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(54) **Induction-heated roller apparatus**
Induktionsbeheizte Walzvorrichtung
Appareil de rouleau chauffé par induction

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EP 2 897 443 B9

Description

Technical Field

5 **[0001]** The present invention relates to an induction-heated roller apparatus.

Background Art

10 **[0002]** As disclosed in Patent Literature 1, induction-heated roller apparatuses include one that directly measures temperature with a temperature detecting element attached to a roll main body as a heated body.

[0003] Meanwhile, a roll main body is a rotating body, and therefore in many cases, it is not easy to attach a temperature detecting element. Also, in the case of attaching a temperature detecting element to a roll main body, a contact state between the temperature detecting element and the roll main body is individually different, which may cause an error in detected temperature. Further, in order to input an output from a temperature detecting element provided in a roll main body to a fixed control device, a sophisticated device such as a rotary transformer is required.

15 **[0004]** Also, it is possible to use non-contact type temperature detecting means such as a radiation pyrometer to detect the temperature of a roll main body; however, in such a case, it is often difficult to detect an accurate temperature because detection accuracy is low or the temperature is affected by a surface radiation rate (emission rate) of the roll main body.

20 **[0005]** US 3 686 460A discloses a signal processing device for controlling the supply of heat energy to the heating coil that utilizes a circuit in which a signal is produced in proportion to the resistance of the roll. The signal is obtained from signals proportional to the voltage measured in the coil and the current in the coil. The proportional signal is then used to shut off or open the supply of heat energy to the coil if the signal exceeds or falls below a pre-set signal corresponding to the desired roll temperature.

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PRIOR TECHNICAL LITERATURES

Patent Literatures

30 **[0006]** Patent Literature 1: JP-A2001-23766

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

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[0007] Therefore, the present invention is made in order to solve the above-described problems, and a main intended object thereof is to eliminate the need for a temperature detecting element adapted to measure the temperature of a roll main body in an induction-heated roller apparatus.

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Solution to Problem

[0008] That is, the induction-heated roller apparatus according to the present invention is an induction-heated roller apparatus including: a roll main body that is rotatably supported; a magnetic flux generating mechanism that is provided inside the roll main body and includes an iron core and a winding wound around the iron core; and a power supply circuit that is connected to the winding and provided with a control element adapted to control AC current or AC voltage. The induction-heated roller apparatus further includes: an impedance calculation part that calculates impedance of the winding from an AC current value obtained by an AC current detecting part adapted to detect AC current flowing through the winding and an AC voltage value obtained by an AC voltage detecting part adapted to detect AC voltage applied to the winding; a relational data storage part that stores relational data indicating a relationship between the impedance of the winding and temperature of the roll main body; and a roll temperature calculation part that calculates the temperature of the roll main body from the impedance obtained by the impedance calculation part and the relational data stored in the relational data storage part.

45 **[0009]** Such an apparatus includes the roll temperature calculation part that calculates the temperature of the roll main body from the impedance obtained by the impedance calculation part and the relational data indicating the relationship between the impedance of the winding and the temperature of the roll main body, and can therefore calculate the temperature of the roll main body by calculating the impedance of the winding without providing the roll main body with a temperature detecting element.

50 **[0010]** The impedance obtained by the impedance calculation part exhibits a constant variation characteristic with

respect to the inner surface temperature of the roll main body as a heat generating part.

[0011] The relationship between impedance and the inner surface temperature of an examined roll main body (inside diameter $\Phi \times$ surface length L) at the time of applying a rated voltage of the roll main body is given by the following approximate expression.

$$\theta_i = k_n Z^n + k_{n-1} Z^{n-1} + k_{n-2} Z^{n-2} + \dots + k_2 Z^2 + k_1 Z + k_0$$

[0012] Here, θ_i is the inner surface temperature [$^{\circ}\text{C}$] of the roll main body, Z the impedance ($= E / I$), and k_n ($n = 1, 2, \dots, n$) and k_0 factors determined by actual measured values.

