EMG
an elexis company

Optical, inductive, radar-based – EMG sensor technology with sensitivity

Strip guiding systems
Sensors

EMG sensor technology

Basis for an optimum strip guiding system

Reliable strip guiding prevents damage to the product or even the production line and enables the strip to run through the treatment process evenly.

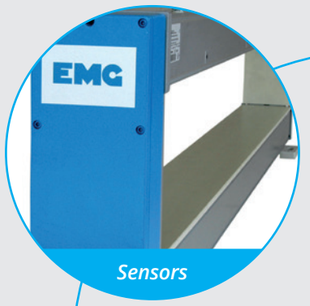
Due to ever higher quality demands and very high availability with few operating and maintenance personnel the requirements here are constantly increasing, which is also reflected in the required qualities of the strip guiding systems and their components.

The reliable determination of the strip centre position is always the most important goal for all strip guiding solutions.

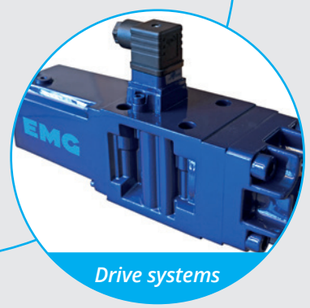
After decades of experience and with approx. 1500 strip guiding systems sold per year, EMG has a wide range of sophisticated optical, inductive and radar-based sensors to realise this goal.

Depending on the customer's requirements and the respective installation situation, we will put together the ideal solution package for you.

Contact us!



- digital inputs / outputs
- analogue inputs / outputs
- Profibus-DP slave
- Ethernet OpenModbus / TCP server
- ProfiNet I/O device



- servo valve
- electro-servo-cylinder
- hydraulic power units

EMG Strip Guiding

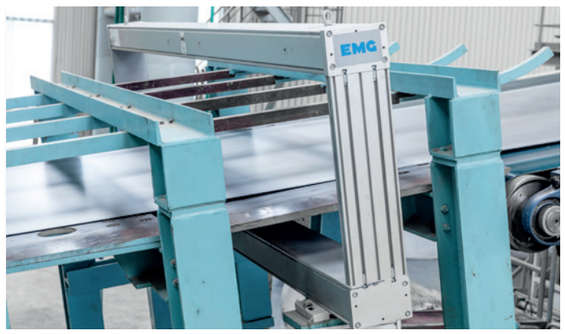
As a rule, an EMG strip guiding system consists of a selection of components, such as sensors, electronics and actuators.

The perfect sensor for each application

Optical, inductive, radar-based

Inductive sensors:

- maintenance-free and contact-free
- insensitive to external influences
- suitable for all electrically conductive materials
- also suitable for non-magnetic metals
- easy installation



Optical sensors:

- very large sensor gap and high degree of accuracy
- contact-free
- protected against ambient light (HF technology)
- extremely reliable
- independent of the pass line

Radar-based sensors for furnaces:

- contact-free
- no sensor parts in the furnace, therefore no damage possible due to contact between strip and sensor
- accuracy is equal to or better than that offered by inductive furnace guiding

Insensitive in any position

Inductive strip position measurement SMI

Operating method:

The measuring principle of the SMI sensor family (Strip Measurement Inductive) is based on electromagnetic induction.

In this setup, two centre sensors are arranged on each strip edge perpendicular to the strip pass line level and they are configured in such a way that the strip passes between the sensors as centrally as possible.

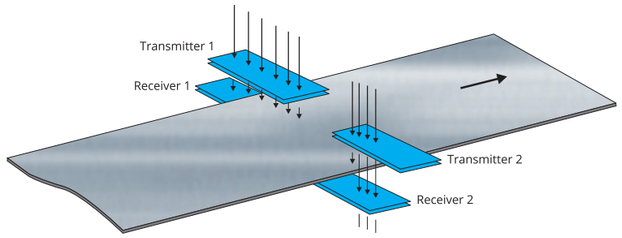
The part of the sensor located above the strip functions as a transmitter and the opposite sensor functions as a receiver. The SMI2.11.x electronic unit supplies the transmitters with a regulated, sinusoidal alternating current voltage. At each transmitter coil, a distinctive electromagnetic alternating field is formed and directed towards the opposite receiver.

The receivers detect a different intensity, depending on the position of the strip.

The alternating voltages induced in this manner provide analogue output signals for the strip edge position by evaluating the frequency-dependent amplitude level. The inductive measuring system contains complex self-monitoring characteristics. The individual signals are combined into the collective messages „Measuring equipment OK“ and „Strip detected“.

Technical features:

- maintenance-free and robust
- modular sensor design
- optimised symmetry properties
- improved centre measuring accuracy
- various possibilities to achieve your individual requirements
- unsusceptible to disruptive external influences
- reliable detection of even non-magnetic materials such as aluminium, copper, brass and austenitic chrome nickel steels (e.g. 1.4301)



Options:

- all SMI sensors are available with separate evaluation electronics for mounting beside the process line
- delivery of customer-specific design on request
- optional design, engineering or delivery of mechanical protective frames for all kinds of inductive sensors

Customer benefits:

- wide area of application ranging from 0.05 mm to 16 mm strip thickness (others available on request)
- maintenance-free
- SMI sensors are insensitive to
  - changing insulation resistance caused by dust deposits on the measurement setup
  - disturbance of the static field, e.g. in the case of inspection cycles by system personnel
  - water and metal vapours produced during strip treatment processes
  - dust containing scale and metal
  - ionising furnace atmospheres

Available variants:

Compact measuring frame with integrated evaluation electronics. Optionally available with a 30 m connecting cable for remote mounting of the evaluation electronics.

SMI-SE (Standard edition)*:

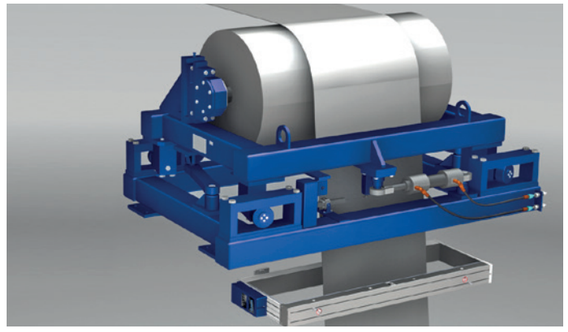
Standard strip centre measuring system

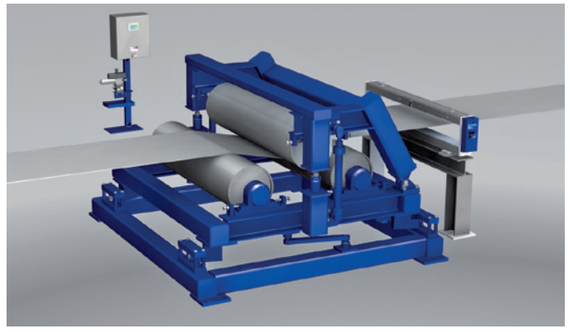
Sensor type	Accuracy	Max. change in width
SMI-SE / 150	+/- 2 mm	300 mm
SMI-SE / 300	+/- 2 mm	600 mm
SMI-SE / 500	+/- 3 mm	1000 mm
SMI-SE / 750	+/- 3 mm	1500 mm
SMI-SE / 900	+/- 5 mm	1800 mm

SMI-HE (High-precision edition)*

High-precision strip centre measuring system.

