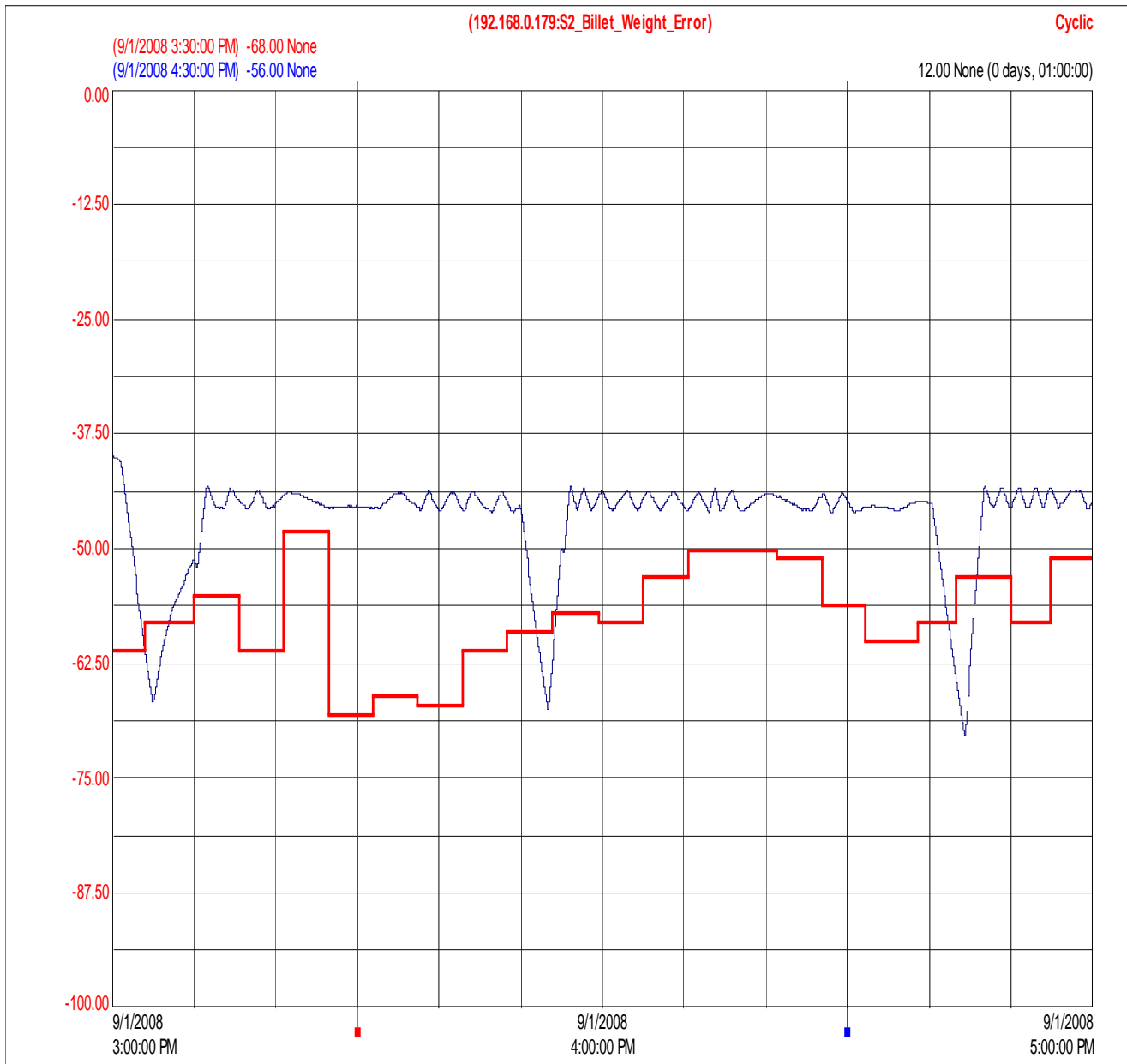
The Process

- Billet Length is measured by a scanner or encoder
- When Billet Length = Billet Length Set Point (SP), the torch cuts
- The billet is weighed
- The new length set point is calculated before the next billet is cut

Why Weigh Billets?