[0013] In addition, there is also a predetermined relationship between the inner surface temperature of the roll main body and the surface temperature of the roll main body at normal times. For these reasons, given that the temperature difference between the inner surface temperature and surface temperature of the roll main body is θ [$^{\circ}\text{C}$], the roll temperature calculation part desirably corrects the temperature of the roll main body, which was obtained from the impedance and the relational data, using the temperature difference θ obtained from the following expression.

$$\theta = kP / [2\pi / \{\ln(d_2 / d_1) / \lambda\}]$$

[0014] Here, d_1 is the inside diameter [m] of the roll main body, d_2 the outside diameter [m] of the roll main body, λ the thermal conductivity [W/m $^{\circ}\text{C}$] of the roll main body at average temperature, and P a thermal flow rate [W/m], which has here a value obtained by dividing a calorific value [W] of the inner surface of the roll main body by a calorific inner surface length [m] (equal to a winding width). Also, k is a correction factor calculated from actual measured values.

[0015] Note that the thermal conductivity λ changes depending on a material or temperature of the roll main body, and FIG. 4 illustrates temperature-dependent thermal conductivity characteristics of, for example, carbon steel. Also, the current penetration depth of the roll main body is several μm at high frequencies of several tens to several hundreds kHz, whereas at medium frequencies of 50 to 1000 Hz, a current penetration depth of several mm to several tens mm is obtained. For example, in the case of carbon steel, the current penetration depth is approximately 10 mm at 60 Hz and 500 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. That is, in the case of medium frequency induction heating, the current penetration depth is deep, and therefore the difference between the temperature of the heat generating part (inner surface temperature) and the surface temperature is small as compared with that at high frequencies.

[0016] By measuring heat generation density and a temperature rise to an end point temperature under one condition, the relationship between the surface temperature of a roll main body and impedance is given by an approximate expression, and the surface temperature of the roll main body is obtained from the impedance according to the approximate function. A change in heat generation density also changes a temperature difference θ at a depth t , and a change in end point surface temperature of the roll main body changes an average temperature to change thermal conductivity as well. By calculating these values using a conversion expression, the surface temperature of the roll main body can be obtained, and therefore the surface temperature of the roll main body can be calculated from the impedance.

[0017] Desirably, inside the lateral circumferential wall of the roll main body, jacket chambers in which a gas-liquid two-phase heating medium is included are formed. The jacket chambers are ones adapted to uniform the temperature of the roll main body on the basis of heat transport through the included gas-liquid two-phase heating medium, and simultaneously uniform the surface temperature of the roll main body.

[0018] That is, detecting the temperature of the roll main body using the impedance is equivalent to detect the average temperature of the inner surface. Accordingly, it can be said that surface temperatures of respective parts of the roll main body, which are uniformed by the jacket chambers, are equivalent to a value obtained by making necessary corrections to the temperature calculated from the impedance and converting the corrected temperature to the surface temperature.

[0019] Here, given that the cross-sectional area of the roll main body is S , the sum of cross-sectional areas of the jacket chambers is S_j , and the thickness of the roll main body is t , desirably, the roll temperature calculation part calculates the temperature of the roll main body with use of a temperature difference θ obtained on the assumption that the inside diameter d_1 of the roll main body is substituted by $d_{j1} = d_1 + t\{1 - \alpha(1 - S_j / S)\}$, and the outside diameter d_2 of the roll main body is substituted by $d_{j2} = d_2 - t\{1 - \alpha(1 - S_j / S)\}$. Note that d_{j1} is a virtual inside diameter taking into account a reduction in thickness due to the jacket chambers, and d_{j2} is a virtual outside diameter taking into account the reduction in thickness due to the jacket chambers.

[0020] Here, given that the cross-sectional area of the roll main body orthogonal to a rotational axis of the roll main body is S , the sum of cross-sectional areas of the jacket chambers orthogonal to the rotational axis is S_j , and the thickness of the roll main body is t , a thermally converted thickness t_j is given by the following expression.

$$t_j = \alpha \times t(S - S_j) / S, (\alpha > 1)$$

[0021] Here, α is a variable indicating a ratio of a reduction in function of the jacket chambers, which is caused by a reduction in pressure of the heating medium along with a reduction in temperature. Characteristics of the α - θ relationship are determined by the type of the heating medium and the impurity concentration in the jacket chambers.

[0022] The difference between the thickness t and the thermally converted thickness t_j is given by the following expression.

$$\begin{aligned} t - t_j &= t - \alpha \times t(S - S_j) / S \\ &= t\{1 - \alpha (S - S_j) / S\} \\ &= t\{1 - \alpha (1 - S_j / S)\} \end{aligned}$$

[0023] Accordingly, the thermally converted virtual inside diameter d_{j1} and virtual outside diameter d_{j2} of the roll main body are given by the following expressions.

$$d_{j1} = d_1 + t\{1 - \alpha(1 - S_j / S)\}$$

$$d_{j2} = d_2 - t\{1 - \alpha(1 - S_j / S)\}$$

[0024] That is, the ratio between the calculated outside and inside diameters is smaller, and therefore the temperature difference θ is also smaller. Accordingly, a temperature measurement error is also smaller.