Sensor type	Accuracy	Max. change in width
SMI-HE / 150	+/- 1 mm	300 mm
SMI-HE / 300	+/- 1 mm	600 mm
SMI-HE / 500	+/- 1 mm	1000 mm
SMI-HE / 750	+/- 1 mm	1500 mm
SMI-HE / 900	+/- 3 mm	1800 mm





SMI-LE (Looper-Car edition)*:

Strip centre measuring system for use at a normal* ambient temperature, with frame reinforcements for enhanced mechanical requirements, such as on a looper car.

**Ambient temperature up to 50 °C*

Sensor type	Accuracy	Max. change in width
SMI-LE / 500	+/- 3 mm	1000 mm
SMI-LE / 750	+/- 3 mm	1500 mm
SMI-LE / 900	+/- 3 mm	1800 mm

EMG sensor technology

Additional inductive sensors

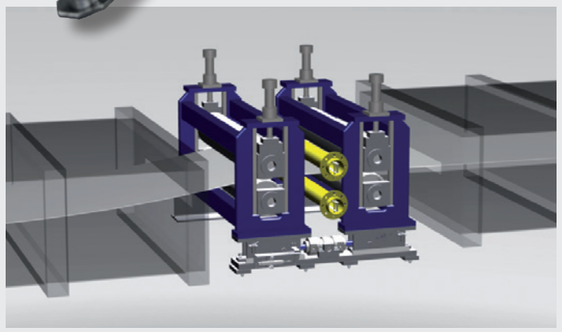
IMR:

Strip centre measuring system for use in aggressive and humid environments, such as pickling or cleaning lines with medium temperatures of up to 80 °C.

Version:

Four encapsulated coils in a tube configuration for on-site insertion (by the customer) in medium-resistant, non-metallic protective pipes that run above and below the strip. Design and supply of non-metallic protective pipes for IMR sensors on request.

Sensor type	Accuracy	Max. change in width
IMR-SR / 300	+/- 5 mm	550 mm
IMR-SR / 500	+/- 5 mm	950 mm
IMR-SR / 800	+/- 5 mm	1550 mm



IMR: Strip centre measuring system in a damp environment

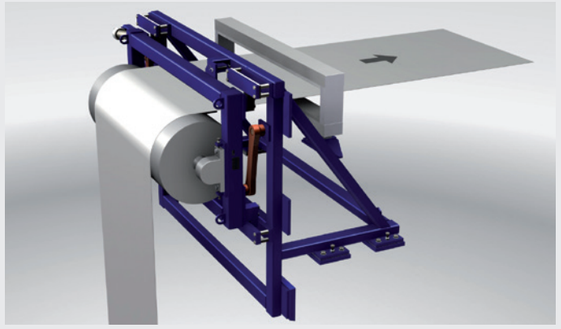
SMI3:

Strip centre measuring system for strip temperatures of up to 300 °C (max. ambient temperature at the sensors: 130 °C).

Version:

Compact measuring frame with thermal shielding and remote evaluation electronics.

Sensor type	Accuracy	Max. change in width
SMI3-SR / 400	+/- 5 mm	600 mm
SMI3-SR / 600	+/- 5 mm	1050 mm
SMI3-SR / 800	+/- 5 mm	1450 mm



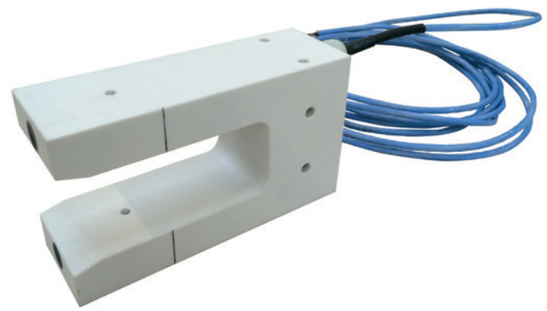
SMI3: Strip centre measuring system for ambient temperatures at the sensors of up to 130 °C

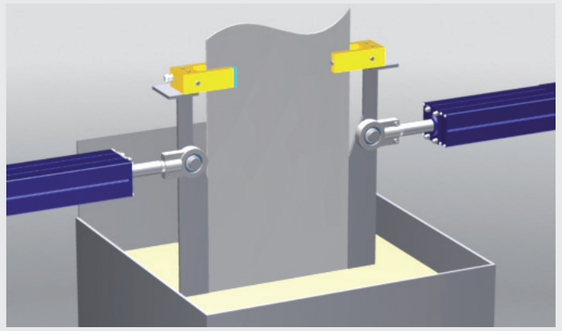
IGS:

Strip edge sensor for metal strip in areas where liquids with temperatures of up to 80 °C are sprayed or for metal strip with an overlaying protective film at a measuring accuracy of +/- 1 mm.

Version:

Encapsulated sensor (fork shaped) in a plastic housing, protection type IP 67, with a 50 mm sensor gap and 120 mm sensor depth. The evaluation electronics is separated from the IGS sensor.





IGS: Inductive fork sensor for strip edge measurement

EMI:

High-precision strip centre measuring system for operation at normal* ambient temperatures with a centre measuring accuracy of +/-1 mm. An optional output of the strip width is possible with an accuracy of +/- 1.5 mm**.

EKI:

For strip edge measuring systems at a normal* ambient temperature with a measuring accuracy of +/- 1 mm**.

**up to 50 °C*
***Generally speaking, this level of accuracy can only be achieved with a constant strip thickness, material type and pass line!*

Version:

The compact measuring frame, which consists of anodised extruded aluminium profiles, contains inductive sensors that are moved by an electric motor on both edges of the strip.

The two sensors above and below the strip are mechanically coupled at the side via a synchronising shaft and they follow the strip edges in rigid position control loops.

