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Evaluation of a Hydraulic Magnetic Clamp Device

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Overwater Friction Velocity

Highlights

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

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Relation between Overwater Friction Velocity and Wind Speed at 10m During Hurricane Rita

By S. A. Hsu
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Abstract- On the basis of pertinent in-situ measurements in the North Sea during extra-tropical cyclones and in the Gulf of Mexico during Hurricane Rita, a power law relation between overwater friction velocity and the wind speed at 10m is found and presented. Since the coefficient of determination exceeds 94 per cent, this power law is recommended for use in air-sea interaction studies.

Keywords: *hurricane inez, hurricane rita, logarithmic wind profile, north sea storms, overwater friction velocity, roughness length.*

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Relation between Overwater Friction Velocity and Wind Speed at 10m During Hurricane Rita

S. A. Hsu

Abstract- On the basis of pertinent in-situ measurements in the North Sea during extra-tropical cyclones and in the Gulf of Mexico during Hurricane Rita, a power law relation between overwater friction velocity and the wind speed at 10m is found and presented. Since the coefficient of determination exceeds 94 per cent, this power law is recommended for use in air-sea interaction studies.

Keywords: hurricane inez, hurricane rita, logarithmic wind profile, north sea storms, overwater friction velocity, roughness length.

I. Introduction

Overwater friction velocity, U_*, is a fundamental parameter in the air-sea interaction, because it is related to the wind stress such that (see, e.g., Hsu, 1988).

$$\tau = \rho U_*^2 = \rho C_d U_{10}^2 \quad (1)$$

Here τ is the wind stress, ρ is the air density, C_d is the drag coefficient, and U_{10} is the wind speed at 10m.

According to Anthes (1982, pp. 70-71), the wind stress is also related to the absolute vorticity (ζ_a) and the height of the atmospheric boundary layer (h) such that

$$\tau = \rho U_{10} \zeta_a h \quad (2)$$

From Equations (1) and (2), one can estimate the friction velocity if U_{10},ζ_a, and h are known. This is called vorticity or momentum balance method. An example to use this method is provided in Anthes (1982) based on the analysis of Hawkins and Imbembo (1976) during Hurricane Inez, which was a very small, but intense tropical cyclone with its U_{10} reached to 67 m/s. This dataset will be incorporated into our analysis. For more detail about hurricane boundary-layer theory, see Smith and Montgomery (2010), for hurricane boundary-layer height, see Zhang et al. (2011), for momentum flux in the hurricane boundary layer, see French et al. (2007), and for most recent parameterization of momentum flux across the air-sea interface, see Edson et al. (2013).

Now, according To the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL), U. S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), (see http://www.gfdl.noaa.gov/wave-atmosphere-coupled system), C_d varies greatly with U_{10}, particularly for $U_{10} \geq$ 30m/s (see Fig. 1). Therefore, our scientific purpose and motivation of this paper are as follows:

(1) To find the most pertinent relation (i.e., with the highest coefficient of determination, R^2) between U_* and U_{10} based on direct measurements by eddy-correlation method for strongest U_{10} possible from a fixed platform during storms so that a baseline can be established;

(2) To see whether the formula obtained from (1) can be extended into hurricane conditions by incorporating the dataset presented in Anthes (1982) for Hurricane Inez;

(3) To analyze the complete dataset of wind and wave measurements by the National Data Buoy Center (NDBC) (www.ndbc.noaa.gov) during Hurricane Rita in 2005, which was one of the strongest tropical cyclones (with a 5-second gust reached 61 m/s) encountered by a data buoywith the anemometer height located at the standard 10 m; and most importantly,

(4) To evaluate whether one can "bypass" the use of C_d as it is traditionally done but to relate U_* directly to U_{10}, specifically under hurricane conditions.

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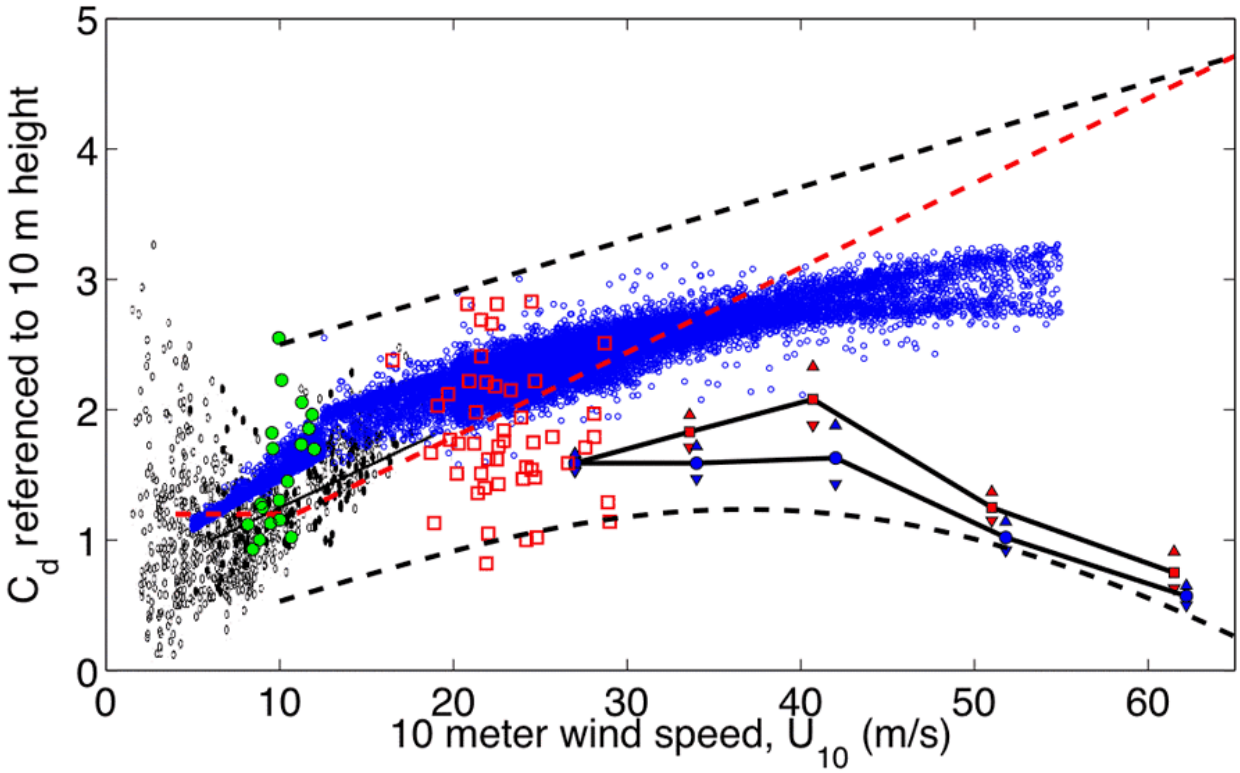


Figure 1 : Variations of C_d with U_{10} (see http://www.gfdl.noaa.gov/wave-atmosphere-coupled-system).

II. Hurricane Rita

According to Knabb et al.(2005), Hurricane Rita in 2005 was a Category 5 hurricanefor the Atlantic Basin, which is equivalent to a super typhoonfor the Pacific Basin sincethe maximum sustained 1-minute $U_{10} \geq$65m/s(see http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/hrd/tcfaq/A3.html). A satellite image of Rita is provided in Fig. 2 and its track in Fig.3. Note that the National Data Buoy Center (NDBC) Buoy 42001 (see Fig.4) was located along its track. This gives us an opportunity to investigate the air-sea interaction under hurricane conditions, because both U_{10} and waveswere measured. Some data are plotted in Figs.5 and 6. For references, several extreme values shown in Figs.5 and 6 are also listed in Table1. Detailed hourly measurements are provided in Table 2. These information indicate that if a relation between U_* and U_{10} can be found, the result should be very useful to other tropical cyclones such as super typhoons, since U_{10} may be estimated using remote sensing systems, so that in turn U_*or τ may be computed.

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Figure 2 : Satellite image of Rita near its peak intensity over the Gulf of Mexico (see http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/extremeevents/specialreports/Hurricane-Rita2005.pdf)

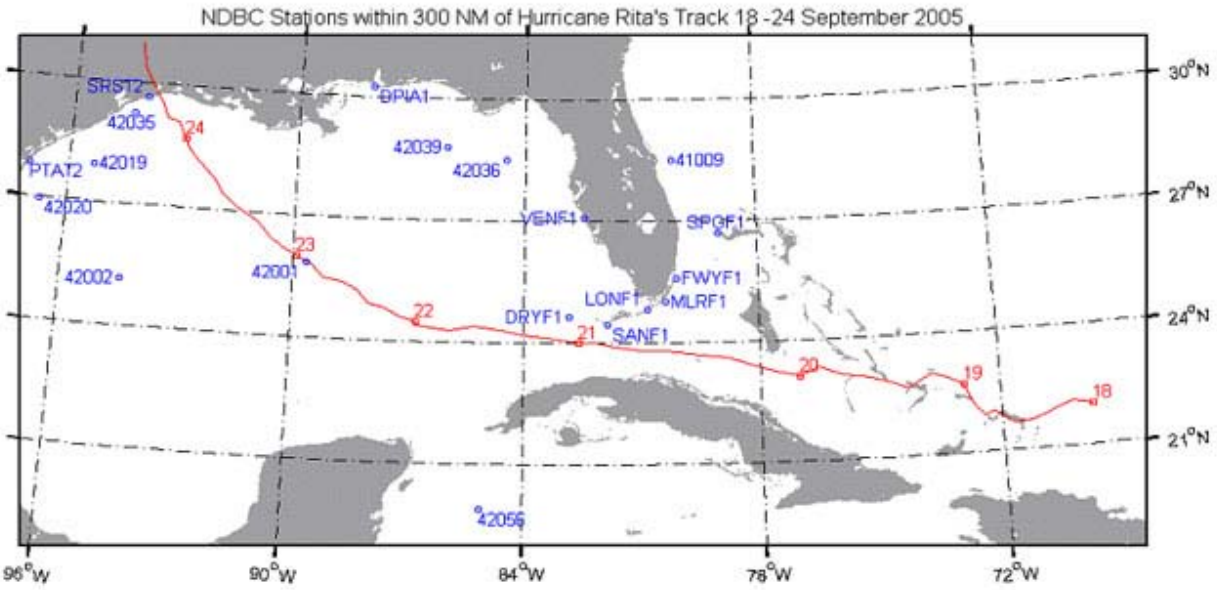


Figure 3 : Location of NDBC Buoy 42001 with respect to Hurricane Rita's track near the central Gulf of Mexico(see http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/hurricanes/2005/rita/)