[0025] Desirably, the induction-heated roller apparatus further includes an impedance correction part that on the basis of a power supply voltage value obtained by a power supply voltage detecting part adapted to detect power supply voltage of the power supply circuit, corrects the impedance obtained by the impedance calculation part. In addition, desirably, the roll temperature calculation part calculates the temperature of the roll main body from corrected impedance resulting from the correction by the impedance correction part and the relational data.

[0026] A power supply voltage at the time of production shipment and that used by a user are generally different. For example, the power supply voltage in specifications is 200 V, the induction-heated roller apparatus is required to normally operate in the range of 190 V to 210 V. In particular, during initial temperature rising of the roll main body, input voltage is entirely applied, and therefore the impedance value should be corrected so as to correspond to a receiving voltage value.

[0027] Here, an impedance-temperature characteristics expression (the relational data) derived at the power supply voltage $V1$ at the time of shipment must be corrected so as to correspond to the power supply voltage $V2$ used by a user.

[0028] This is because of the following reason. In an equivalent circuit of a single-phase induction-heated roller (single-phase roller) illustrated in FIG. 5, when the power supply voltage changes, magnetic flux density in a magnetic circuit changes, and therefore exciting impedance r_0 , I_0 , and shell reactance (the reactance of the roll main body) l_2 change. Further, a change in shell permeability (the permeability of the roll main body) due to the change in magnetic flux density changes the current penetration depth to change shall resistance (the resistance of the roll main body) r_2 , and thereby circuit impedance is also changed. Here, the induction-heated roller refers to a part including the roll main body and the magnetic flux generating mechanism.

[0029] In the case where the relationship between the surface temperature of the roll main body and the impedance is given by the approximate expression, the change in magnetic flux density due to the change in input voltage changes the current penetration depth, and thereby the impedance is changed. For this reason, the approximate expression should be corrected for use.

[0030] The current penetration depth σ of the roll main body can be calculated from $\sigma = 5.033\sqrt{\rho / \mu_s \times f}$. In this expression, ρ is the specific resistance, μ_s the relative permeability, and f a frequency. Note that the relative permeability of the roll main body made of a magnetic material changes depending on magnetic flux density, and exhibits characteristics specific to a metal type. That is, by preliminarily measuring relative permeability - magnetic flux density characteristics of the magnetic material, the current penetration depth at magnetic flux density corresponding to input voltage can be calculated, and thereby the impedance inversely proportional to the current penetration depth can be corrected to determine the temperature. In addition, in the case where the material of the roll main body is, for example, carbon steel S45C, the relationship between the magnetic flux density and the relative permeability is illustrated in FIG. 7.

[0031] Further, the specific resistance also exhibits temperature-dependent variation characteristics specific to a metal

type, and therefore a change in temperature changes the current penetration depth σ to change the impedance. However, an approximate expression representing the relationship between the temperature of the heat generating part of the roll main body and the impedance is an expression including a change in temperature of the heat generating part of the roll main body, and therefore not required to be corrected.

[0032] Specifically, in the case where the control element is a voltage varying device such as an induction voltage regulator, a change in input voltage to the winding as an induction coil changes the magnetic flux density of the magnetic circuit, whereas in the case where the control element is one that uses a semiconductor to control a phase angle (conduction angle) of current or voltage, a change in input voltage due to a change in conduction angle changes the magnetic flux density of the magnetic circuit, and further the temperature of the roll main body also changes to change the current penetration depth σ of the roll main body.

[0033] The change in magnetic flux density due to the change in input voltage changes excitation characteristics of the magnetic circuit, and values of the exciting impedance r_0 and l_0 of the equivalent circuit in FIG. 5 also change. The excitation characteristics exhibit a relationship specific to the magnetic flux density of the magnetic circuit depending on a material of the roll main body or iron core, and therefore by preliminarily measuring the characteristics, the impedance is corrected. In addition, the relationship between the magnetic flux density and the exciting resistance caused by the magnetic flux generating mechanism in the case where the iron core of the magnetic flux generating mechanism is made of a grain-oriented silicon steel sheet having a thickness of 0.23 mm and the material of the roll main body is thermally treated carbon steel S45C is illustrated in FIG. 8.