The corresponding positions are continuously detected via integrated position sensors. The strip position is calculated from these positions and the extent of sensor coverage.

EMI / EKI for high-precision strip centre / strip edge guiding

EMG sensor technology

Additional inductive sensors

BMI4:

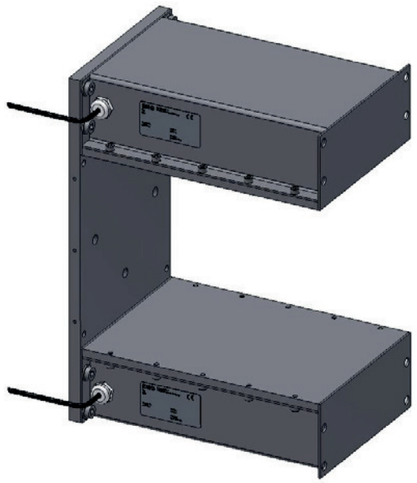
Inductive edge sensor (fork shaped) for contact-free detection of the edge position of metal strip material with a measuring accuracy at the operating point of +/- 1 mm.

ESI1:

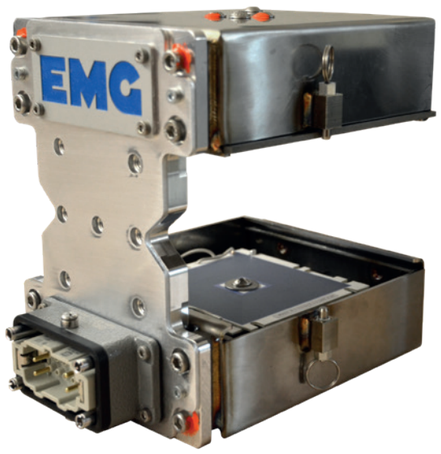
» maximum effective temperature of 125 °C for strip edge measurement on hot-dip galvanizing up to 700 °C

Version:

Fork-shaped sensor with a transmitter and receiver coil, each in a protective housing. A maximum of 2 edge sensors can be simultaneously connected to the SMI evaluation electronics.



BMI4: Inductive fork sensor for a normal temperature range



ESI1: Inductive edge sensor for a high-temperature range

Sensor solution for your furnace

Inductive strip position measurement in high-temperature range: IMx2

Performance features:

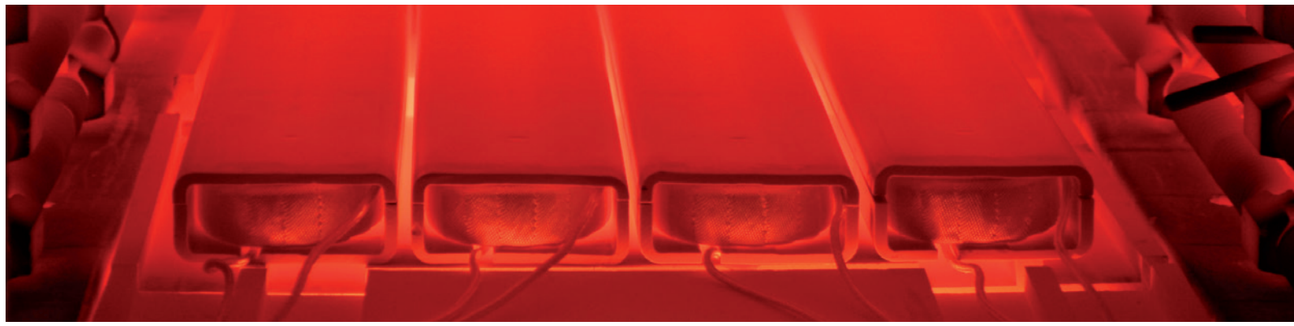
» stationary, maintenance-free measuring equipment
» self-supporting construction consisting of high-quality, temperature-resistant materials
» no cooling medium necessary
» standardised electronics incl. CANopen interface
» ready-to-install construction adapted to the customer's situation

Customer benefits:

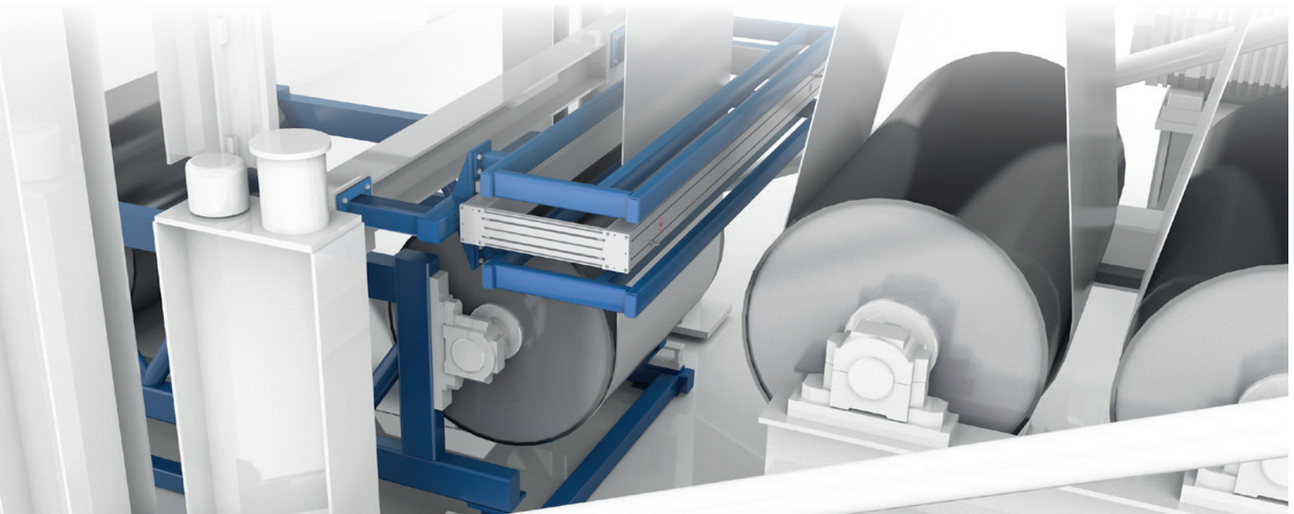
» simple project processing, including conversions and modifications
» high level of accuracy up to +/- 5 mm in the high-temperature range
» no impact from the furnace atmosphere
» reduction of strip breakage in the furnace
» easy assembly and commissioning
» no wear parts
» high service life