- **The temperature of the tundish, casting speed & mold condition all affect the thickness off the billet shell**
- **The thinner the shell, the more the billet may bulge**
- **The higher the billet density, the heavier the billet is for the same length**
- **The following chart shows the variance in billet weight for a fixed length**

Weight Variance Cut to Length



| No. | Server | TagName | Minimum | Maximum | Units | Description |
|-----|---------------|------------------------|-----------|------------|-------|----------------|
| 1 | 192.168.0.179 | S2_Billet_Weight_Error | -100.0000 | 0.0000 | None | |
| 2 | 192.168.0.179 | TundishWeight | 0.0000 | 40000.0000 | None | Tundish Weight |

Billet Weight Adjustment

- **Billet Weight Error (BWE) = SP – PV**
(therefore a negative (-) error is a heavy billet)
- **Billet Density (lbs/inch) = Actual Weight / Length SP**
(A three-Billet Rolling Average is Used)
- **Length Correction (ln) = Weight Error (lbs.) / Avg. Density (lbs. /in.)**
- **The Length Correction is added to the next billet to be cut**

Example

- **Weight SP = 5162 lbs,**
- **Length SP = 469.65,**
- **Density = 11 lbs /in**

- **Next Billet Weight = 5172 lbs**

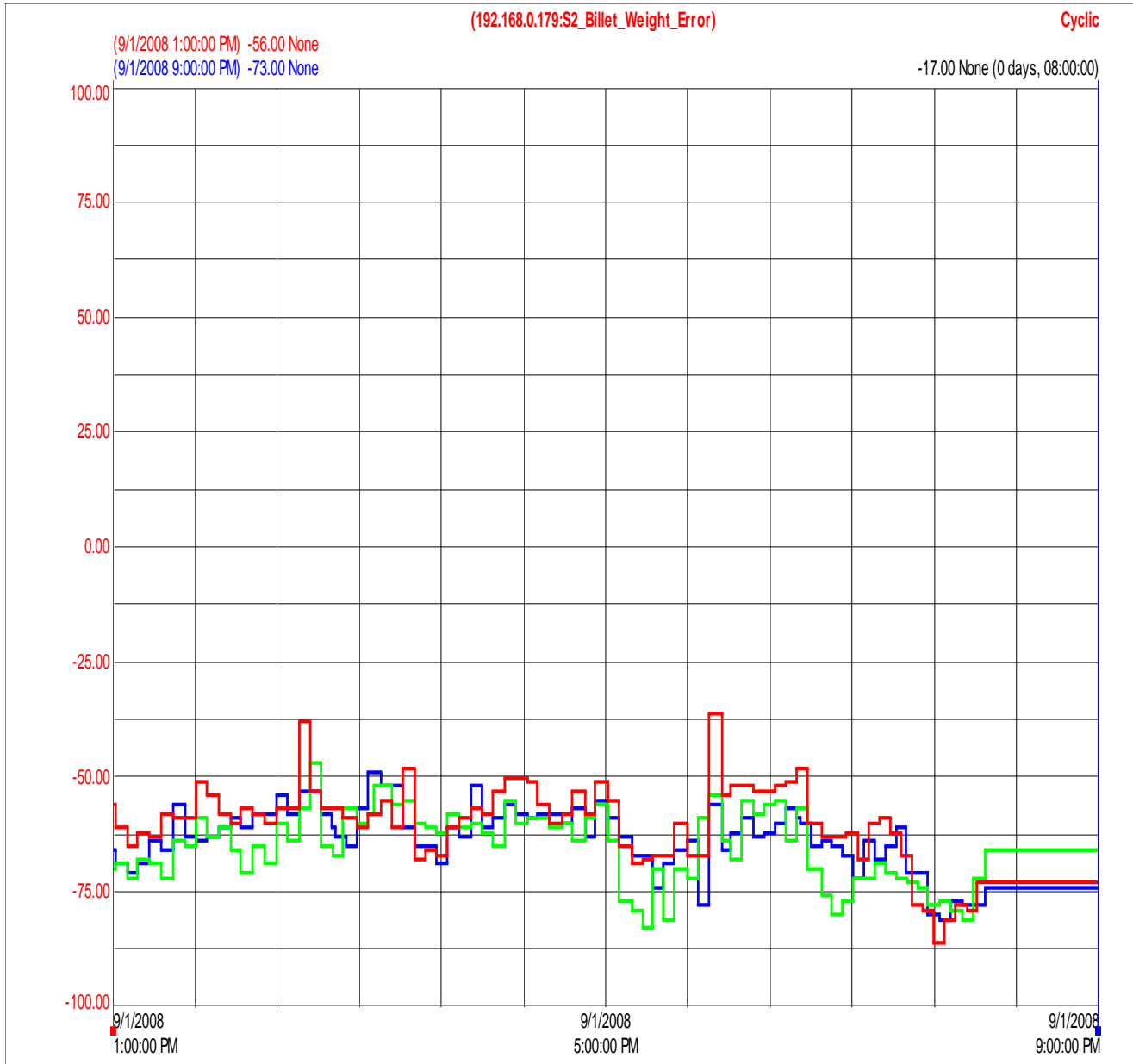
Weight Error = 5162 – 5172 = -10 lbs

**Length Correction = -10 lbs / 11 lb/in
=0.909in**

Next Billet Length = 469.65 -0 .909 = 468.74in

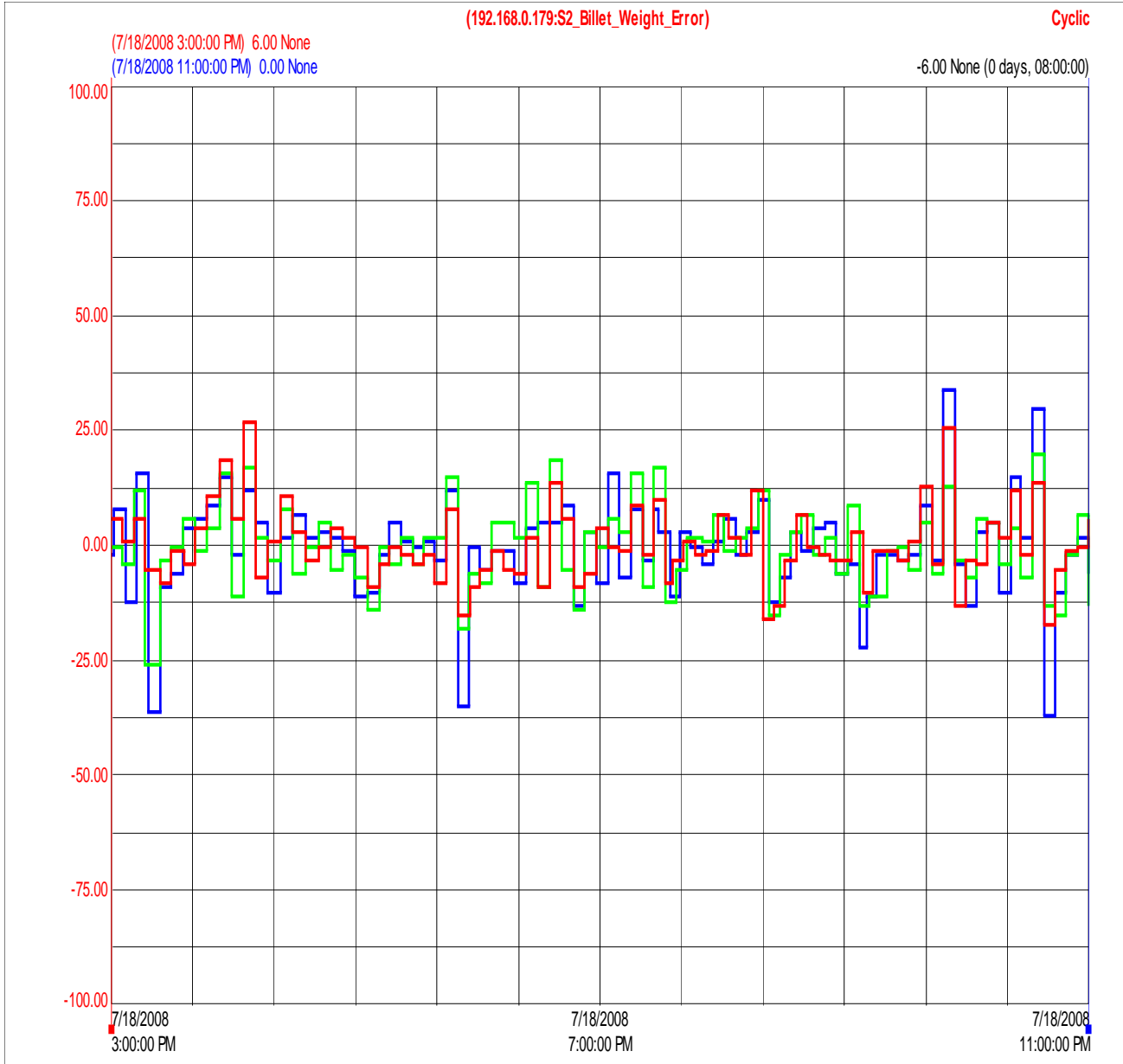
- **The weight correction results in less variation in weight throughout the heat**