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Figure 4 : Wind and wave measurements at NDBC Buoy 42001 during Rita and the Buoy was identical to the one shown at Buoy 42040 (see http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/station_page.php?station=42040)

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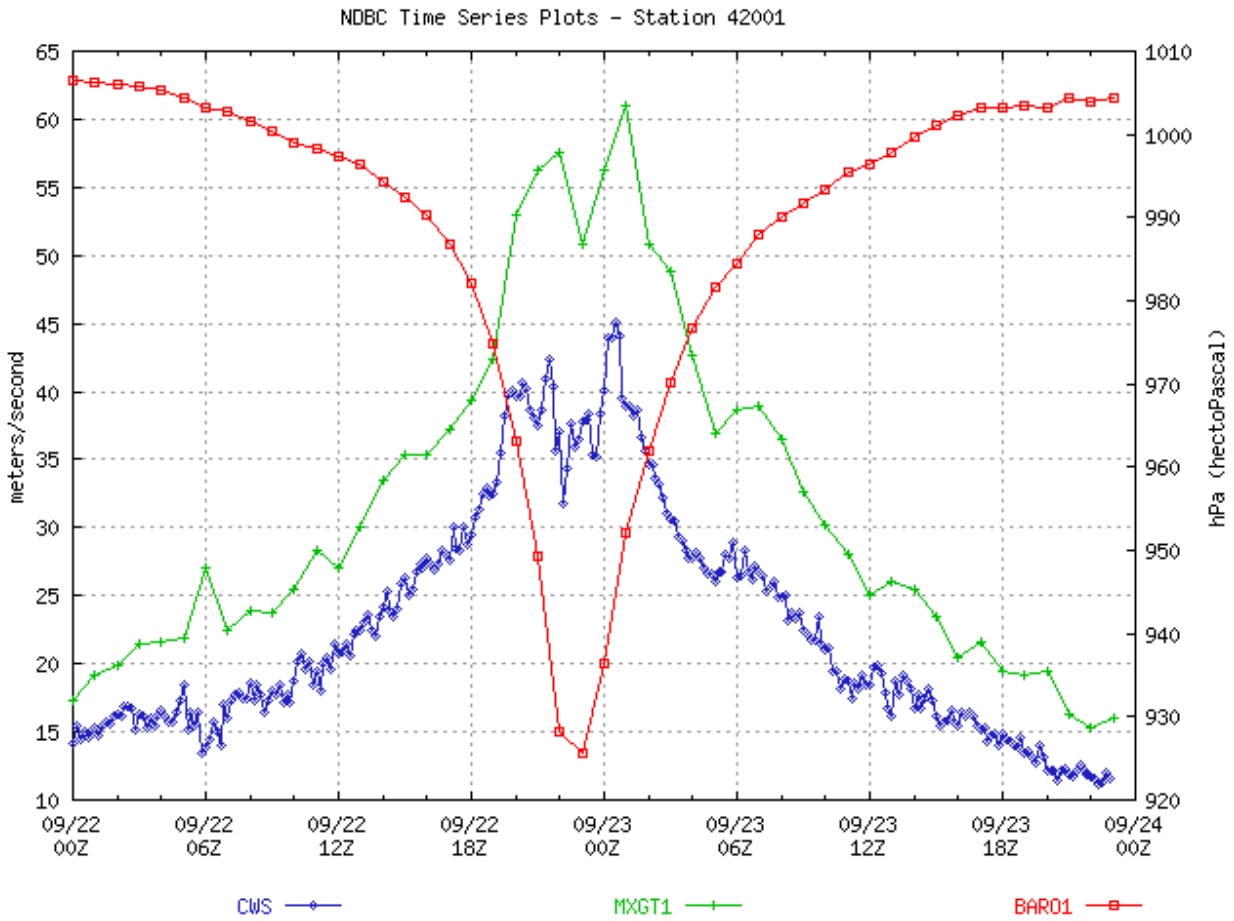


Figure 5 : Time series of wind speeds at 10min m/s (units are shown on the left axis) and sea-level pressure in hPa (right axis) at Buoy 42001 during Rita (see http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/hurricanes/2005/rita/).

Note that here CWS is the average wind speed over a 10-minute period at the anemometer height. In this figure, data are plotted at the time of the end of the valid 10-minute period, MXGT1isthe peak 5-second gust during the past hour at the anemometer height(the time of MXGT1 is reported to the nearest minute, however, in this figure data are plotted at the valid time of the hourly report), and Baro1 is the sea-level pressure.

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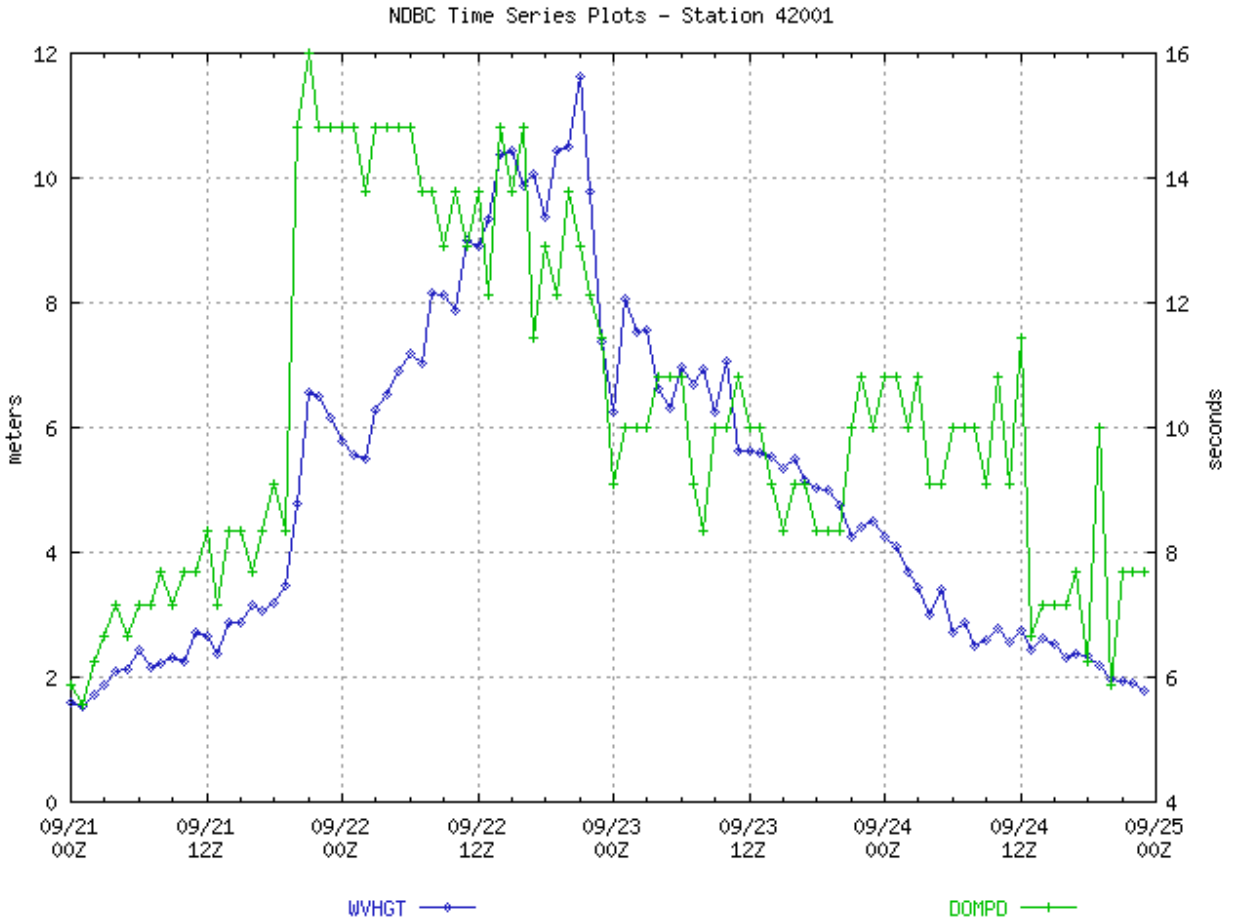


Figure 6 : Measurements of significant wave height (WVHT) (units are shown on the left axis) and dominant wave period (DOMPD) (right axis) at NDBC Buoy 42001 during Rita (see http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/hurricanes/ 2005/rita/)

Table1 : Some statistics related to Rita as measured at NDBC Buoy 42001 (Data source: http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/hurricanes/2005/rita/) (see also Figs.5 and 6).

Event	Reported Value	Date/Time of Event
Lowest Sea-Level Pressure (BARO1)	925.7 hPa	09/22 2300Z
Maximum 10-minute Wind Speed (CWS)	45.1 m/s	09/23 0030Z
Maximum 5-s Gust (MXGT1)	61.0 m/s	09/23 0021Z
Maximum Significant Wave Height (WVHGT)	11.63 m	09/22 2100Z
CPA Bearing and Distance To Hurricane*	042°/2 nm	09/22 2200Z

*****Closest Point of Approach (CPA): Time, bearing (degrees True), and distance (Nautical Miles) from the station to Hurricane Rita at CPA are computed using the positions from the National Hurricane Center's advisories that have been interpolated to hourly values for positions, wind speed (intensity), and central pressure.*

III. Methods

In the atmospheric surface boundary layer during storms at sea, the logarithmic wind profile has been verified by Hsu (2003) so that

$$U_{10} = \frac{U_*}{k} \text{Ln} \left(\frac{10}{Z_0}\right) \quad (3)$$

Where k (=0.4) is the von Karman constant and Z_0 is the roughness length.

According to Taylor and Yelland (2001),

$$\frac{Z_0}{H_s} = 1200 \left(\frac{H_s}{L_p}\right)^{4.5} \quad (4)$$

And, for deep water waves,

$$L_p = \left(\frac{gT_p^2}{2\pi}\right) \quad (5)$$

Where H_s and L_p are significant wave height and peak wavelength for the combined sea and swell spectrum, respectively, and T_p is its corresponding wave

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period. Note that the parameter (H_s/L_p) is called wave steepness.