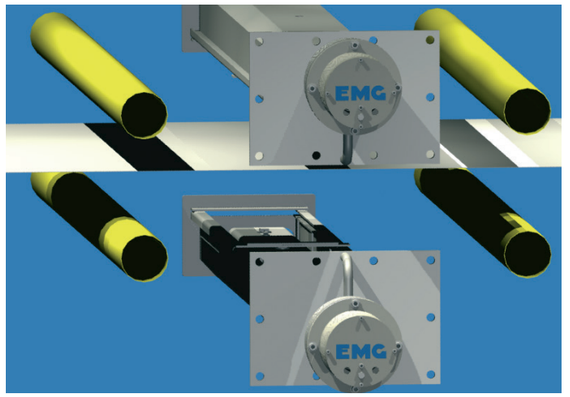
Maximum ambient temperatures:

IMM2	IMH2	IMU2
650 °C	950 °C	<1100 °C



Burn-in test of the sensor coils in the purpose-designed furnace by EMG



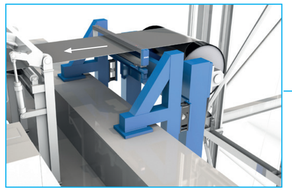


Impact protection:

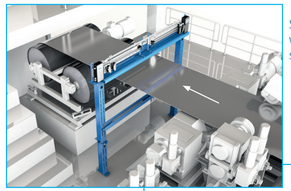
To protect the measuring equipment, particularly in the event of strip breakage, the use of mechanical deflectors (impact protection) is recommended.

We would be happy to advise our customers on how and where to install the mechanical deflectors on request.

Typical installation positions of EMG sensors in the process line with guiding sequence



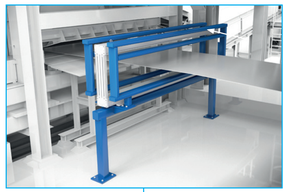
Steering frame with integrated inductive SMI sensor



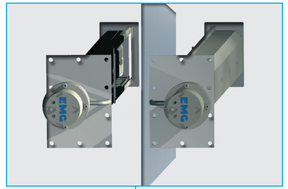
Strip centre measuring system with two EVK optical sensor systems

ESI1 in EMG eBACS for baffle blade control

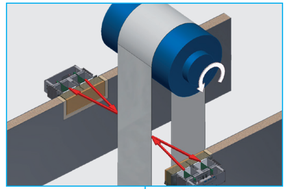
SMI inductive measuring system



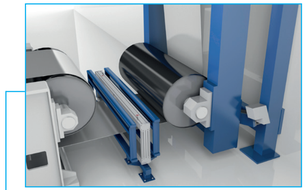
Inductive IMH2 sensors in the furnace

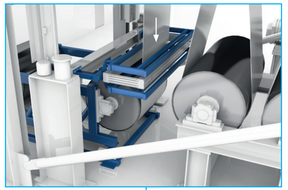


Radar-based EMG-Vivaldi® sensors in the furnace



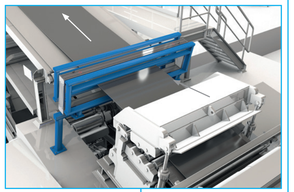
Steering frame with integrated inductive SMI sensor





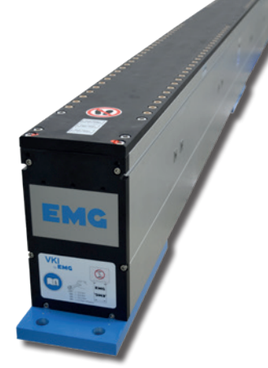
Optical digital sensor CCD CAM 100

SMI inductive measuring system



High-precision strip position measurement

Inductive strip edge position measurement VKI3



Operating method:

EMG's VKI3 measuring device uses an inductive measuring principle with a coil system. It is designed to reliably detect the precise position of the edge of metal strip and foil material in a contact-free manner, even when subjected to the harsh ambient conditions of a rolling mill where there is a high presence of rolling oil, atmospheric pollution and dirt.

The inductive EMG VKI3 measuring instrument detects the absolute strip edge position of all metallic materials as a result of the eddy currents generated. The measurement is largely independent of the material and flat strip running level, as material influences and changes in the strip running level can be compensated in part by the integrated reference coil. In terms of centre measuring accuracy, the material influences are compensated completely.

A sturdy aluminium housing protects the measuring electronics from spray water and temporary submersion in liquid.

The compact measuring beam has adjustable slides on both sides of the strip that are operated by electric motors, which positions are constantly measured using a digital stroke sensor. The adjustable slides guide the inductive edge sensors perpendicular to the strip running direction.

The sensors transmit current information on the proportion of the sensor covered by the strip to an integral electronic unit while following their assigned strip edge using a rigid position control loop. These position values and the sensor covering are used as basis for calculating the positions of both strip edges, the position of the strip and the strip width. A microprocessor-based electronic unit feeds, evaluates and monitors the entire measuring system and provides data output.

Different designs:

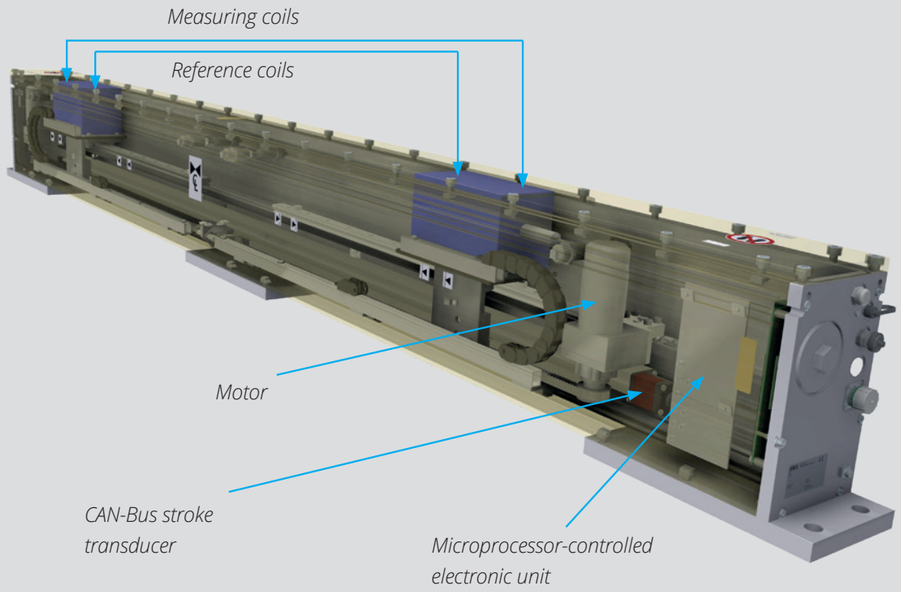
- edge measurement (K)
- centre measurement (M)
- centre measurement for narrow strips (G)

