

# Roll-to-roll Multi-span Web

## Lateral Dynamics of Multi-span Web System for Roll-to-roll Continuous Process

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**Key Words** : Web( ), Roller( ), Roll-to-Roll( ), Multi-span Web( ), Timoshenko Beam( )

### ABSTRACT

Based on the string, Euler beam, and Timoshenko beam theories, the transfer functions of axially translating web system to predict the lateral tracking are introduced in this paper. In addition, total transfer function of a multi-span web handling system is developed by the combination of the transfer functions of each single span. Experiments and computations are carried out and the results obtained for the Timoshenko beam model are compared with those of other models. The comparison indicates that the predictions from the Timoshenko and Euler beam models are quite different from that of the classical string model in both the gain and phase response. The results are expected to help in the development of high fidelity models of web tracking systems within a general computational framework.

가  
roll-to-roll

1.

(web)

web-based roll-to-roll

가

가

(Fig. 1 )

OLED

(tension)

(organic light emitting diode)

가

( ,

RFID, e-Paper, PLED(polymer light emitting diodes)

(unwinding roll),

(winding roll),

(idle roll),

(working

ible panel display)

(FPD : flex-

roll)

(misalignment) ,

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(disturbance)

가 가

2.

가

2.1

가

가

가

(string

Campbell (1) (upstream roller) (downstream roller) (string model)

model) 1

$$T \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

, Shelton Reid

(1)

$$y(x, t) = C_1(t) + C_2(t)x \quad (2)$$

(2), Shelton Reid

$C_i$ ,

(beam model) (3)

$$y(x, t) = y(0, t) + \frac{y(L, t) - y(0, t)}{L} x \quad (3)$$

Benson (convective angular velocity) (4)

$L$  (upstream roller) (downstream roller) (Fig. 2)

(velocity matching condition)

(multi-span web)

가

Sievers

(5)

(down-stream roller)

Walton

(6), Benson

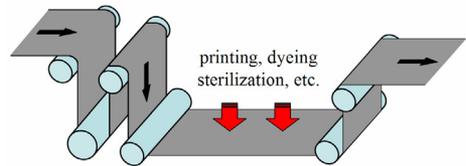


Fig. 1 Roll-to-roll continuous process

(7,8)

(multi-span web)

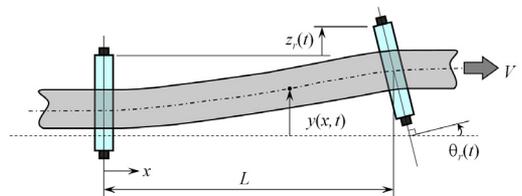


Fig. 2 Schematic of translating web system

$$\frac{dy(L,t)}{dt} = \frac{\partial y(L,t)}{\partial t} + V \frac{\partial y(L,t)}{\partial x} \quad (4)$$

$$\left. \frac{Y_L(s)}{Y_0(s)} \right|_s = \frac{1}{(L/V)s + 1} \quad (9)$$

2.2

가  $\theta_r(t)$ ,  $z(t)$

$$\frac{dy(L,t)}{dt} = V\theta_r(t) + \frac{dz_r(t)}{dt} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 y(x,t)}{\partial x^4} - K^2 \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (10)$$

(roller climbing equation)

$$\frac{\partial y(L,t)}{\partial t} = V \left[ \theta_r(t) - \frac{\partial y(L,t)}{\partial x} \right] + \frac{dz_r(t)}{dt} \quad (6)$$

$$K = \sqrt{T/EI} \quad (11)$$

$T, E, I$   
(Young's modulus),

$$y(x,t) = C_1^B \sinh Kx + C_2^B \cosh Kx + C_3^B x + C_4^B \quad (12)$$

$C_1^B, C_2^B, C_3^B, C_4^B$

$$\frac{\partial y(L,t)}{\partial t} = V \left[ \theta_r(t) - \frac{y(L,t) - y(0,t)}{L} \right] + \frac{dz_r(t)}{dt} \quad (7)$$

$$y(0,t) = y_0(t), \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}(0,t) = \theta_0(t), \quad (13)$$

$$y(L,t) = y_L(t), \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}(L,t) = \theta_L(t)$$