[0034] Further, the change in magnetic flux density due to the change in input voltage also changes a value of the shell reactance l_2 of the equivalent circuit in FIG. 5. The shell reactance l_2 exhibits a variation related to the specific resistance of the roll main body and the magnetic flux density, and therefore by preliminarily measuring characteristics, the impedance is corrected. Also, reactance l_1 has a value determined by the structure of the roll main body, and should be calculated in advance.

[0035] Further, when the power supply voltage suddenly changes during operation of the induction-heated roller apparatus, the magnetic flux density of the magnetic circuit also suddenly changes to change the current penetration depth, and therefore the impedance changes; however, a change in temperature of the roll main body requires a considerable time lag. The time lag in temperature depends on the structure (material, size, weight, or the like) of the roll main body, and therefore it is necessary to set an individual correcting expression for each roll main body type.

[0036] In the case of a roll apparatus examined, the correcting expression is given by the following expression.

$$Z_n = \{1 - a(E - V_{in})^b\}Z_{on}$$

[0037] Here, E is a rated power supply voltage, V_{in} control element input voltage, Z_{on} impedance during a time interval t_n before correction, n a number indicating a detection turn, and a and b roll-based constants.

[0038] For example, by substituting Z_{on} calculated from an effective voltage and an effective current during a time interval t_n of approximately several tens microseconds into the above correcting expression, the corrected impedance Z_n is obtained.

[0039] Further, by substituting $Z_{o(n+1)}$ obtained from an effective voltage and an effective current during the next time interval $t_{(n+1)}$ into the correcting expression, the corrected impedance $Z_{(n+1)}$ is obtained. In this manner, the impedance corrections are sequentially made for the respective time intervals.

[0040] Further, in the case where the control element is a semiconductor element, a conduction angle changes waveforms of voltage and current; however, the waveforms are respectively changed into different shapes. As a result, sharing voltage across each impedance is changed to change voltage across the exciting impedance, and thereby the magnetic flux density is changed to change the exciting impedance and the relative permeability as well. Therefore, in the case where the control element, conduction angle, and load are fixed, voltage and current respectively have certain shapes, and therefore a correction factor based on the conduction angle is determined.

[0041] Desirably, the induction-heated roller apparatus further includes an impedance correction part that on the basis of the conduction angle of the control element, corrects the impedance obtained by the impedance calculation part. In addition, desirably, the roll temperature calculation part calculates the temperature of the roll main body from corrected impedance resulting from the correction by the impedance correction part and the relational data.

[0042] In the case of the examined roll main body (inside diameter $\Phi \times$ surface length L) with the control element being a thyristor, a change in harmonic component due to waveform distortion changes voltages across the reactance components l_1 and l_2 in the equivalent circuit. Accordingly, the voltage applied to the exciting impedance changes to change the magnetic flux density. That is, the change in magnetic flux density changes the exciting impedance and the relative permeability, and therefore the effect of the change should be corrected.

[0043] Corrected impedance Z in which the effect of a change in phase angle of the thyristor is corrected is given by

the following expression.

$$Z = a \times Z_x$$

$$\text{Given } C = V / V_{in},$$

$$a = a_n C^n + a_{n-1} C^{n-1} + a_{n-2} C^{n-2} + \dots + a_2 C^2 + a_1 C^1 + a_0.$$

[0044] Here, a_n is a factor that is determined for each induction-heated roller apparatus and based on actual measured values, and a_0 is a constant.

[0045] Also, Z_x is the impedance before the correction, V_{in} the receiving voltage of the thyristor, and V the output voltage of the thyristor.

[0046] Desirably, on the basis of winding temperature obtained by a temperature detecting part adapted to detect the temperature of the winding, the impedance correction part corrects the impedance obtained by the impedance calculation part.

[0047] When the temperature of the winding as a primary coil is changed by current application, r_1 in the equivalent circuit of the single-phase induction-heated roller (single-phase roller) illustrated in FIG. 5 changes, and therefore the circuit impedance also changes, i.e., V/I also changes. However, this change is not related to the change in temperature of the heat generating part of the roll main body, and therefore should be corrected.