In order to minimize the swell effects, we use the criterion for the wave steepness set forth by Drennan et al. (2005) such that, for the wind seas,

$$\frac{H_s}{L_p} \geq 0.020 \qquad (6)$$

Before the measurements of Rita are analyzed, literature research was conducted relating U_* to U_{10}. It is found that the datasets provided in Geerneart et al. (1987) can be employed. On the basis of their direct measurements of U_* by sonic anemometers and U_{10} over the North Sea during storms, our analysis and results show that (see Fig. 7),

$$U_* = 0.0195\, U_{10}^{1.285} \qquad (7)$$

With a very high coefficient of determination (see, e.g., Panofsky and Brier, 1968), $R^2 = 0.94$, meaning that,using Eq. (7), 94 per cent of the variability of U_* can be explained by U_{10}.

In order for Eq.(7) to be applicable under hurricane conditions, the datasets provided in Anthes (1982) are analyzed. Our results are presented in Fig. (8). Note that, since the slope is nearly one and $R^2 = 0.94$, we can say that Eq.(7) is also valid under hurricane conditions.

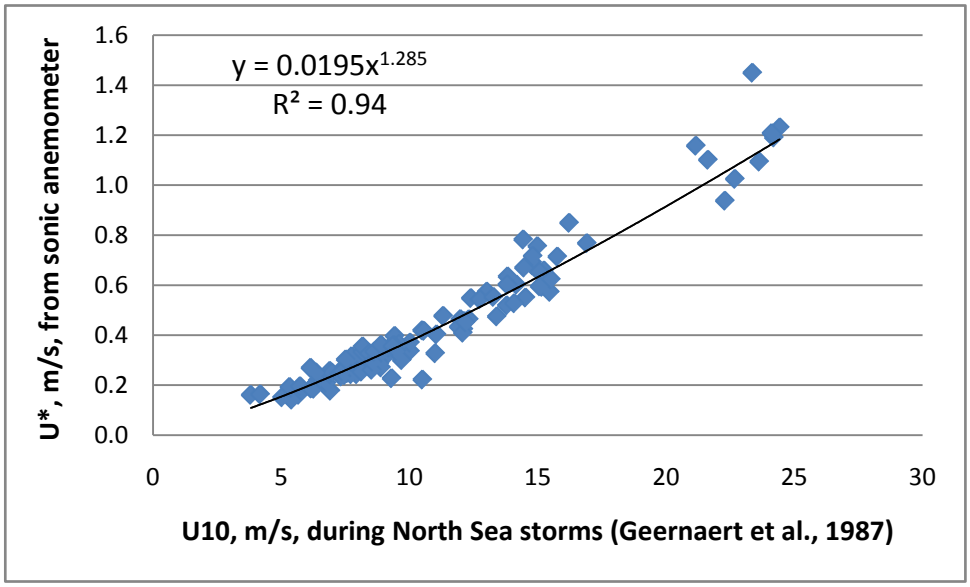


Figure 7 : The power law relation between U_* and U_{10} over the North Sea during Storms (Data source: Geerneart et al., 1987)

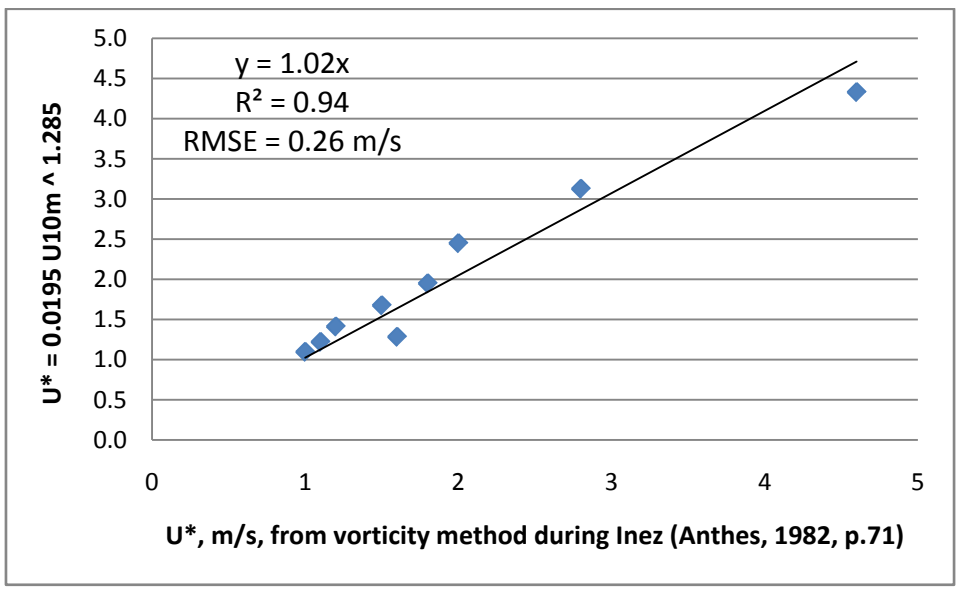


Figure 8 : Further verification of Eq.(7) against vorticity method during Hurricane Inez (Data source: Anthes,1982)

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IV. Results

Following our previous discussions, we can now analyze the wind and wave data as listed in Table 2. Our results are presented in Fig. 9 using the analyzed datasets as provided in the last two columns in Table 2. It is very surprising that the agreement between Equations (3) and (7) is excellent, since the slope is almost one and $R^2 = 0.97$. In addition, the root-mean-square-error (RMSE) (see, e.g., Panofsky and Brier (1968) is only 0.10 m/s, meaning that Eq. (7) is indeed a very useful relation between $U_*$and U_{10} under hurricane conditions.

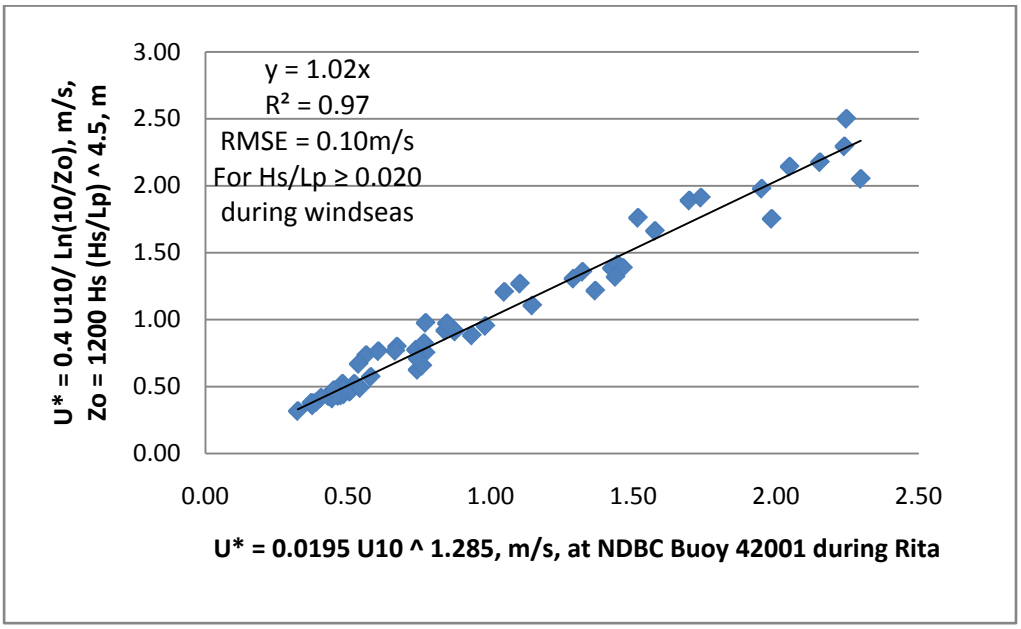


Figure 9 : A verification of Eq. (7) against measurements (as listed in Table 2) at NDBC Buoy 42001 during Rita.

V. Conclusions

On the basis of aforementioned discussions and analyses, it is concluded that Eq. (7), which is originally developed using the direct measurements of $U_*$and U_{10} duringextra-tropical cyclones over the North Sea, is also applicable under the condition of tropical cyclones over the Gulf of Mexico. It is recommended that more measurements of air-sea interaction are needed, e.g., during typhoon conditions using both in situ and remote sensing systems.

Table 2 : Measurements of wind and wave parameters at NDBC Buoy 42001 in September 2005 during Hurricane Rita (Data source: www.ndbc.noaa.gov). For other parameters, see text

Day	Hour	U_{10}	H_s	T_p	H_s/L_p	Z_0	U_*,Eq.7	U_*,Eq.3
	UTC	m/s	m	sec		m	m/s	m/s
21	0	10.3	1.57	5.88	0.029	0.00023	0.39	0.39
21	1	11.2	1.49	5.56	0.031	0.00029	0.43	0.43
21	2	11.4	1.61	6.25	0.026	0.00015	0.44	0.41
21	3	11.8	1.83	6.67	0.026	0.00017	0.46	0.43
21	4	12	2.01	7.14	0.025	0.00016	0.48	0.43
21	5	11.1	2.07	6.67	0.030	0.00034	0.43	0.43
21	6	10.6	2.36	7.14	0.030	0.00038	0.41	0.42
21	7	10.1	2.13	7.14	0.027	0.00022	0.38	0.38
21	8	8.9	2.21	7.69	0.024	0.00014	0.32	0.32
21	9	9.9	2.25	7.14	0.028	0.00029	0.37	0.38
21	10	10	2.25	7.69	0.024	0.00015	0.38	0.36
21	11	11.9	2.63	7.69	0.029	0.00035	0.47	0.46