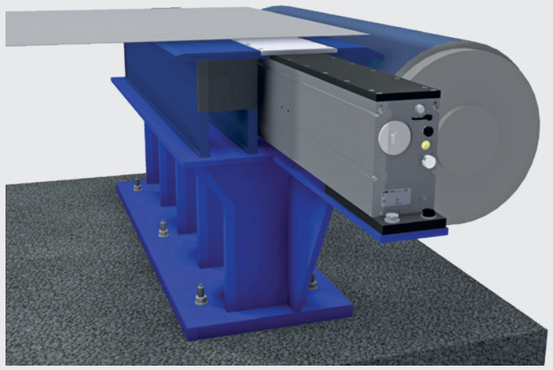
Technical features:

- complete integration of the electronics in the sensor
- high functional safety and operational reliability
- basic design to suit a large range of strip width variations
- compensation of faulty measurements due to crossbow effects in the strip possible
- optional ECU control unit, parallel to the interface for the automation device
- protection type IP 65
  - IP 67 with separate wear plate
- positioning speed of the sensor 30 mm/s on each strip side
- temperature range 0 to +50 °C
  - 0 to +80 °C (with water cooling for the sensor system)
- measuring accuracy of strip centre position: +/- 1 mm (with flat strip shape, +/- 10 mm height alteration, constant material thickness, same material type in the pass line 20 mm)
- dimensions: 140 x 270 x L mm (L is dependent on the measuring range and system width)

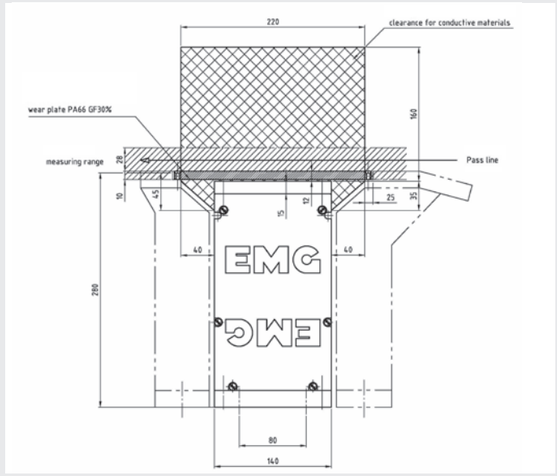
Customer benefits:

- maintenance-free
- strip edge and strip centre measurement up to +/- 1 mm
- high-precision strip width measurement
- compact design for limited installation space
- electronics integrated into the measuring device without any other external components
- various fieldbus interfaces for control and communication with the higher-level PLC
- integrated sensor system, factory-adjusted (measuring and reference coils)

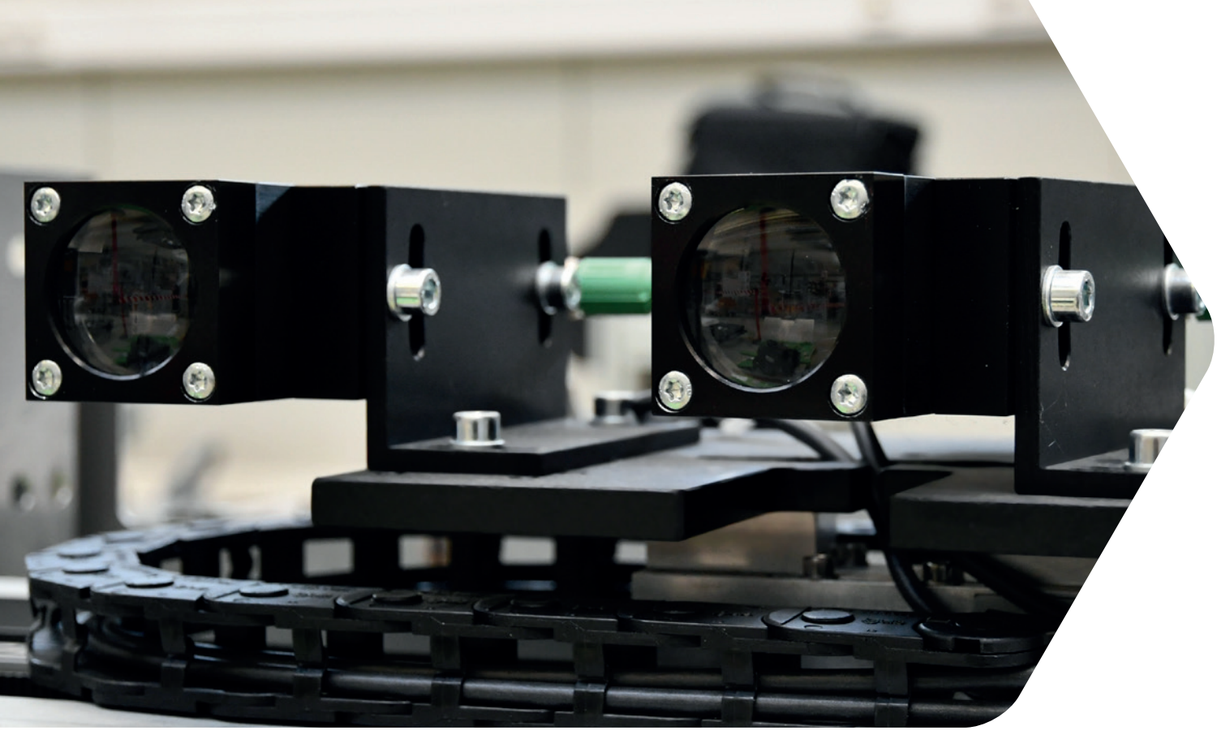




VKI3 measuring instrument in a confined space



Separate wear plate to protect the VKI3



Precise and reliable measurement accuracy

Optical strip edge / strip centre measuring systems EVK / EVM

Operating method:

The EVK edge sensor positioning device and the EVM centre sensor positioning device are used for the non-contact strip edge and strip centre measuring of metal strip material. The device, which is highly reliable and unsusceptible to external interference, visually measures changes in the edge and/or centre position of the strip.

The strip edge is detected via a motorised, mobile sensor positioning device that is equipped with high-frequency (HF) alternating light measuring receivers LS 13/14, which are protected against ambient light. If the strip edge is shifted due to a change in strip width or a lateral strip deviation, this is detected by the photocells.