[0048] The resistivity and temperature of the winding have a relationship approximately proportional to absolute temperature, and exhibit change characteristics specific to the material of the winding. For example, in the case where the wire material is copper, the relationship is given by the following expressions, and therefore by detecting the winding temperature with a temperature sensor embedded in the winding, r_1 can be calculated.

$$r_1 = kL / 100S [\Omega]$$

$$k = 2.1(234.5 + \theta_c) / 309.5$$

[0049] Here, L is the wire length, S the wire cross-sectional area, and θ_c the winding temperature [$^{\circ}\text{C}$].

[0050] An induction-heated roller is generally structured such that a roll main body rotates whereas a winding as an induction coil does not rotate, and therefore embedding the temperature sensor in the winding is not difficult.

[0051] The induction-heated roller apparatus may be one including: a DC voltage application part that controls a DC power supply to intermittently apply DC voltage to the winding; and a resistance value calculation part that calculates a winding resistance value from the DC voltage applied by the DC voltage application part and DC current flowing through the winding when the DC voltage is applied, in which on the basis of the winding resistance value obtained by the resistance value calculation part, the impedance correction part corrects the impedance obtained by the impedance calculation part.

[0052] The winding resistance value can be calculated by applying a constant DC voltage to the winding within a short period of time of several seconds and dividing the DC voltage by DC current flowing through the winding. Note that the DC voltage does not produce any inductive effect, and therefore the DC current is not affected by the roll main body or the iron core and has a relationship only with the winding resistance value. In addition, since the winding temperature does not suddenly change, even in the case of employing values periodically measured within a short period of time, a large measurement error does not occur.

[0053] Also, intermittently applying the DC voltage refers to applying the DC voltage for an application time of several seconds or less with a regular period of, for example, several seconds to several tens minutes. Such intermittent application can reduce a biased magnetization effect produced by a DC component, and also minimally suppress an effect on an AC circuit for induction heating. Further, a winding of an induction-heated roller apparatus has generally large thermal inertia, and a change in temperature of the winding does not take a large value during operation under a normal constant load condition. Accordingly, it can be said that performing the temperature detection, which is performed for the short application time of several seconds or less, with the period of several seconds to several tens minutes, preferably with a period of several tens seconds to several minutes is sufficient for temperature control of the roll main body.

[0054] Desirably, in a state where the control element provided for the power supply circuit interrupts or minimize the

AC current or the AC voltage, the resistance value calculation part calculates the winding resistance value with the DC voltage being applied to the winding.

[0055] To detect only a DC component (DC current) from current in which AC current and DC current are superimposed as a result of applying DC voltage to the winding applied with AC voltage, a complicated detection circuit is required. Note that a typical induction-heated roller apparatus includes a power supply circuit having a control element adapted to control AC current or AC voltage for controlling the temperature of a roll main body. For this reason, by using the control element to interrupt or reduce the AC current or the AC voltage to a minimum value only for the application time for applying the DC voltage, the effect of the AC current (AC component) can be suppressed to easily detect DC current (DC component). Note that the AC current or the AC voltage is interrupted or reduced to the minimum value within the short period of time of several seconds at time intervals of several seconds to several tens minutes, which does not block an induction heating action.

[0056] A possible embodiment adapted to interrupt or reduce the AC current or the AC voltage to the minimum value is one adapted to, in the case where the control element is a switching device such as an electromagnetic contactor, interrupt the switching device, or in the case where the control element is a semiconductor element (power control element) such as a thyristor, minimize a conduction phase angle of the semiconductor element.

[0057] Desirably, the roll temperature calculation part corrects the temperature of the roll main body with use of: a power factor obtained by a power factor detecting part adapted to detect the power factor of an induction-heated roller including the roll main body and the magnetic flux generating mechanism; and power factor relational data indicating the relationship between the power factor of the induction-heated roller and a power factor of a reference induction-heated roller.

[0058] An induction-heated roller apparatus generally has multiple auxiliary induction-heated rollers for one control device. That is, for the one control device, interchangeability is required among the multiple auxiliary induction-heated rollers having the same specifications, and in addition, interchangeability may be required among combinations of a roll main body and a winding.

[0059] Even in the case where the induction-heated rollers are ones having the same specifications, among the rollers, a subtle difference occurs in a finished state of a winding as an induction coil, or a subtle difference occurs in material unevenness or finished dimensions of a roll main body. Further, a difference occurs in permeability depending on an annealing state of an iron core around which a winding is wound, or an annealing state of a roll main body.