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21	12	12.2	2.6	8.33	0.024	0.00016	0.49	0.44
21	13	12.3	2.35	7.14	0.030	0.00037	0.49	0.48
21	14	12.4	2.83	8.33	0.026	0.00026	0.50	0.47
21	15	11.5	2.72	7.69	0.029	0.00042	0.45	0.46
21	16	12.1	3.14	7.69	0.034	0.00093	0.48	0.52
21	17	12.1	3.04	8.33	0.028	0.00038	0.48	0.48
21	18	12.6	3.07	9.09	0.024	0.00018	0.51	0.46
21	19	12.9	3.19	8.33	0.029	0.00050	0.52	0.52
21	21	12.7	6.17	13.79	0.021	0.00020	0.51	0.47
22	0	14	5.48	11.43	0.027	0.00056	0.58	0.57
22	5	17	6.87	14.81	0.020	0.00019	0.74	0.63
22	6	13.3	6.87	14.81	0.020	0.00019	0.54	0.49
22	7	17.3	6.48	13.79	0.022	0.00026	0.76	0.66
22	8	17.5	8.12	13.79	0.027	0.00090	0.77	0.75
22	9	16.9	8.11	12.9	0.031	0.00164	0.74	0.78
22	10	17	7.73	13.79	0.026	0.00069	0.74	0.71
22	11	18.7	9.01	12.9	0.035	0.00292	0.84	0.92
22	12	21.1	8.82	13.79	0.030	0.00143	0.98	0.95
22	13	22.2	9.38	12.12	0.041	0.00639	1.05	1.21
22	14	23.8	10.37	14.81	0.030	0.00183	1.15	1.11
22	15	26.6	10.61	13.79	0.036	0.00394	1.32	1.36
22	16	27.3	9.7	14.81	0.028	0.00127	1.37	1.22
22	17	28.2	10.03	13.79	0.034	0.00289	1.42	1.38
22	18	28.5	9.13	12.9	0.035	0.00314	1.44	1.41
22	19	32.3	10.31	12.12	0.045	0.01075	1.70	1.89
22	20	40.9	10.35	13.79	0.035	0.00344	2.30	2.05
22	21	40.1	11.1	12.9	0.043	0.00921	2.24	2.29
22	22	36	9.51	12.12	0.042	0.00690	1.95	1.98
22	23	36.5	7.14	11.43	0.035	0.00242	1.98	1.75
23	0	38.9	6.08	9.09	0.047	0.00784	2.15	2.18
23	1	40.2	8.1	10	0.052	0.01610	2.25	2.50
23	2	37.4	7.33	10	0.047	0.00929	2.05	2.14
23	3	32.9	7.46	10	0.048	0.01024	1.74	1.91
23	4	28.8	6.54	10.81	0.036	0.00246	1.46	1.39
23	5	28.4	6.19	10.81	0.034	0.00182	1.44	1.32
23	6	30.5	6.87	10	0.044	0.00651	1.58	1.66
23	7	29.6	6.57	9.09	0.051	0.01201	1.52	1.76
23	9	26.1	6.1	10	0.039	0.00338	1.29	1.31
23	10	23.1	6.94	10	0.044	0.00688	1.10	1.27
23	11	20.3	5.56	10.81	0.030	0.00101	0.93	0.88
23	12	19.3	5.59	10	0.036	0.00209	0.87	0.91
23	13	17.4	5.62	10	0.036	0.00216	0.77	0.82
23	14	18.8	5.47	9.09	0.042	0.00439	0.85	0.97
23	15	17.5	5.25	8.33	0.049	0.00768	0.77	0.98
23	16	15.7	5.34	9.09	0.041	0.00384	0.67	0.80

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23	17	15.6	5.08	9.09	0.039	0.00292	0.67	0.77
23	18	13.7	4.99	8.33	0.046	0.00581	0.56	0.74
23	19	14.5	4.87	8.33	0.045	0.00508	0.61	0.76
23	20	13.2	4.61	8.33	0.043	0.00376	0.54	0.67
23	21	12.1	4.26	10	0.027	0.00047	0.48	0.49
23	22	11.5	4.36	10.81	0.024	0.00026	0.45	0.44
23	23	11.5	4.46	10	0.029	0.00060	0.45	0.47

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The Perfomance Evaluation of A Hydraulic and Magnetic Clamp Device Manufactured to Transport with Safety the Curved Steel Plate Required for Shipbuilding

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Abstract- As a new technical approach, a hydraulic and magnetic clamp device was attempted to realize a magnetic clamp crane system that uses 8 simultaneously actuating individual hydraulic cylinders. Through this approach, a Sr type of ferritic permanent magnet($SrO \cdot 6Fe_2O_3$), not the previously employed electro-magnet, was utilized for the purpose of lifting and transporting the heavy weighted and oversized curved steel plates used for manufacturing the ships. This study is aimed at manufacturing and developing the hydraulic magnetic clamp prototype, which is composed of three main parts – the base frame, cylinder joint, and magnet joint – in order to safely transport such curved steel plates. Furthermore, this research was pursued to conduct a performance evaluation as to the prototype manufacture and acquire the planned quantity value and the development purpose items.

Keywords: hydraulic and magnetic clamp, curved steel plates, performance evaluation, ferritic permanent magnet, residual induction, coersive force, adhesive force, applied load, base frame, hydraulic cylinder.

GJSFR-H Classification : FOR Code: 091104



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The Perfomance Evaluation of A Hydraulic and Magnetic Clamp Device Manufactured to Transport with Safety the Curved Steel Plate Required for Shipbuilding

Byung Young Moon [α] & Ki Yeol Lee [σ]

Abstract- As a new technical approach, a hydraulic and magnetic clamp device was attempted to realize a magnetic clamp crane system that uses 8 simultaneously actuating individual hydraulic cylinders. Through this approach, a Sr type of ferritic permanent magnet($SrO \cdot 6Fe_2O_3$), not the previously employed electro-magnet, was utilized for the purpose of lifting and transporting the heavy weighted and oversized curved steel plates used for manufacturing the ships. This study is aimed at manufacturing and developing the hydraulic magnetic clamp prototype, which is composed of three main parts – the base frame, cylinder joint, and magnet joint – in order to safely transport such curved steel plates. Furthermore, this research was pursued to conduct a performance evaluation as to the prototype manufacture and acquire the planned quantity value and the development purpose items. The most significant item for a performance evaluation was estimated for the magnetic adhesive force(G) and in this process, a ferritic permanent magnet(Sr type) with 3700~4000 G of residual induction(Br) and 2640/2770 Oe of coercive force(Hc) was utilized. In addition, other relevant items such as hoist tension(kN), transportation time(sec), and the applied load(Kgf) exerted on the hydraulic cylinders were also evaluated in order to acquire the quantity value. As a result of the evaluation, the relevant device turned out to be suitable for safely transporting the curved steel plates.

Keywords: hydraulic and magnetic clamp, curved steel plates, performance evaluation, ferritic permanent magnet, residual induction, coersive force, adhesive force, applied load, base frame, hydraulic cylinder.

I. Introduction

Recently, shipbuilding is being manufactured under the process of welding, assembling and producing the numerous flat and curved blocks, and most of ship yards are being faced with depending on outside suppliers' fabrication for these many blocks by considering their process schedule. Especially, for the case of the general magnetic crane to lift and transport the huge steel sheets, a necessity of the acquisition for self-safety is being required in the aspect that industrial safety accidents occasionally happen as transporting the curved steel plates, due to looseness of fixed chain parts connected with magnetic. In addition, in case of the mentioned general magnetic crane, it has some limitation for magnetic application in terms that '*electro-magnet*' are mostly used where magnetic function only plays a role as current is running(refer to Fig 1 and Fig. 2).

In order to acquire the stability related to the above case, it is needed to escape from the previous engineering method and adopt the more reliable one. That is, it is recommanded to introduce the crane of 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' to transport the gigantic weight object by utilizing the dynamic behaviors of hydraulic cylinders with the application of permanent magnet to have more reliable magnetic characteristics. As adopting the new concept of magnetic crane, a device system is composed of three factors such as base frame, magnetic joint and hydraulic joint. Since the same tension is applied onto the hydraulic joints, as transporting the massive object of curved steel plate, the accident to drop the weight object might be prevented with the benefit of magnetic property in magnetic material reliable. In the aspect that the same tension force is applied, a hydraulic device means a hydraulically-balanced one.

For the case of the 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' crane to safely transport the massive curved steel plates for shipbuilding with high adhesive force and suitable coercive one, the key component is a magnetic material *(permanent magnet)* composing the clamp device, connected with the hydraulic cylinder. Here, a term of magnetic material means a total material having the magnetic property in physical concept, and a specific material that can be actually applied to machinery, equipment and component requiring the magnetic property in engineering concept.

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(a) (b)

Fig. 1 : Actual view of current chain type magnetic clamp(a), curve panel for ship manufacturing(b)



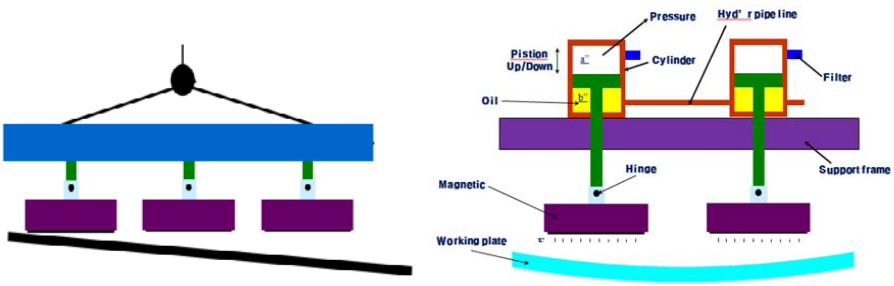
Fig. 2 : Actual view of current magnetic crane device

A magnetic material can be devide into two parts in terms of magnetic characteristics. One is a 'hard' magnetic material with a high coercive force(Hc) and a suitable residual induction(Br). The other is a 'soft' magnetic material, a high permeability material with high permeability and low coercive force, showing a high variation of magnetization as to outer magnetic fields. Permanent magnet belongs to the hard magnetic material and high-permeability material does to the soft magnetic one. The above mentioned magnetic materials (hard, soft) are being under such a variety of applications in most of industry fields [1, 2].

Apart from the above magnetic materials, there is a electro-magnet where magnetic function is exhibited during current is running. The electro-magnet is a sort of magnet that magnetic field is formulated only as current is running, and it actually requires the artificial, extraneous factors. On the other hand, it has a weak point to lose magnetic function due to the disappearance of magnetic field magnetic in case of a short circuit or sudden break [3]. In case of the general magnetic crane, most of electro-magnets are being utilized. Even though the ship yards could apply the new concept of transporting crane by using the permanent magnet with excellent magnetic characteristics and efficiency, they are facing the lack of responding policy for the case owing to cost reduction and shortening of process time.

For this study, the supervising and participating enterprise was purposed to manufacture the prototype of 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' for the new concept of magnetic crane through the mutual cooperation for the purpose of transporting the curved blocks with safety. In comparison to the previous magnetic crane, the permanent magnet of high performance with superior magnetic property was connected with both base frame and cylinder joint to make sure that a hydraulic and magnetic clamp for transporting is manufactured. In this process, a hydraulic-balancing mechanism that the same tension force is applied simultaneously was introduced to acquire the stable actuation and performance. In addition, prior to the development, the prototype was attempted to be visualized through the concept and detail design (refer to Fig. 3).