(7)

가 1

(disturbance),  $y(0,t)$   
 $y(L,t)$

(span)

$$C_1^B = \frac{a_1(y_0 - y_L) + a_2\theta_0 + a_3\theta_L}{K(2 - 2 \cosh KL + KL \sinh KL)}$$

$$C_2^B = \frac{a_4(y_0 - y_L) + a_5\theta_0 + a_6\theta_L}{K(2 - 2 \cosh KL + KL \sinh KL)} \quad (14)$$

$$C_3^B = \theta_0 - KC_1^B$$

$$C_4^B = y_0 - C_2^B$$

$$0, y(L,0)=0$$

$$z_r(t) \quad \theta_r(t) \quad 0 \quad (7)$$

$$a_1 = K \sinh KL$$

$$a_2 = 1 - \cosh KL + KL \sinh KL$$

$$a_3 = \cosh KL - 1$$

$$a_4 = K(1 - \cosh KL)$$

$$a_5 = \sinh KL - KL \cosh KL$$

$$a_6 = KL - \sinh KL \quad (15)$$

$$sY_L(s) = -\frac{V}{L} [Y_L(s) - Y_0(s)] \quad (8)$$

(8)

$$y_0(t) = y_L(t), \theta_0(t) = \theta_L(t) \tag{13}$$

$$\theta(x,t) = \frac{\partial y(x,t)}{\partial x} \tag{16}$$

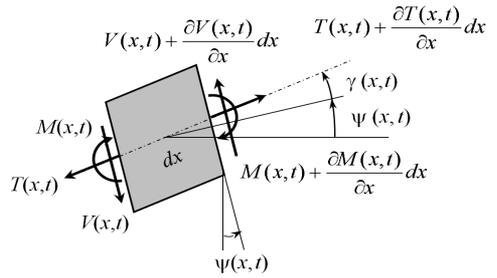


Fig. 3 Timoshenko beam differential element

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$$\Delta x \approx V \Delta t \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y(L,t)}{dt^2} = V^2 \frac{\partial^2 y(L,t)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{d^2 z_r(t)}{dt^2} \tag{17}$$

$$(11) \quad (16), \quad (15)$$

$$(dz_r(t)/dt = \theta_r(t) = 0)$$

$$\left. \frac{Y_L(s)}{Y_0(s)} \right|_B = \frac{KV(KL - \sinh KL)s + K^2V^2(\cosh KL - 1)}{f_1s^2 + f_2s + f_3} \tag{18}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= 2 - 2 \cosh KL + KL \sinh KL \\ f_2 &= KV(KL \cosh KL - \sinh KL) \\ f_3 &= K^2V^2(\cosh KL - 1) \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

### 2.3

가

가

$$\gamma(x,t)$$

(Fig. 3)

$$T(x,t) \text{ 가}$$

$$(kGA + T) \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial x^2} - kGA \frac{\partial \psi(x,t)}{\partial x} = 0 \tag{20}$$

$$EI \frac{\partial^2 \psi(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + kGA \left[ \frac{\partial y(x,t)}{\partial x} - \psi(x,t) \right] = 0 \tag{21}$$

$$k, GA$$

$$(20) \quad (21)$$

$$\psi(x,t)$$

$$y(x,t)$$

4

$$\frac{\partial^4 y(x,t)}{\partial x^4} - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = 0 \tag{22}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{T}{EI} \cdot \frac{kGA}{kGA + T}} \tag{23}$$

$$(22)$$

$$(10)$$

가

$$(T \ll kGA) \quad \alpha \text{ 가 } K$$

$$\text{가} \tag{22}$$

(10)

$$y(x,t) = C_1^T \sinh(\alpha x) + C_2^T \cosh(\alpha x) + C_3^T x + C_4^T \tag{24}$$

$$y(x,t) = \psi(x,t) \quad (20)$$

$$\psi(x,t) = C_1^T \beta \cosh(\alpha x) + C_2^T \beta \sinh(\alpha x) + C_3^T \quad (25)$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{T}{EI} \quad (26)$$