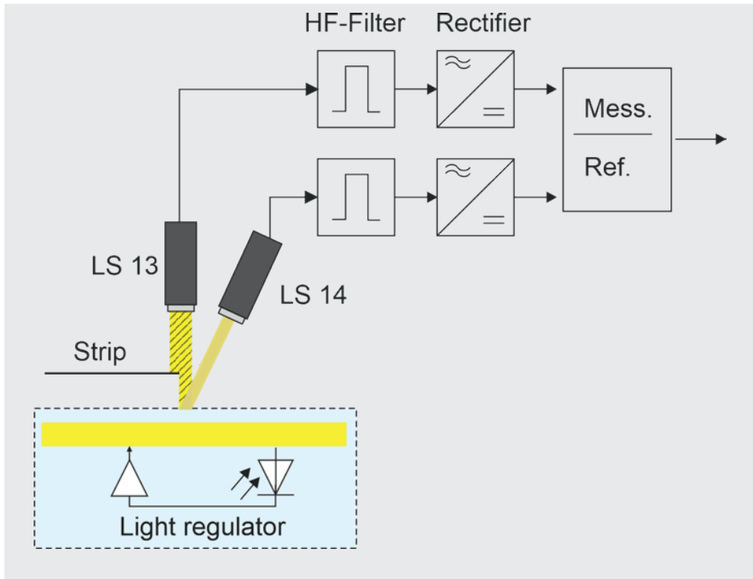
The superordinate control electronics then activates the motor to move the LS 13/14 light barriers or the actuator (servo valve or electric servo cylinder) of the control circuit to ensure that the strip edge always covers exactly half of the measuring range of the photocell.
Contamination of the light emitters is compensated by applying the reference measuring principle. This involves each measuring system using a measuring receiver and a reference receiver directed to the same light spot of the light emitter (e.g. LLS). While the measuring photocell detects the lateral position of the strip edge the reference photocell measures the background brightness of the light spot.

Application examples of EVK /EVM:

EVK:
- edge guiding system on the recoiler
- edge guiding system on the uncoiler or shearing line
- can also be used for strip offsets larger than 8 mm

EVM:
- strip centre guiding system typically on the uncoiler
- in case of limited installation space in the line
- can be used for strip offsets of up to +/- 8 mm

2 x EVK:
- strip centre guiding system on the uncoiler
- used on the side trimmer
- can also be used for deliberate strip offsets larger than 8 mm



Basic representation of signal processing using the reference measuring principle

Technical data EVK / EVM:

- output: < 50 VA per drive unit
- protection type: IP 54
- ambient temperature for operation: 0 to +50 °C
- measuring accuracy: < 1.0 mm
- supply voltage: 24 V DC / 0.5 A (starting current < 4 A)
- interface: CANopen

Alternating light measuring receiver LS:

The LS 13 and LS 14 alternating light measuring receivers are designed as photoelectric edge sensors with a large measuring distance between the light emitter and measuring receiver. The alternating light eliminates the influence of DC light and thereby ambient light. The LS 13 is used as a measuring receiver and the LS 14 is used as a reference receiver.

The high-frequency HF light (2 kHz) emitted by an external alternating light transmitter (e.g. LLS) is transmitted via the front lens to a photocell. The internal electronics generates an output voltage that is proportional to the incident light.

Almost proportional to the insertion of one strip edge into the light beam, the potential-free output voltage U_A is changed.

Typical applications:
- EVK / EVM edge and strip centre guiding
- BREIMO and BREIMO-H strip width measuring

Technical data LS13 / LS 14:

- supply of EVK- / EVM electronics
- ambient temperature for operation: 0 to +50 °C
- protection type: IP 65
- resolution: infinite

Linear light emitter LLS:

When used in combination with the LS optical light receiver, the LLS linear light emitter forms a sensor system for contact-free strip edge position sensing (EVK) or centre position sensing (EVM) of non-transparent material.

The LLS is characterised by
- integrated LED technology which boasts a service life of 50,000 hours
- compact dimensions
- heavily reduced energy consumption thanks to an excellent level of efficiency
- precise control of the light intensity and fault monitoring via the integrated electronics

Technical data LLS:

- controlled supply voltage: 24 V DC (22 V DC to 28 V DC at the LLS connection)
- ambient temperature for operation: 0 to +50 °C
- available in five different lengths (designation corresponds to the usable range in mm):
  - LLS 475
  - LLS 675
  - LLS 875
  - LLS 1075
  - LLS 1275
- connection via supplied plug (0.75 mm^2)
- protection type: IP65 (water influences the optical characteristics of the light emitter)
  - optional: IP65 + IP67

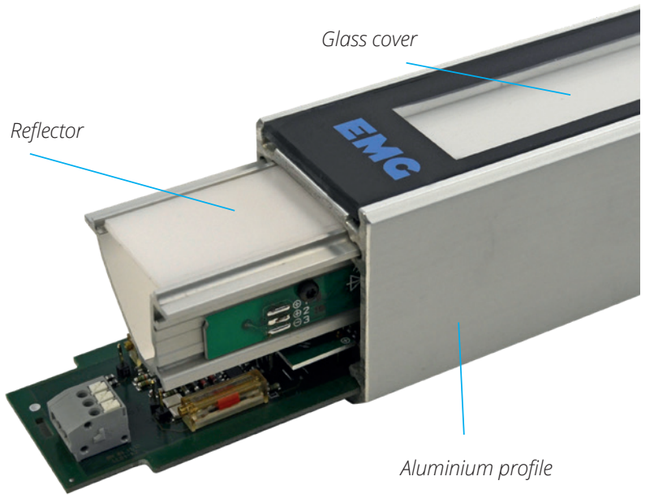
Precise and reliable measurement accuracy

Optical strip edge / strip centre measuring systems EVK / EVM

Strip width measurement with EMG BREIMO:

BREIMO is the contact-free, optical strip width measuring system for steel strip material in continuously running processes. Consisting of a measuring frame (BMS) with two sensor positioning devices (EVK), the corresponding light emitters (LLS) and a common linear stroke transducer, BREIMO is an extremely reliable strip width measuring system.

For more information on EMG BREIMO, please visit our website: emg.elexis.group



Further strip width measurement with EMG iCAM®:

For even higher measuring accuracies in width measurement as well as additionally required functions, such as slit strip measurement, EMG iCAM® provides you with an intelligent modular camera solution.