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(a) (b)

Fig. 3 : Schematic diagram for comparison of present-purposed hydraulic magnetic clamp device(b) with the previous clamp device(a)

The purpose of this study is to manufacture and develop the 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' device for the purpose of safely transporting the huge curved steel plates applied to shipbuilding. Most of all, this study aims at realizing the performance evaluation as to the manufactured prototype and acquiring the quantitative valve scheduled for development. Especially, with respect to the magnetic adhesive force(G), the most significant item to evaluate, the decision and application of optimum permanent magnet was in consideration. Furthermore, the main items to evaluate such as a hoist tension(KN), a transportation time(sec) and a load applied to the cylinder(kgf) were estimated for the performance test.

II. Test Method and Procedure

For this study, a 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' device system composed with base frame, magnetic joint and hydraulic joint was manufactured in order to get out of the previous simple magnetic crane and develop the new concept of magnetic clamp crane to transport with safety the massive curved steel plates for shipbuilding. First of all, the design operation for a hydraulic-balancing device where the same tension is simultaneously applied to the 8 hydraulic cylinders was performed. In this process, the initial concept design and the detailed design were prepared to visualize the purposed prototype. A schematic diagram of 3D modelling out of the initial concept design is shown in Fig. 4. As a result of reviewing as to the primary prototype drawing, the structural analysis that cylinders are buckled out with no sustaining of the applied load, a 14.7 ton as an evaluation purpose, was obtained, which means that the secondary drawing for the purposed prototype was followed up. The detailed drawing for a 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' is shown in Fig. 5. After design operation, structural analysis was conducted in order to review a structural stability and any structural defects were not found.

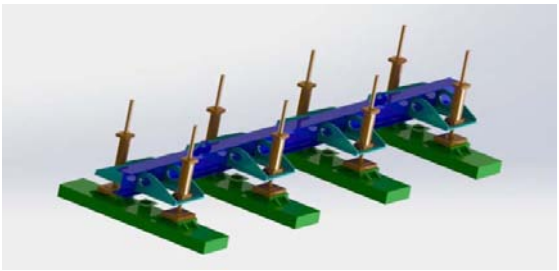


Fig. 4 : Initial modelling image to apply to a hydraulic and magnetic clamp device system

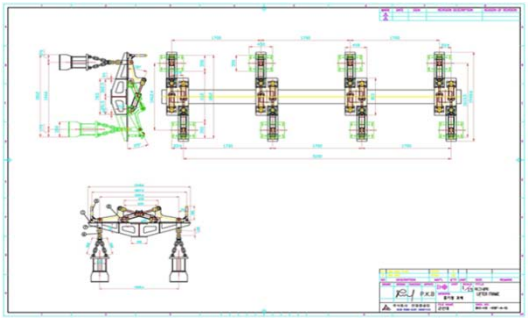


Fig. 5 : Drawing image with respect to a hydraulically-balanced magnetic clamp device

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For 3-D modelling, a modelling operation was performed for visualization and implementation of a hydraulic-balancing device where the same tension is applied onto the 8 hydraulic cylinders, by using 3-D modelling tool(3D-MAX). In case of the new concept prototype, a device system was composed of base frame(blue), magnetic joint(yellow) and hydraulic joint(green) and a schematic diagram for the 3-D modelling is shown in Fig. 6.

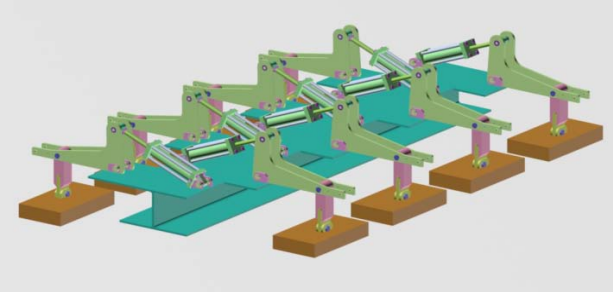


Fig. 6 : Modelling image to show a hydraulically-balanced magnetic clamp device

For this study, investigation for the performance test was performed by focusing on the hard magnetic material(permanent magnet) that is able to transport the heavy curved blocks, maintaining high residual induction and excellent coercive force. For the permanent magnet, a ferrite type of permanent magnet(Sr ferrite magnet, SrO . $6Fe_2O_3$) to maintain high residual induction and coercive force was utilized by considering economics and reasonableness of project cost.

With respect to the purpose values for performance, the quantitative value and data as to the individual evaluation items are mentioned in Table 1. As reviewing the evaluation items in Table 1, it can be found out that a magnetic adhesive force(G) takes the most portion(40%) among the evaluation items and belongs to the most significant one. For this response policy, the performance analysis was entrusted to the outer specialized research agency and the result was considered as the standard reference for performance test. Especially, a review for the kind, characteristics and application was necessary for revealing the adhesive force of 8.2G, in comparison to the previous one(6G).

For the case of the transportation time, compared to the previous one, there was no difference in the purpose value. In case of the hoist tension, to acquire the value of 147kN(14.7Ton) that is more increased than ever was scheduled. Furthermore, for this study, a 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' device showing the 150kN(15Ton) of the hoist tension was scheduled for acquiring the reliability of project output. In relation to objectiveness for the prototype's stability, the performance evaluation as to the manufactured prototype was performed under the supervision of an outside agency(KOLAS) charging the performance test.

Table 1 : Performance evaluation items for this study

Evaluation item	unit	perc.(%)	global	domestic	R & D purpose
1. Curve ratio	mm	10	-	-	131
2 . Magnetic adhesive force	G	40	-	6	8.2
3. Hoist tension	kN	10	-	135	147
4. Transport. time	sec	20	-	120	120
5. Load applied to cylinder	kgf	20	-	1,200	1,200

III. Test Anaysis and Consideration

a) Manufacturing of a hydraulic, magnetic clamp

For this study, a 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' prototype is mainly composed of cylinder joint, base frame and magnet joint, and both hydraulic cylinder and permanent magnet are the main components. Hydraulic cylinders(8EA) were prepared to obtain from a domestic specialized company by means of self-purchase in accordance with the detailed design. For the permanent magnet, it was manufactured by importing the raw material from the abroad and fabricating with respect to the detailed drawing. In addition, the remarkable point as to the permanent magnet is that the cost of permanent magnet used for some special applications is very expensive in terms that some chemical element(here, Co) in the magnet globally exists in some limited country. Therefore, a review for the material items in the project cost is generally required. With respect to the base frame that formulates the structure of system, a view of the base frame playing a role to sustain the whole load of the prototype, as an entire body, is shown in Fig. 7.

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Fig. 7 : Image of base frame body used for this study

In relation to the permanent magnet, a key component in a 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' device, Sr(Strontium) ferritic permanent magnet was utilized and the relevant physical properties are shown in Table 2. Especially, for the residual induction(Br) and the coercive force(Hc), the Sr ferritic permanent magnet(SrO . 6Fe2O3) normally possesses a Br(G) of *3700 ~ 4000 Gauss* and a Hc(Oe) of *2640/2770 Oersted.* As shown in Table 2, the average coercive force(bHc) of the Sr ferritic magnet is 2500 ~ 2640 Oe and relatively, the inherent coercive force(iHc) is 2600 ~ 2770 Oe. This permanent magnet is in such a variety of applications for the hard magnetic material in terms that it has both residual induction and coercive force that are quite suitable, compared to the original cost, in consideration of economic aspects. On the other hand, the Sr ferritic permanent magnet is often compared with Sm, or Nd type of permanent magnet that has a supreme residual induction and an excellent coercive force but is very expensive.

Table 2 : The physical property of Sr ferrite-permanent magnet used for this study

Grade	Br(G)	Hc(Oe)	
		bHc	iHc
Y30	3700~ 4000	2500 ~ 2640	2600 ~ 2770

The view of internal component in the relevant permanent magnet is shown in Fig. 8 and Fig. 9. There is SS400 between cylindrical ferritic permanent magnets and the *SS400* as a ferro-magnetic substance plays a role of partition being in contact with permanent magnets. For the case of side plate, the SS400 was applied for the same case. Especially, the SUS304, an austenitic stainless steel(non-magnetic substance), was utilized to ensure that it is used for the bottom plate of the Sr ferritic permanent magnet body.

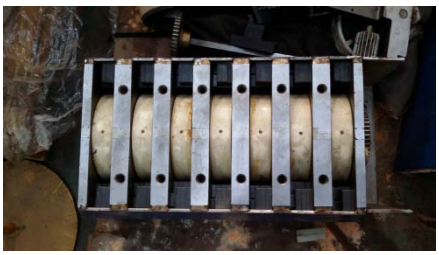


Fig. 8 : Image of Internal components in the permanent magnet used for this study

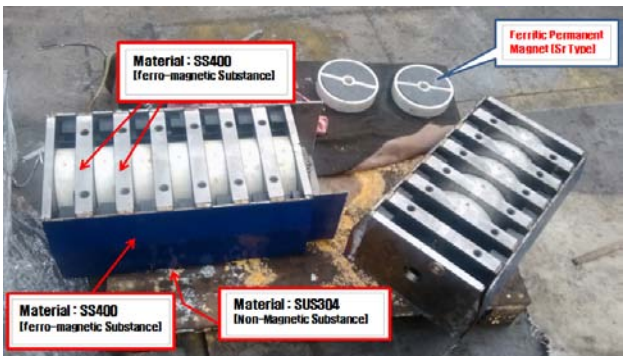


Fig. 9 : Image to show the relationship between the individual components and the relevant materials used for the permanent magnet body

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For the hydraulic cylinder as the main component of a 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' device, the relevant system was manufactured to make sure that 8 cylinders simultaneously conducts the stroke of compression and tension, maintaining a hydraulic-balancing state. The view of hydraulical cylinders(8EA) is shown in Fig. 10. For the hydraulic cylinder joint, the hydraulic line (4set/ line, 2EA/ 1set) was installed to ensure that 8 cylinders simultaneously actuate being in harmony with together. In case of the 'magnetic arm unit'to play a role of connecting the hydraulic cylinders over the base frame, it is composed of two side plates and one rib plate, which is shown in Fig. 11.