Cut by Length



| No. | Server | TagName | Minimum | Maximum | Units | Description |
|-----|---------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|-------|-------------|
| 1 | 192.168.0.179 | S1_Billet_Weight_Error | -100.0000 | 100.0000 | None | |
| 2 | 192.168.0.179 | S2_Billet_Weight_Error | -100.0000 | 100.0000 | None | |
| 3 | 192.168.0.179 | S3_Billet_Weight_Error | -100.0000 | 100.0000 | None | |

Cut by Weight



| No. | Server | TagName | Minimum | Maximum | Units | Description |
|-----|---------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|-------|-------------|
| 1 | 192.168.0.179 | S1_Billet_Weight_Error | -100.0000 | 100.0000 | None | |
| 2 | 192.168.0.179 | S2_Billet_Weight_Error | -100.0000 | 100.0000 | None | |
| 3 | 192.168.0.179 | S3_Billet_Weight_Error | -100.0000 | 100.0000 | None | |

How the Adjustment Works

- **Verify the billet weight is real (> 500 lbs.)**
- **Zone Control**

Zone 1 – No adjustment needed within 1/10 of 1%

Zone 2 – Adjust per formula (+/-) 1%

Zone 3 - Reduced adjustment per formula (+/-) 0.7% to 1%

Zone 4 - No adjustment – operator alarmed

- **A separate formula is used for first 2-3 billets of a new heat**

Additional Feedback

Additional feedback supplied by:

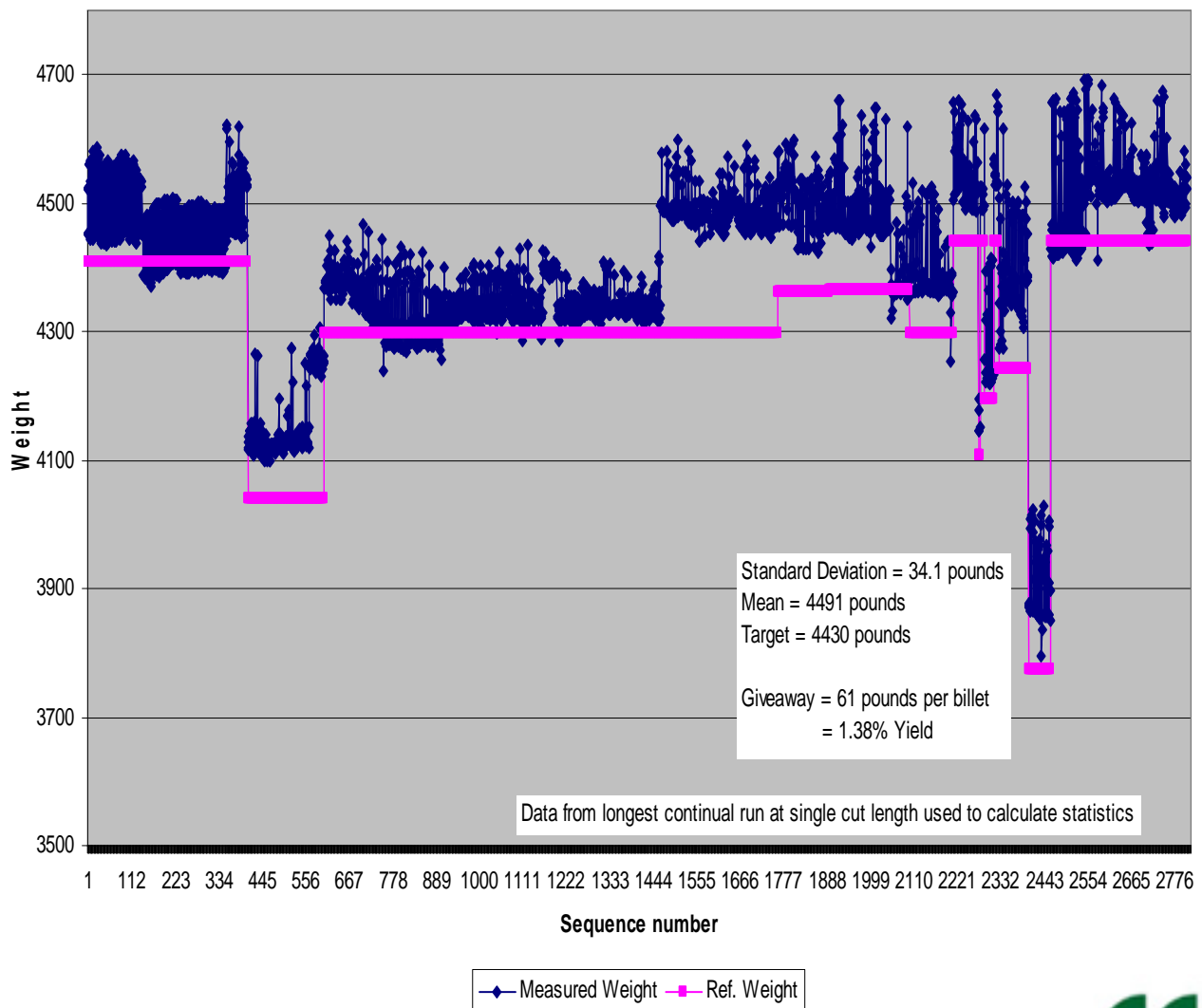
- **Gerdau Ameristeel**
- **CMC Steel**
- **Hyundai Steel**