For more information on EMG iCAM®, please visit our website: emg.elexis.group

EMG iCAM®

EMG BREIMO

Flexible, highly accurate, proven

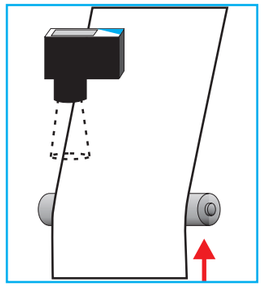
Optical digital sensor CCD CAM 100

Operating principle:

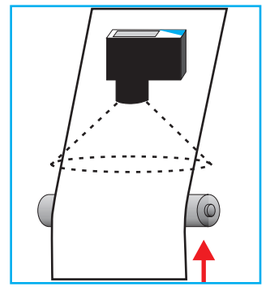
The high-performance CCD CAM 100 sensor is able to detect and measure eight strip edges. The resolution of up to 60,000 pixels ensures the highest possible accuracy. The integrated high-resolution graphic display enables the sensor to be set up quickly and effectively. The fast and secure transfer of production and setting parameters is carried out via the integrated network interface.

Application examples:

- digital scanning of strip edges
- strip edge control
- strip centre control
- strip width measurement
- any strip widths can be realised
- ideal in the narrow strip range



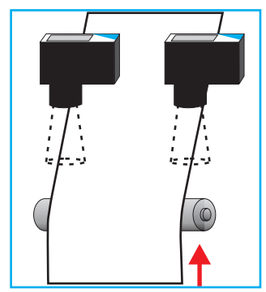
Strip edge control with a CCD camera



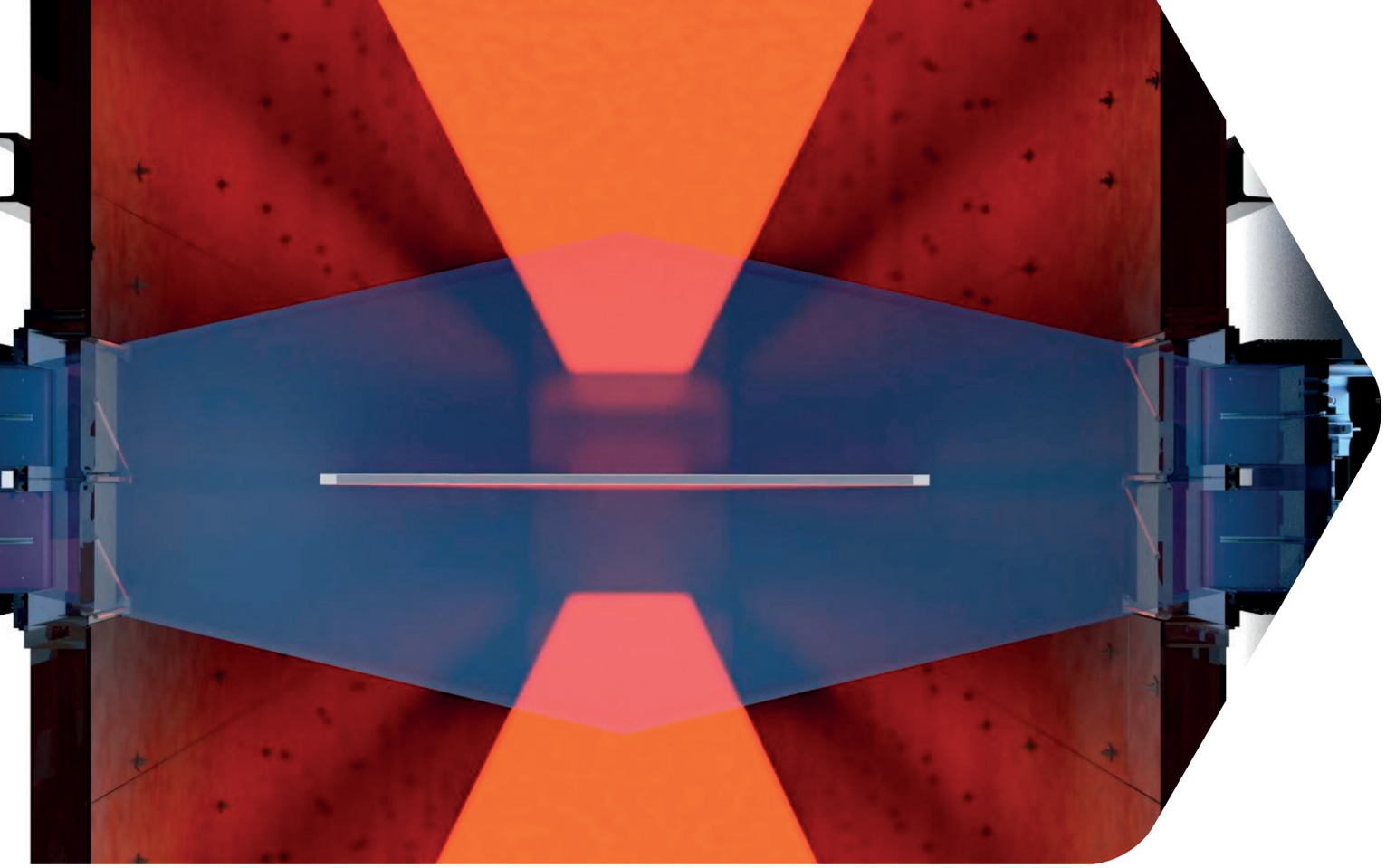
Strip centre control with a CCD camera mainly for narrow strips

Technical details:

- resolutions of up to 60,000 pixels through microprocessor-controlled CCD chip
- universal zoom lens for adapting the measuring range to the application
- stationary installation (without positioning)
- fast, LED-supported 3D alignment through integrated graphic display and Fast Set-up Technology
- simple operation due to numerous automatic functions (e.g. suppression of interference contrasts, soiling compensation, white balance, storage of setup values)
- fast and secure transmission of production and set-up parameters through networking via the EMG bus system



Strip centre control with two CCD cameras mainly for wide strips, can also be used as edge control



Operating method:

A particular challenge is to measure the strip position in extreme environments, such as in annealing furnaces. EMG has many years of experience with its IMH inductive strip centre measuring systems in furnaces with temperatures of up to 1100 °C (details see page 9). Despite IMH, there is often a desire to determine the strip centre position in furnaces without having any active or interfering sensor elements in the furnace itself.

The EMG-Vivaldi® sensor is located outside the furnace and conducts its measurements through the pressure-tight enclosed furnace wall. The sensor focuses electromagnetic waves onto the edge of thin metal strip through the non-conductive insulation of the furnace.