Fig. 10 : Image to show the hydraulic cylinder used for the hydraulic, magnetic clamp



Fig. 11 : Image of magnetic arm unit composed of 2 side plates and 1 rib plate to connect the hydraulic cylinders

b) Execution of performance test and acquisition of quantitative value as evaluated

The above main components such as base frame, permanent magnet and hydraulic cylinder were mutually connected and assembled in accordance with the detailed drawing. And then, the purposed prototype was manufactured and its view is shown in Fig. 12. After manufacturing the prototype, the test opeation was conducted several times to ensure that a normal operation on the system is going on. In this process, the internal review and the repair work were carried out in consideration of several variables such as a state of hydraulic line, a hydraulic-balancing state, an option of normal operation and a magnetic adhesive force state, etc. And then, the performance test was performed under the supervision of an outer expert. For the evaluation, it was conducted for the 5 items mentioned in chapter 2 under the supervision of KOLAS agency.



Fig. 12 : Image of a assembled hydraulic-magnetic clamp

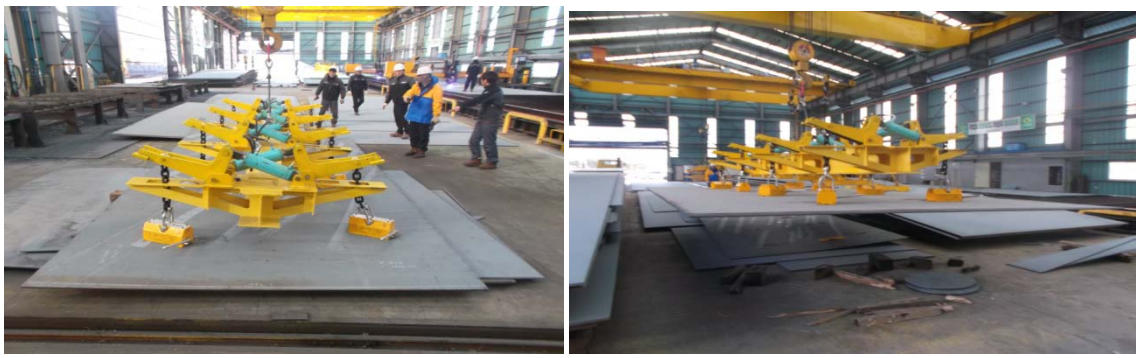
For the 5 evaluation items(curve ratio, adhesive force, hoist tension, transportation time, cylinder load), individual performance test was performed. First of all, for the *curve ratio(mm)* of the curved steel plate, a curve ratio of 160mm exceeding the purpose value(131mm) was acquired. For the curve ratio, one side of steel plate was fixed by using of jig and the other side was measured by a measuring tool. In case of *transportation time(sec),* the running time from 'A site' to lift the curved steel plate to 'B site' to drop the plate after the transportation upto 50M was measured by using of stop watch. A value of 1min 21sec(81sec) was obtained, showing the data to minimize the purpose one (120sec).

As to the *cylinder load(kgf)*, the load(kgf) applied onto the individual cylinder was measured as the 8 cylinders are balanced under the simultaneous execution. In this process, the value of 1,250kgf near the purpose one(1,200kgf) was obtained on the basis of the tension applied onto the hoist. For the case of *hoist tension(kN)*, the value of 150kN near the purpose one(147kN) was obtained by transporting with safety the curved steel plate with weight of 15ton and thickness of 21mm. In addition, in relation to the most significant item, a *magnetic adhesive force*(G), it was measure by using of gauss-meter as the permanent magnet was instantly adhering the curved steel plate. In this process, the adhesive force of 8.7G was obtained most of all.

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Table 3 : Results as to performance evaluation items

Evaluation item	unit	perc.(%)	R&D purpose	performance value
1. Curve ratio	mm	10	131	160
2. Magnetic adhesive force	G	40	8.2	8.7
3. Hoist tension	kN	10	147	150
4. Transport. time	sec	20	120	81
5. Load applied to cylinder	kgf	20	1,200	1,250



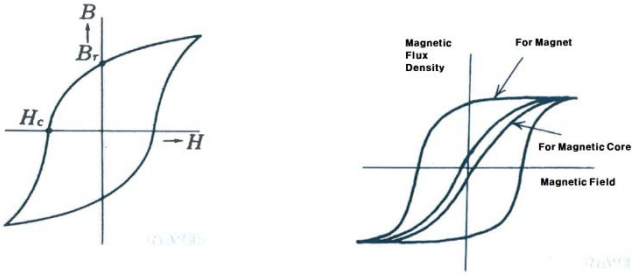
(a) (b)

Fig. 13 : Image of a hydraulic-magnetic clamp to lift the curved steel plate; (a) before action, (b) during action

c) *Consideration on the adhesive force of magnet and relevant magnetic characteristics*

i. *Consideration on adhesive force of magnet*

As shown in B-H curve(B : magnetic flux density, H : intensity of magnetic field), a residual induction(Br) is supposed to remain when the magnetic field returns to '0' after magnetization of the magnetic substance(refer to Fig. 14(a)). Therefore, if the substance having high residual induction(Br) is used, the strong permanent magnet might be obtained, which means that the significant requirement for the permanent magnet is to have a high coercive force(Hc) [4, 5]. Especially, the magnetic current density(B) occurring the magnetic substance shows the different value as to the previous state of magnetization, even though the intensity of magnetic field(H) is the same. The typical hysteresis loop showing the type as to the applications(for magnet and for magnetic core) is indicated in Fig. 14(b) [6, 7].



(a) (b)

Fig. 14 : The diagram of typical hysteresis loop; (a) B-H curve,

(b) types of various hysteresis loops (for magnet and magnetic core)

Actually, a permanent magnet is one that is manufactured for the purpose of using the residual induction of the magnetized magnetic substance, and the typical permanent magnet is to have a high coercive force(Hc) and a suitable residual induction(Br). In relation to the adhesive force of permanent magnet, the priority to obtain high adhesive force as performance test is to use the magnet having a high residual induction(Br, G). In addition, the used permanent magnet is to have an excellent coercive force(Hc, Oe) as

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a main property. For this study, an optimum permanent magnet was attempted to decide in order to perform the target of quantitative data as to the adhesive force(G), the key one among evaluation items. In this aspect, the study mainly focused on the adhesive force(G) of the Sr ferritic magnet to transport with safety the heavy curved steel plates, maintaining high adhesive force and excellent coercive force.

As shown in Fig. 15, the correlation between the adhesive force and extraneous variables(steel plate thickness, gap, material and surface roughness) was investigated and the results are found. For the steel plate thickness, the coercive force showed the tendency to increase along the point of inflection in the gradual curve as the thickness of the steel plate is increased. On the other hand, in case of gap(between steel plate and permanent magnet), the coercive force was decreased as the gap was increased. As to material, the coercive force showed the tendency to increase as follows; middle corbon steel(0.45%C, S45C) or ferritic stainless steel(SUS430)< the structural steel(SS400). For the surface roughness, a high property of adhesiveness was mostly shown on the smooth surface with having no defects.

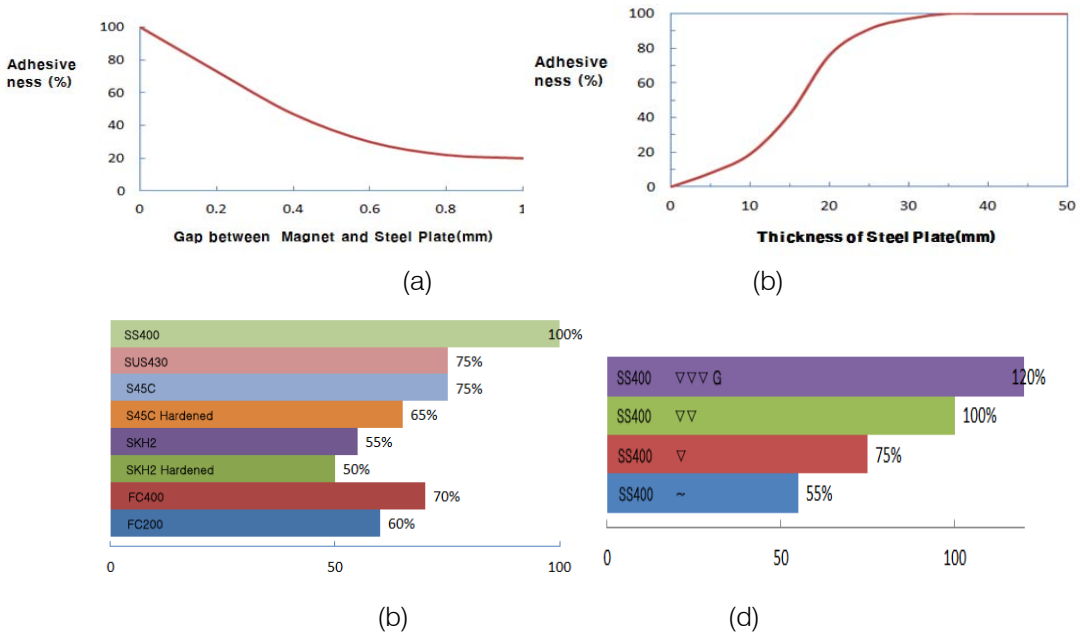


Fig. 15 : Relationship between adhesive force and variables; (a) steel plate, (b) gap, (c) material, (d) surface roughness

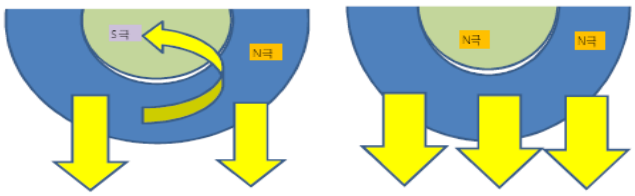


Fig. 16 : Schematic image of arrangement in permanent magnet; (a) reverse polarity, (b) same polarity

A schematic diagram of arrangement in the permanent magnets to indicate the adhesive force is shown in Fig. 16. In case of arranging and assembling the permanent magnets along the same polarity, as shown in Fig. 16(b), it was revealed that the effect of increasement in the magnetic field is more excellent as a magnetic direction goes down. On the other hand, in case of arranging the permanent magnets along the reverse direction of polarity, it was turned out that the increasement effect in the magnetic field reduces relatively owing to the aspect that several magnetic dispersion from the N to the S pole occurs.

ii. *Types of permanent magnet and considering on relevant magnetic characteristics*

Considering the magnetic property and economic aspect for the permanent magnet which belongs the key componet of a 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' device, a definate review was necessary for the

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type, physical property, application and actual cost of individual permanent magnets.