Additional Feedback

Cut by Length

Giveaway 61lbs / billet Yield Loss 1.38%

Cut By Length – Encoders

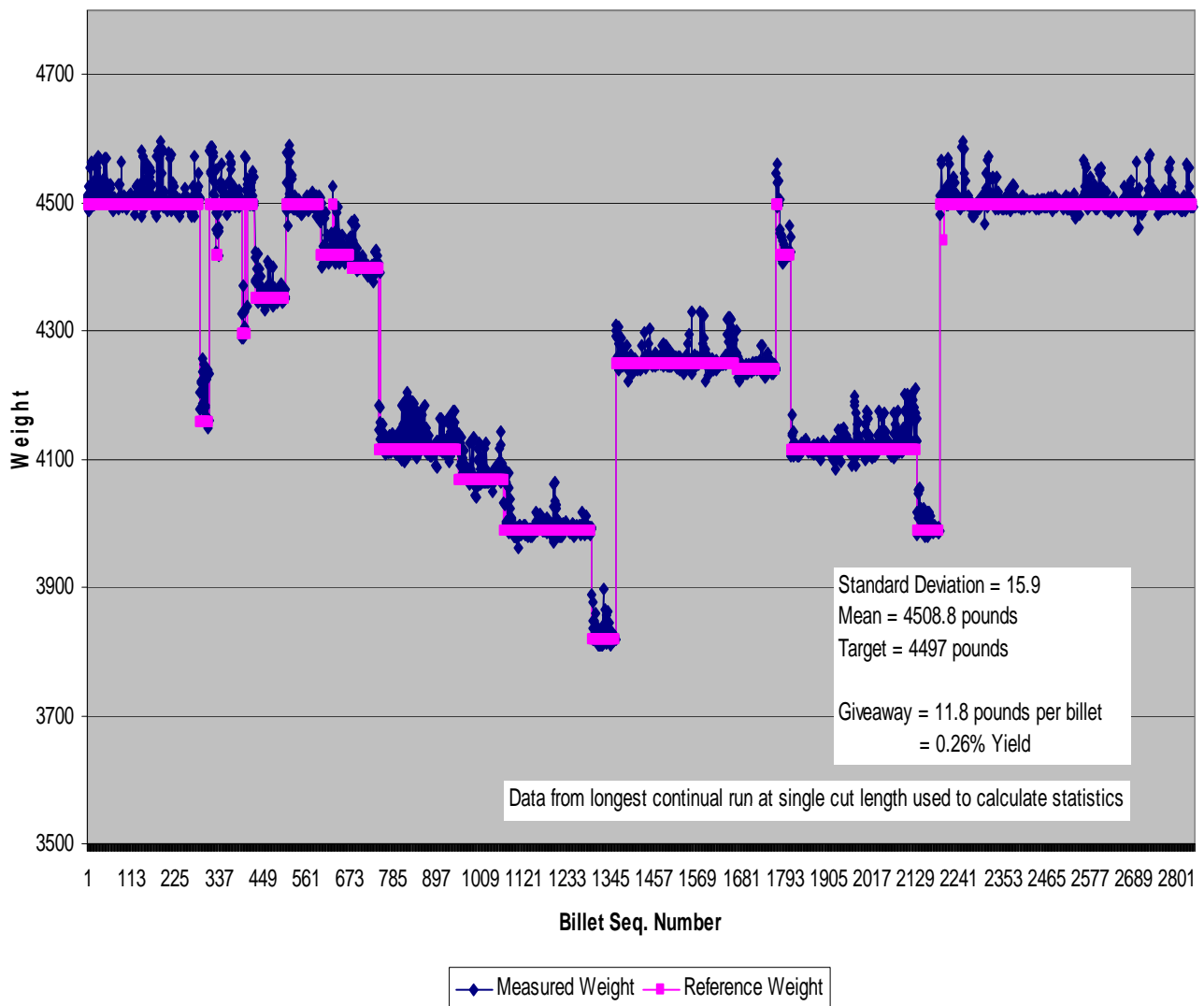


Additional Feedback

Cut by Weight

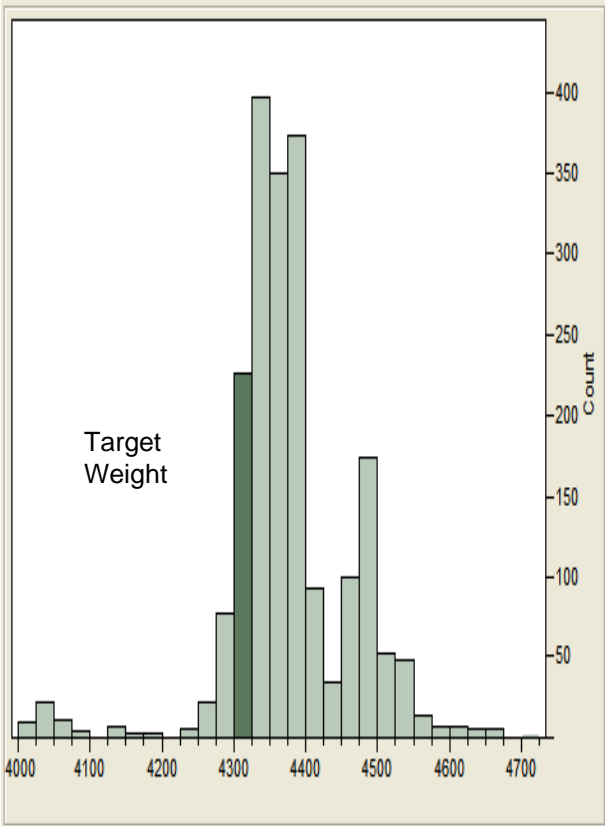
Giveaway 12lbs / billet Yield Loss 0.26%