$$K = \alpha \beta K, \quad \psi(x,t) = \theta_r(t) z(t) \quad (27)$$

$$y(0,t) = y_0(t), \quad \psi(0,t) = \psi_0(t), \quad (27)$$

$$y(L,t) = y_L(t), \quad \psi(L,t) = \psi_L(t) \quad (24) \quad (25)$$

$$C_1^T = \frac{b_1(y_0 - y_L) + b_2\psi_0 + b_3\psi_L}{\beta(2 - 2 \cosh \alpha L + \beta L \sinh \alpha L)}$$

$$C_2^T = \frac{b_4(y_0 - y_L) + b_5\psi_0 + b_6\psi_L}{\beta(2 - 2 \cosh \alpha L + \beta L \sinh \alpha L)} \quad (28)$$

$$C_3^T = \psi_0 - \beta C_1^T$$

$$C_4^T = y_0 - C_2^T$$

$$b_1 = \beta \sinh \alpha L$$

$$b_2 = 1 - \cosh \alpha L + \beta L \sinh \alpha L$$

$$b_3 = \cosh \alpha L - 1$$

$$b_4 = \beta(1 - \cosh \alpha L)$$

$$b_5 = \sinh \alpha L - \beta L \cosh \alpha L$$

$$b_6 = \beta L - \sinh \alpha L$$

$$y_0(t) \quad y_L(t) \quad \psi_0(t) \quad \psi_L(t)$$

$$V \quad x = L$$

$$\frac{dy(L,t)}{dt} = \frac{\partial y(L,t)}{\partial t} + V \frac{\partial y(L,t)}{\partial x} \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{d\psi(L,t)}{dt} = \frac{\partial \psi(L,t)}{\partial t} + V \frac{\partial \psi(L,t)}{\partial x} \quad (31)$$

$$V$$

$$\theta_r(t) \quad z(t) \quad (Fig. 2)$$

$$\frac{dy(L,t)}{dt} = V \theta_r(t) + \frac{dz(t)}{dt} \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{d\psi(L,t)}{dt} = V \theta_r(t) + \frac{dz(t)}{dt} \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{\partial y(L,t)}{\partial t} = V \left[ \theta_r(t) - \frac{\partial y(L,t)}{\partial x} \right] + \frac{dz(t)}{dt} \quad (33)$$

$$\theta_r(t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi(L,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{d\theta_r(t)}{dt} - V \frac{\partial \psi(L,t)}{\partial x} \quad (34)$$

(4)

$$(dz(t)/dt = \theta_r(t) = 0), \quad (21) \quad (28) \quad (29)$$

$$Y_L(s)^T = \frac{h_1 Y_0(s) + h_2 \Psi_0(s)}{\beta(g_1 s^2 + g_2 s + g_3)} \quad (35)$$

$$\Psi_L(s)^T = \frac{h_3 Y_0(s) + h_4 \Psi_0(s)}{g_1 s^2 + g_2 s + g_3} \quad (36)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_1 &= \beta(\beta - \alpha)V \sinh \alpha L \cdot s - \alpha\beta V^2(\alpha - \beta \cosh \alpha L) \\
 h_2 &= (\beta - \alpha)V(\cosh \alpha L - 1) \cdot s - \alpha\beta V^2(\alpha L - \sinh \alpha L) \\
 h_3 &= \alpha\beta V(1 - \beta \cosh \alpha L) \cdot s \\
 h_4 &= \alpha V(\beta L - \sinh \alpha L) \cdot s + \alpha(\beta - \alpha)V^2
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{37}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_1 &= 2 - 2 \cosh \alpha L + \beta L \sinh \alpha L \\
 g_2 &= \alpha \beta L V \cosh \alpha L - (2\alpha - \beta)V \sinh \alpha L \\
 g_3 &= \alpha V^2(\beta \cosh \alpha L - \alpha)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{38}$$

3.