A permanent magnet, namely a hard magnetic material can be mainly divided into as follows; AlNiCo(Fe-Co-Ni-Al alloy), a ferrite type, a rare-earth type. AlNiCo is an alloy that Al, Ni and Co were added into Fe base metal and it can be applied to variable situations. It is also used for a variety of applications since it has an excellent temperature characteristics. On the other hand, it has a weak point to have a lower coercive force(Hc), which indicates that its magnetic force relatively drops when the action of attaching and detaching goes on with repeat.

A *ferritic magnet* is classified into two types such as Sr ferrite type(SrO. nFe_2O_3) and Ba ferrite type(BaO. nFe_2O_3). The Sr ferrite type has the higher coercive force and physical property, compared to the Ba ferrite. The ferritic magnet is generally used for a normal speaker(Ba ferrite), a speaker with high performance(Sr ferrite), the sensor, the cooling-fan motor. The ferritic magnet is manufactured by the powder metallurgy that the magnetic podwer is processed by method of formation and sintering. The various magnets with high efficienty are shown in Fig. 17 [8, 9].



(a) (b) (c) (d)

Fig. 17 : Figures to show individual shapes of permanent magnets; (a) AlNiCo, (b) Ferrite, (c) Sm-Co, (d) Nd-Fe

With reference to the rare-earth magnet that was recently developed for the high efficiency of permanent magnet, it has a very excellent magnetic property and shows an supreme property of coercive force and residual induction. The main item of the rare-earth magnet was the Sm-Co, but the Nd-Fe magnet was recently developed due to the method of power metallurgy(1~10)㎛. The Nd-Fe is now globally absorbing public attention because of its excellent, supreme magnetic characteristics. Since Co, a main element in the Sm-Co, exists in some rare place on the earth, the Nd-Fe is taking the place of it. This permanent magnet is being used for a light motor, the sensor, the medical and electronic, etc. [10].

Considering the coercive force(Hc), it is known that the relevant force is increased as follows; AlNiCo< ferrite< Sm< Nd. However, it seems like the residual induction is increased as follows; ferrite< AlNiCo< Sm< Nd in terms that the residual induction of AlNiCo is higher that that of ferrite. The relative comparison as to the coercive force and the residual induction of the permanent magnets is shown in Table 4 [11].

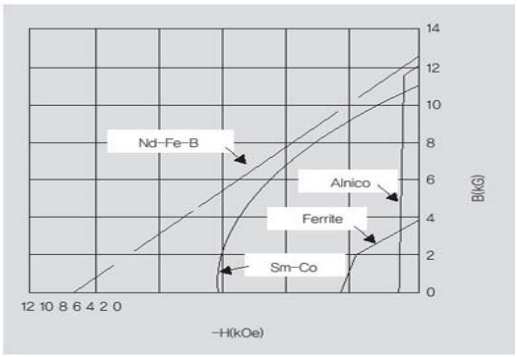


Fig. 18 : Relevant comparison table to show the demagnetization in the permanent magnets

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Table 4 : Comparison table in the main physical properties of permanent magnets

Types	Ferrite	AlNiCo	Samarium	Neodimium (NdFeB)
Chemical Component	$SrO \cdot 6Fe_2O_3$	AlNiCo	$SmCo_5$ Sm_2Co_{17}	Nd-Fe-B
Residual Conduction (Br)[Gauss]	3,600~4,400	6,500~14,000	8,200~11,600	10,000~13,000
Coercive Force (Hc)[Oersted]	2,800~3,000	600~1,500	8,200~20,000	11,000~25,000
Maximum Energy (BH) Meg[GOe]	2.9~4.8	2.5~9.5	16~32	25~43
Temp. Charact. of Br[%/C]	-0.2	-0.02~-0.03	-0.03~-0.045	-0.11~-0.13
Temp. Charact. of Hc[%/C]	0.3	0.01~0.03		
Curie Temp. [℃]	450	850~890	750~850	320
Max. Use Temp. [℃]	250	550	250~350	80~200

From the objective point of view, for the case of AlNiCo, it has a weak point that it is easily magnetized by the outer magnetic field because of high residual induction while it has less coercive force, which explanes that demagnetization occurrs with ease in AlNiCo. Considering the magnetic permeability is the magnetic flux density(B) devided by the intensity of magnetic field(H), AlNiCo might be the permanent magnet with high permeability ironically. The curve of demagnetization characteristics in the permanent magnet is shown in Fig. 18 and it can be inferred that AlNico might be easily demagnetized in comparison to other permanent magnets.

This study is focused on manufacturing and developing the 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' device for the purpose of safely transporting the huge curved steel plates applied to shipbuilding. In addition, this study aimed at realizing the performance evaluation as to the manufactured prototype and acquiring the quantitative valve scheduled for development. The prototype was mainly cylinder joint, base frame and magnet joint and the hydraulic cylinder and permanent magnet were the main component. In this case, the Sr ferritic permanent magnet was selected for the suitable magnet considering the efficiency and the economic aspects. Especially, a 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' device was manufactures by using the permanent magnet, no the previous electro-magnet so as to transport the curved blocks with safety and prevent the possible safety-accident. The certificate for a patent as to the manufactured prototype is shown in Fig. 19.

In future, in case that the following product is introduced in the 50 block-manufacturing companies, it is expected to bring out the improvement of productivity and the environmental variation whatever. This hydraulic and magnetic clamp device might is also expected to dedicate to the stability of the enterprises using the magnet devices. Furthermore, it will be in such a variety of applications for the crane to transport the curved blocks in the shipyards.

Considering the recent magnetic tendancy, it is well known that both Europe and USA have the advanced magnetic technology, compared to that of the domestic. The technical flow might be mainly divided into two parts such as a 'energy-conserving' type, and a 'automation device' type. For the case of a 'energy-conserving' type, it is introduced for the cost reduction as the concept that the permanent magnet and the electro-magnet is combined. For a 'automation device', it belongs to the case that the investment cost is increased for the productivity and the automatic system and sophisticated technology come in contact with the magnet.



Fig. 19 : View of certificate with respect to the patent related to this study

IV. Conclusions

In relation to the performance evaluation of a 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' device to transport the curved blocks for the shipyards, the major conclusions drawn from the study are as follows:

(1) With respect to the magnetic adhesive force(G), the significant evaluation item in the 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' prototype, the Sr ferritic permanent magnet($SrO \cdot 6Fe_2O_3$) showing a residual

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induction(Br) of 3700~4000G, an average coercive force(bHc) of 2500~2640Oe and an inherent coercive force(iHc) of 2600 ~ 2770Oe was used for main magnetic property in the permanent magnet and applied for the performance evaluation.

(2) As conducting the performance evaluation as to the 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp' prototype composed of base frame, cylinder joint and magnetic joint, 8.7G of the magnetic adhesive force(G) was acquired and actually, the quantative value relatively higher than that of domestic technology(6G) was shown.

(3) With respect to the performance test to adhere and transport the heavy curved steel plates by using the 'hydraulic and magnetic clamp prototype, the quantatave values such as 150kN of the hoist tension, 81sec of the transportation time and 1250Kgf of the cylinder load were acquired and the performance value for the development purpose was satisfied.

(4) For the case of this prototype, the process of compression and tension was simutaneously conducted by maintaining the hydraulic-ballancing, connected with the Sr ferritic permanent magnet. In addition, it was turned out that this device could be used for the one to transport with safety the curved steel plates applied to the fabrication of ships and in future, it would be in such a variety of applications for the relevant areas.

V. Acknowledgements

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Research letters: The letters are small and concise comments on previously published matters.

5.STRUCTURE AND FORMAT OF MANUSCRIPT

The recommended size of original research paper is less than seven thousand words, review papers fewer than seven thousands words also.Preparation of research paper or how to write research paper, are major hurdle, while writing manuscript. The research articles and research letters should be fewer than three thousand words, the structure original research paper; sometime review paper should be as follows:

Papers: These are reports of significant research (typically less than 7000 words equivalent, including tables, figures, references), and comprise:

(a)Title should be relevant and commensurate with the theme of the paper.

(b) A brief Summary, "Abstract" (less than 150 words) containing the major results and conclusions.

(c) Up to ten keywords, that precisely identifies the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.

(d) An Introduction, giving necessary background excluding subheadings; objectives must be clearly declared.

(e) Resources and techniques with sufficient complete experimental details (wherever possible by reference) to permit repetition; sources of information must be given and numerical methods must be specified by reference, unless non-standard.

(f) Results should be presented concisely, by well-designed tables and/or figures; the same data may not be used in both; suitable statistical data should be given. All data must be obtained with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage. As reproduced design has been recognized to be important to experiments for a considerable time, the Editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned un-refereed;

(g) Discussion should cover the implications and consequences, not just recapitulating the results; conclusions should be summarizing.

(h) Brief Acknowledgements.

(i) References in the proper form.

Authors should very cautiously consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate efficiently. Papers are much more likely to be accepted, if they are cautiously designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and be conventional to the approach and instructions. They will in addition, be published with much less delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and to make suggestions to improve briefness.

It is vital, that authors take care in submitting a manuscript that is written in simple language and adheres to published guidelines.

Format

Language: The language of publication is UK English. Authors, for whom English is a second language, must have their manuscript efficiently edited by an English-speaking person before submission to make sure that, the English is of high excellence. It is preferable, that manuscripts should be professionally edited.

Standard Usage, Abbreviations, and Units: Spelling and hyphenation should be conventional to The Concise Oxford English Dictionary. Statistics and measurements should at all times be given in figures, e.g. 16 min, except for when the number begins a sentence. When the number does not refer to a unit of measurement it should be spelt in full unless, it is 160 or greater.

Abbreviations supposed to be used carefully. The abbreviated name or expression is supposed to be cited in full at first usage, followed by the conventional abbreviation in parentheses.

Metric SI units are supposed to generally be used excluding where they conflict with current practice or are confusing. For illustration, 1.4 l rather than 1.4 × 10-3 m3, or 4 mm somewhat than 4 × 10-3 m. Chemical formula and solutions must identify the form used, e.g. anhydrous or hydrated, and the concentration must be in clearly defined units. Common species names should be followed by underlines at the first mention. For following use the generic name should be constricted to a single letter, if it is clear.

Structure

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals Inc. (US), ought to include:

Title: The title page must carry an instructive title that reflects the content, a running title (less than 45 characters together with spaces), names of the authors and co-authors, and the place(s) wherever the work was carried out. The full postal address in addition with the e-mail address of related author must be given. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining and indexing.