The system is commissioned by means of a simple reference measurement and calibration process. The EMG-Vivaldi® technology can replace other systems. EMG offers special conversion kits for the IMH sensors.

Customer benefits:

- no sensor parts in the furnace
- measurement from outside through the furnace wall, consisting of furnace insulation and enclosed pressure-tight plate
- no direct contact between the antenna housing and the interior of the furnace
- no installation in the furnace necessary
- no possible deformation of the antennas
- no possible damage to the sensor caused by the strip
- no cleaning of the antennas necessary
- the antennas or sensor electronics can be replaced without stopping the line
- low total cost of ownership (TCO)
- only one type of sensor for all strip materials (sensor is independent of the furnace dimensions, as well as the strip width, strip temperature and material grade)
- particularly high quality thermal furnace wall insulation on the sensor
- low space requirement outside the furnace during assembly

Measurement from the outside through the furnace wall

Radar-based strip centre measurement in the furnace EMG-Vivaldi®

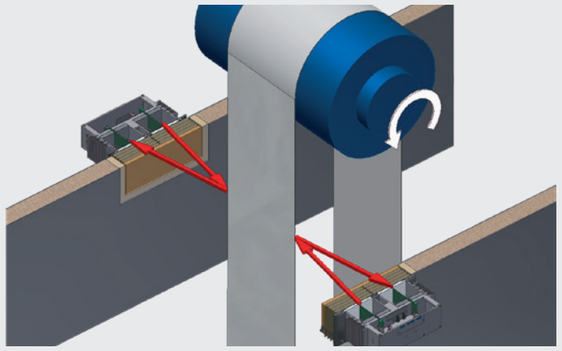
The Vivaldi technology:

EMG-Vivaldi® is based on the principle of so-called Vivaldi antennas. The EMG-Vivaldi® system consists of two pairs of antennas, each positioned on a side wall of the furnace. One antenna is used as a transmitter and the other one as a receiver. The antennas transmit and receive linearly polarised electromagnetic waves (EMW). These waves are reflected by the strip edge and they transmit the edge position by means of an optimised digital runtime measurement.

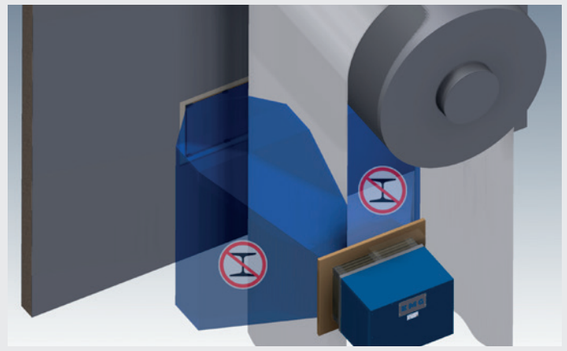
Evaluation of the data, and the determination of the strip centre position, is conducted within the control cabinet via an RPU (Radar Processing Unit) and a DPU (Data Processing Unit). The furnace wall is covered in a non-metallic insulating material, which exhibits a low absorption rate for electromagnetic waves in the Vivaldi frequency range of 0.8 to 4 GHz.

No sensor element projects into the interior of the furnace and both the electronics and the antennas on the furnace outside wall can be cooled with water if required. The radar windows (metal flanges with a special cover that are penetrated by the electroma-gnetic wave) are installed in the furnace wall in a pressure-tight construction with particularly high quality, thermal heat insulating properties.

An additional advantage is that the actual sensor can be removed from the furnace without having to open the furnace itself, which enables the furnace wall to retain its pressure-tight seal. This feature significantly simplifies the process of replacing an antenna or the electronics, as the furnace does not have to be cooled down beforehand. An unforeseen strip break cannot damage the sensor – therefore additional strip deflectors in the furnace are not necessary.



Functional principle of EMG-Vivaldi®



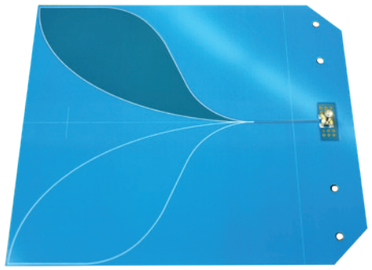
Schematic representation of the free space required to metallic parts in the furnace

Measurement from the outside through the furnace wall

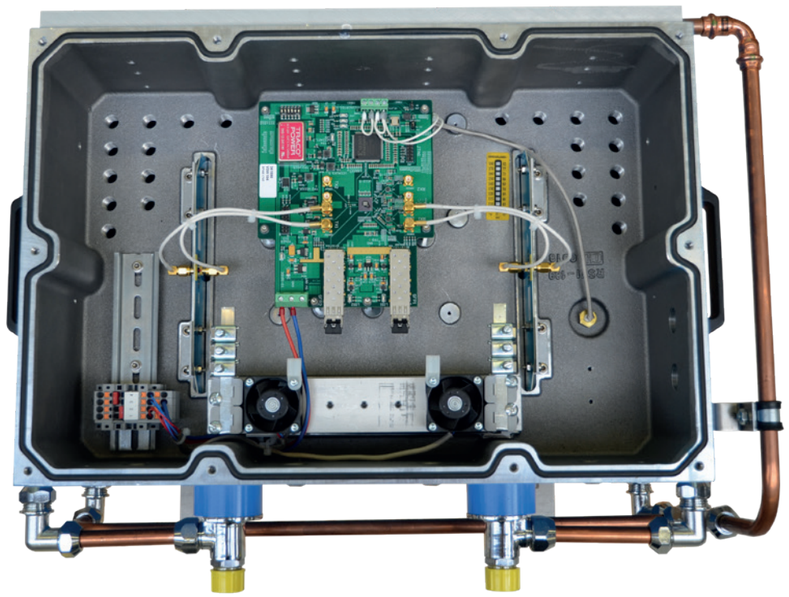
Radar-based strip centre measurement in the furnace EMG-Vivaldi®

Performance features – Vivaldi antenna:

- transmits and receives a linearly polarised electromagnetic wave
- plane parallel structure on a dielectric carrier metallised on both sides
- an operating frequency of 0.8 to 4 GHz enables measurement through the insulation material
- large electromagnetic strip width and stable measuring signals, as well as a higher measuring resolution
- simple electrical connection
- simple replacement of the antennas in the housing



Vivaldi antenna



EMG-Vivaldi® sensor inner view

Technical features:

- strip thickness min. 0.1 mm
- independent from strip temperature
- strip position sample rate: 50 Hz / 20 ms
- centre position accuracy up to +/- 1 mm
- optical cable assembly between the antenna boxes and control cabinet

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