Cut By Weight



Additional feedback Distribution Comparison

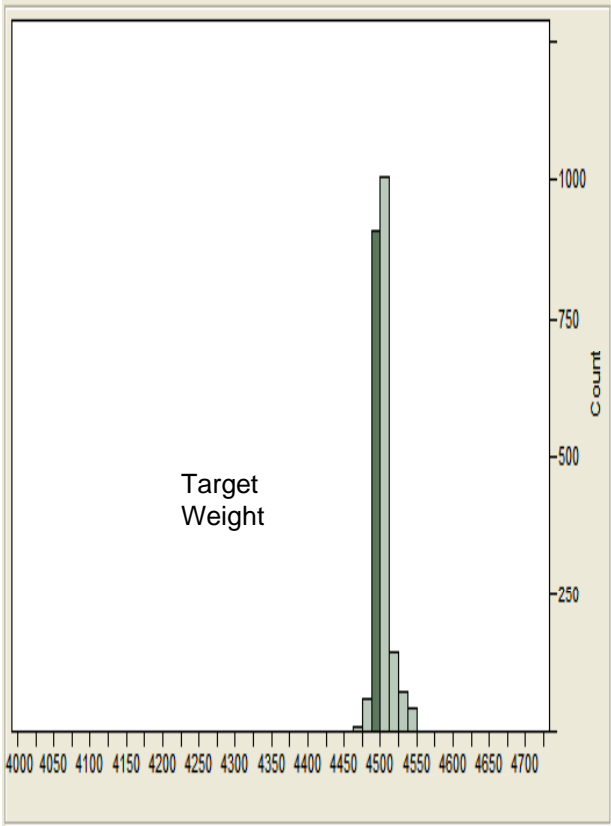
Cut by Length



Highest Overweight 296lb,
Lowest Underweight 282lb,
Mean giveaway 80lbs / billet

Yield loss 1.86%

Cut by Weight



Highest Overweight 61lb
Lowest Underweight 27lb,
Mean giveaway 12lbs / billet

Yield Loss 0.26%

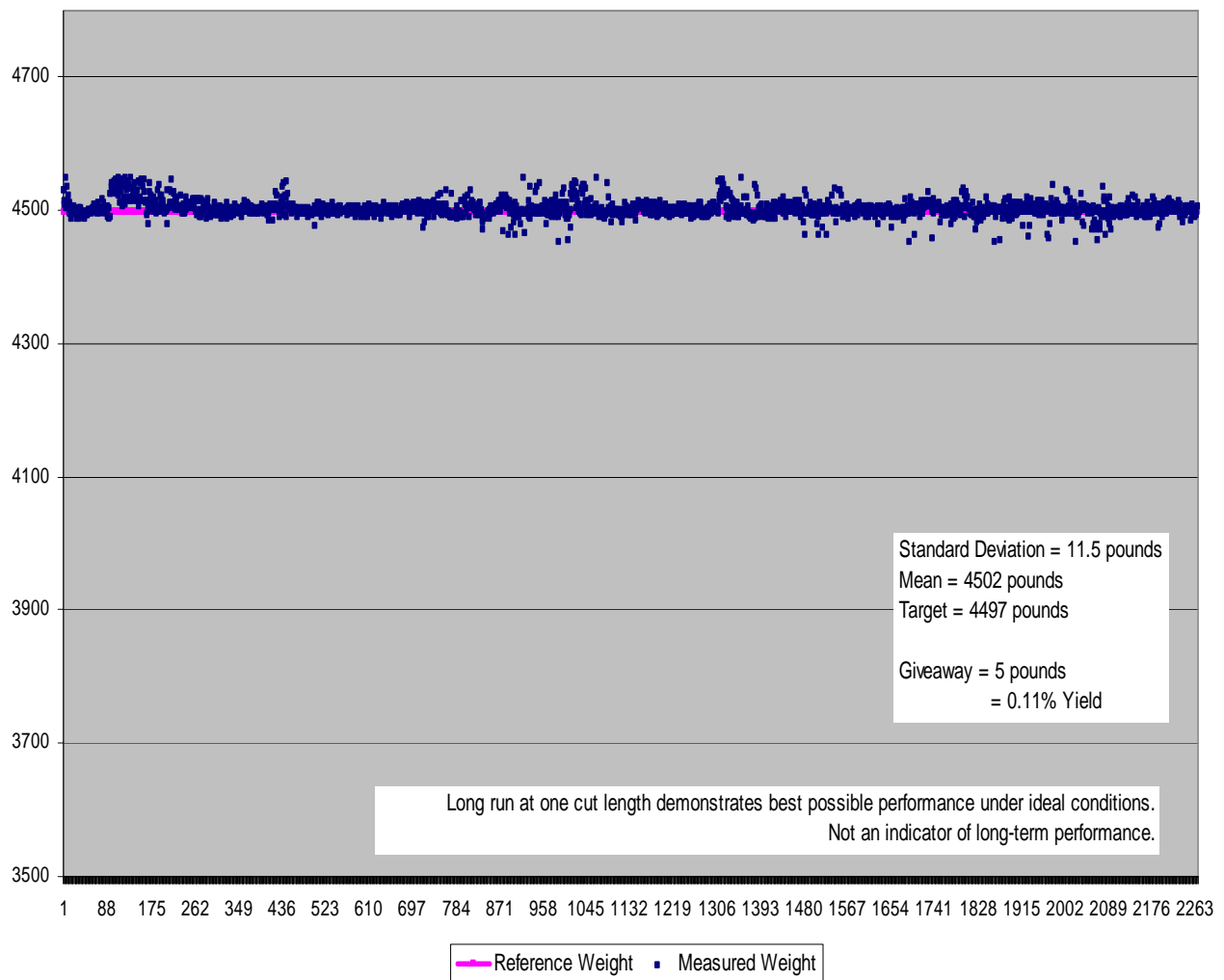
**Net
+1.6%**



Additional Feedback Cut by Weight

(Long Run) Giveaway 5 lbs / billet Yield Loss 0.11%

All Strands -- Grade 560, 4497 Ordered Weight



Benefits of Billet Weighing

Melt Shop

- Less chance of ongoing operator error
- Real time feedback on every billet
- Energy savings
- Liquid to cast product yield optimized = \$\$\$

Rolling Mill

- Consistent billet weights supplied to the Mill
- Scheduled mults / yield on Mill optimized
- Energy savings
- Shorts minimized, no steel given away = \$\$\$

Yield

**Minimum of 1% improvement
in
Plant Yield
Value - \$1.0 million / year**

With

- **No additional cost or equipment**
- **Gains in throughput**
- **Savings in energy**
- **Logistical improvements**

Future Considerations

Implementation of Predictive Adjustments based on Casting Conditions

- **Temperature change**
- **Ladle change**
- **Flying nozzle change**

**Nucor Steel
and
CCR Technologies Inc.**

Wish to

THANK YOU