Abstract, used in Original Papers and Reviews:

Optimizing Abstract for Search Engines

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or similar. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. This in turn will make it more likely to be viewed and/or cited in a further work. Global Journals Inc. (US) have compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Key Words

A major linchpin in research work for the writing research paper is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and Internet resources.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy and planning a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Search engines for most searches, use Boolean searching, which is somewhat different from Internet searches. The Boolean search uses "operators," words (and, or, not, and near) that enable you to expand or narrow your affords. Tips for research paper while preparing research paper are very helpful guideline of research paper.

Choice of key words is first tool of tips to write research paper. Research paper writing is an art.A few tips for deciding as strategically as possible about keyword search:

- One should start brainstorming lists of possible keywords before even begin searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, "What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in research paper?" Then consider synonyms for the important words.
- It may take the discovery of only one relevant paper to let steer in the right keyword direction because in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.
- One should avoid outdated words.

Keywords are the key that opens a door to research work sources. Keyword searching is an art in which researcher's skills are bound to improve with experience and time.

Numerical Methods: Numerical methods used should be clear and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Acknowledgements: Please make these as concise as possible.

References

References follow the Harvard scheme of referencing. References in the text should cite the authors' names followed by the time of their publication, unless there are three or more authors when simply the first author's name is quoted followed by et al. unpublished work has to only be cited where necessary, and only in the text. Copies of references in press in other journals have to be supplied with submitted typescripts. It is necessary that all citations and references be carefully checked before submission, as mistakes or omissions will cause delays.

References to information on the World Wide Web can be given, but only if the information is available without charge to readers on an official site. Wikipedia and Similar websites are not allowed where anyone can change the information. Authors will be asked to make available electronic copies of the cited information for inclusion on the Global Journals Inc. (US) homepage at the judgment of the Editorial Board.

The Editorial Board and Global Journals Inc. (US) recommend that, citation of online-published papers and other material should be done via a DOI (digital object identifier). If an author cites anything, which does not have a DOI, they run the risk of the cited material not being noticeable.

The Editorial Board and Global Journals Inc. (US) recommend the use of a tool such as Reference Manager for reference management and formatting.

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Tables: Tables should be few in number, cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g. Table 4, a self-explanatory caption and be on a separate sheet. Vertical lines should not be used.

Figures: Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always take in a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g. Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in electronic form by e-mailing them.

Preparation of Electronic Figures for Publication

Even though low quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (or e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Do not use pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings) in relation to the imitation size. Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement Form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

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TECHNIQUES FOR WRITING A GOOD QUALITY RESEARCH PAPER:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is searched by the interest of author but it can be also suggested by the guides. You can have several topics and then you can judge that in which topic or subject you are finding yourself most comfortable. This can be done by asking several questions to yourself, like Will I be able to carry our search in this area? Will I find all necessary recourses to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area? If the answer of these types of questions will be "Yes" then you can choose that topic. In most of the cases, you may have to conduct the surveys and have to visit several places because this field is related to Computer Science and Information Technology. Also, you may have to do a lot of work to find all rise and falls regarding the various data of that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information.

2. Evaluators are human: First thing to remember that evaluators are also human being. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So, present your Best.

3. Think Like Evaluators: If you are in a confusion or getting demotivated that your paper will be accepted by evaluators or not, then think and try to evaluate your paper like an Evaluator. Try to understand that what an evaluator wants in your research paper and automatically you will have your answer.

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7. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable to judge good software then you can lose quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various software programs available to help you, which you can get through Internet.

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11. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it and then finalize it.

12. Make all efforts: Make all efforts to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in introduction, that what is the need of a particular research paper. Polish your work by good skill of writing and always give an evaluator, what he wants.

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16. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense, to present those events that happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate future happening events. Use of improper and wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid the sentences that are incomplete.

17. Never use online paper: If you are getting any paper on Internet, then never use it as your research paper because it might be possible that evaluator has already seen it or maybe it is outdated version.

18. Pick a good study spot: To do your research studies always try to pick a spot, which is quiet. Every spot is not for studies. Spot that suits you choose it and proceed further.

19. Know what you know: Always try to know, what you know by making objectives. Else, you will be confused and cannot achieve your target.

20. Use good quality grammar: Always use a good quality grammar and use words that will throw positive impact on evaluator. Use of good quality grammar does not mean to use tough words, that for each word the evaluator has to go through dictionary. Do not start sentence with a conjunction. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Ignore passive voice. Do not ever use a big word when a diminutive one would suffice. Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. Prepositions are not expressions to finish sentences with. It is incorrect to ever divide an infinitive. Avoid clichés like the disease. Also, always shun irritating alliteration. Use language that is simple and straight forward. put together a neat summary.

21. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments to your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

22. Never start in last minute: Always start at right time and give enough time to research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

23. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time proves bad habit in case of research activity. Research is an area, where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work in parts and do particular part in particular time slot.

24. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if evaluator has seen it anywhere you will be in trouble.

25. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend for your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health then all your efforts will be in vain. For a quality research, study is must, and this can be done by taking proper rest and food.

26. Go for seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.



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27. Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give rest to your mind by listening to soft music or by sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory.

28. Make colleagues: Always try to make colleagues. No matter how sharper or intelligent you are, if you make colleagues you can have several ideas, which will be helpful for your research.

29. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, then search its reasons, its benefits, and demerits.

30. Think and then print: When you will go to print your paper, notice that tables are not be split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

31. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information, like, I have used MS Excel to draw graph. Do not add irrelevant and inappropriate material. These all will create superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should NEVER take a broad view. Analogy in script is like feathers on a snake. Not at all use a large word when a very small one would be sufficient. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Amplification is a billion times of inferior quality than sarcasm.

32. Never oversimplify everything: To add material in your research paper, never go for oversimplification. This will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be more or less specific. Also too, by no means, ever use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions aren't essential and shouldn't be there used. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands and abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas, that are, not necessary. Parenthetical words however should be together with this in commas. Understatement is all the time the complete best way to put onward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

33. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. Significant figures and appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibitive. Proofread carefully at final stage. In the end give outline to your arguments. Spot out perspectives of further study of this subject. Justify your conclusion by at the bottom of them with sufficient justifications and examples.

34. After conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print to the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects in your research.

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Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form, which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criterion for grading the final paper by peer-reviewers.

Final Points:

A purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people to interpret your effort selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, each section to start on a new page.

The introduction will be compiled from reference matter and will reflect the design processes or outline of basis that direct you to make study. As you will carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed as like that. The result segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and will direct the reviewers next to the similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you took to carry out your study. The discussion section will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implication of the results. The use of good quality references all through the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness of prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record keeping are the only means to make straightforward the progression.

General style:

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To make a paper clear

· Adhere to recommended page limits

Mistakes to evade

- Insertion a title at the foot of a page with the subsequent text on the next page
- Separating a table/chart or figure - impound each figure/table to a single page
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence

In every sections of your document

· Use standard writing style including articles ("a", "the," etc.)

· Keep on paying attention on the research topic of the paper

· Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding for the abstract)

· Align the primary line of each section

· Present your points in sound order

· Use present tense to report well accepted

· Use past tense to describe specific results

· Shun familiar wording, don't address the reviewer directly, and don't use slang, slang language, or superlatives

· Shun use of extra pictures - include only those figures essential to presenting results

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An abstract is a brief distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approach to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

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- Fundamental goal
- To the point depiction of the research
- Consequences, including definite statistics - if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account quantitative data; results of any numerical analysis should be reported
- Significant conclusions or questions that track from the research(es)

Approach:

- Single section, and succinct
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- A conceptual should situate on its own, and not submit to any other part of the paper such as a form or table
- Center on shortening results - bound background information to a verdict or two, if completely necessary
- What you account in an conceptual must be regular with what you reported in the manuscript
- Exact spelling, clearness of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else

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The **Introduction** should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable to comprehend and calculate the purpose of your study without having to submit to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give most important references but shun difficult to make a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. In the introduction, describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will have no attention in your result. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here. Following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study
- Shield the model - why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? You strength remark on its appropriateness from a abstract point of vision as well as point out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. Status your particular theory (es) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Very for a short time explain the tentative propose and how it skilled the declared objectives.

Approach:

- Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done.
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- Shape the theory/purpose specifically - do not take a broad view.
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This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A sound written Procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replacement your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt for the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to spare your outcome but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section. When a technique is used that has been well described in another object, mention the specific item describing a way but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to text all particular resources and broad procedures, so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step by step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

- Explain materials individually only if the study is so complex that it saves liberty this way.
- Embrace particular materials, and any tools or provisions that are not frequently found in laboratories.
- Do not take in frequently found.
- If use of a definite type of tools.
- Materials may be reported in a part section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

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- Report the method (not particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology)
- Describe the method entirely
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures
- Simplify - details how procedures were completed not how they were exclusively performed on a particular day.
- If well known procedures were used, account the procedure by name, possibly with reference, and that's all.

Approach:

- It is embarrassed or not possible to use vigorous voice when documenting methods with no using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result when script up the methods most authors use third person passive voice.
- Use standard style in this and in every other part of the paper - avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings - save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.

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The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part a entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Carry on to be to the point, by means of statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.You must obviously differentiate material that would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matter should not be submitted at all except requested by the instructor.



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Content

- Sum up your conclusion in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In manuscript, explain each of your consequences, point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and comprise remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or in manuscript form.

What to stay away from

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surroundings information, or try to explain anything.
- Not at all, take in raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present the similar data more than once.
- Manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate the identical information.
- Never confuse figures with tables - there is a difference.

Approach

- As forever, use past tense when you submit to your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.
- Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report
- If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results part.

Figures and tables

- If you put figures and tables at the end of the details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attach appendix materials, such as raw facts
- Despite of position, each figure must be numbered one after the other and complete with subtitle
- In spite of position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other and complete with heading
- All figure and table must be adequately complete that it could situate on its own, divide from text

Discussion:

The Discussion is expected the trickiest segment to write and describe. A lot of papers submitted for journal are discarded based on problems with the Discussion. There is no head of state for how long a argument should be. Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implication of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and hold up for all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of result should be visibly described. Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved with prospect, and let it drop at that.

- Make a decision if each premise is supported, discarded, or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."
- Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work
- You may propose future guidelines, such as how the experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details all of your remarks as much as possible, focus on mechanisms.
- Make a decision if the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory, and whether or not it was correctly restricted.
- Try to present substitute explanations if sensible alternatives be present.
- One research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind, where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

- When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from available information
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References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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