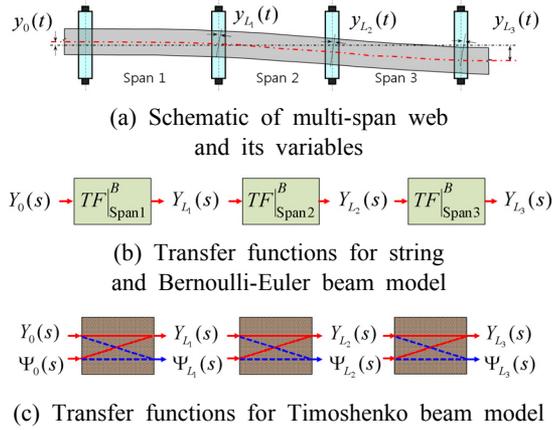


Fig. 4 Multi-span web system

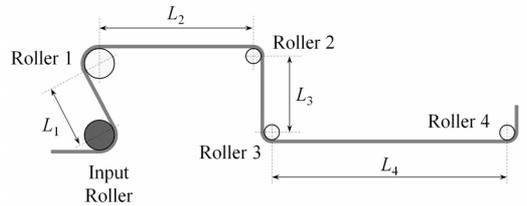


Fig. 5 Configuration of the multi-web system

Fig. 4(a)

$$Y_{L_1}(s) \tag{18}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &Y_{L_2}(s) \\
 &Y_{L_3}(s) \\
 &Y_0(s)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{Fig. 4(b)}$$

Fig. 5 4

Fig. 6 Table 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Gain} \tag{39} \\
 &Y(s) \\
 &\Psi(s)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{35} \sim \tag{36}$$

Fig. 4(c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_{L_3}(s) &= \frac{Y_{L_3}(s)}{Y_{L_2}(s)} \Big|_{\text{Span 3}} \cdot Y_{L_2}(s) \\
 &= \frac{Y_{L_3}(s)}{Y_{L_2}(s)} \Big|_{\text{Span 3}} \cdot \frac{Y_{L_2}(s)}{Y_{L_1}(s)} \Big|_{\text{Span 2}} \cdot Y_{L_1}(s) \\
 &= \frac{Y_{L_3}(s)}{Y_{L_2}(s)} \Big|_{\text{Span 3}} \cdot \frac{Y_{L_2}(s)}{Y_{L_1}(s)} \Big|_{\text{Span 2}} \cdot \frac{Y_{L_1}(s)}{Y_0(s)} \Big|_{\text{Span 1}} \cdot Y_0(s)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{39}$$

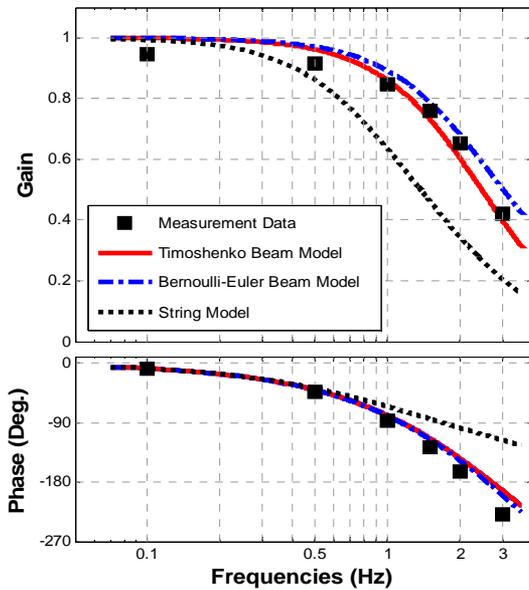
(multi-span web)

Fig. 6  
 Gain  
 (T=10) kGA(=102.3)

가

**Table 1** Material properties of the web handling system

Properties	Values	Unit	
Web width	186	mm	
Web thickness	0.036	mm	
Young's modulus	47.7	MPa	
Poisson ratio	0.33		
Web tension	10	N	
Web speed	5	m/sec	
Web length	$L_1$	356.6	mm
	$L_2$	520.7	mm
	$L_3$	269.9	mm
	$L_4$	889.0	mm



**Fig. 6** Gain and phase of multi-span web system

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 ( ) ( )

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(multi-span web)

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