[0060] Any of the above-described differences slightly changes all of the impedances (r_1 , l_1 , r_0 , l_0 , r_2 , and l_2) in the equivalent circuit of the single-phase induction-heated roller (single phase roller) illustrated in FIG. 5. As the whole of the circuit, total impedance Z changes, i.e., a resistance component R and reactance ωL of the total impedance change.

[0061] Also, the power factor is given by $\cos \varphi = R / \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$, and therefore along with the changes in R and L , the power factor also changes except for a singular point. Further, the impedance Z is given by $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} = V / I$, and therefore along with the changes in R and L , V/I also changes. In addition, even in the case where the input voltage is constant, the current I and the power factor $\cos \varphi$ change, and therefore capacity P also changes. As a result, an error occurs in the surface temperature of the roll main body calculated from the reference approximate expression.

[0062] Meanwhile, in the case where the roll main body is made of a magnetic material or a composite material containing magnetic and nonmagnetic materials, and in the case where the magnetic flux density is saturated magnetic flux density or less, the power factor of the one roll main body is constant, i.e., exhibits unchanged characteristics at the temperature at which magnetism disappears, or less (in the case of carbon steel, approximately 600 °C or less) (see Table 1 below). Table 1 gives rising temperature electrical characteristics at a frequency of 60 Hz.

Table 1

| Temperature (°C) | Voltage (V) | Current (A) | Capacity (kW) | Power factor | Current/Voltage |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 17 | 201.0 | 198.0 | 31.34 | 0.787 | 0.985 |
| 50 | 201.9 | 184.1 | 29.31 | 0.789 | 0.912 |
| 100 | 201.0 | 167.1 | 26.53 | 0.788 | 0.831 |
| 120 | 201.4 | 163.3 | 25.93 | 0.788 | 0.811 |

[0063] It is here assumed that one induction-heated roller is used as a reference (hereinafter referred to as a reference roller), and AC voltage, AC current, power factor, and effective capacity are respectively V_r , I_r , $\cos \varphi_r$, and P_r . It is also assumed that AC current, power factor, and effective capacity when applying the same AC voltage V_r to an induction-heated roller as a temperature detection target (hereinafter referred to as a detection target roller) are respectively I_x , $\cos \varphi_x$, and P_x .

[0064] Given that the difference in effective capacity between the detection target roller and the reference roller is ΔP ,

the following expressions hold.

$$P_x = P_r + \Delta P$$

$$\cos \varphi_x = (P_r + \Delta P) / \{P_r / \cos \varphi_r + \Delta P / k\}$$

$$P_r + \Delta P = P_r \cos \varphi_x / \cos \varphi_r + \Delta P \cos \varphi_x / k$$

$$\Delta P(1 - \cos \varphi_x / k) = P_r(\cos \varphi_x / \cos \varphi_r - 1)$$

$$\Delta P\{(k - \cos \varphi_x) / k\} = P_r\{(\cos \varphi_x - \cos \varphi_r) / \cos \varphi_r\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= \{(\cos \varphi_x - \cos \varphi_r) / \cos \varphi_r\} \{k / (k - \cos \varphi_x)\} P_r \\ &= \{k(\cos \varphi_x - \cos \varphi_r) / \cos \varphi_r(k - \cos \varphi_x)\} P_r \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$P_x = [\{k(\cos \varphi_x - \cos \varphi_r) / \cos \varphi_r(k - \cos \varphi_x)\} + 1] P_r \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Capacity ratio } P_x / P_r &= \text{Expression 2} / P_r \\ &= \{k(\cos \varphi_x - \cos \varphi_r) / \cos \varphi_r(k - \cos \varphi_x)\} + 1 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

[0065] The capacity ratio is equivalent to the product of a current ratio and a power factor ratio, and therefore by dividing Expression 3 by the power factor ratio, the current ratio can be obtained.

$$\begin{aligned} I_x / I_r &= [\{k(\cos \varphi_x - \cos \varphi_r) / \cos \varphi_r(k - \cos \varphi_x)\} + 1] / (\cos \varphi_x / \cos \varphi_r) \\ &= (k - \cos \varphi_r) / (k - \cos \varphi_x) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

[0066] In the case of fabricating multiple induction-heated rollers, by measuring the power factor and capacity of each of the induction-heated rollers, the factor k is obtained from Expressions 3 and 4.

[0067] FIG. 6 is a characteristic graph illustrating the relationship between the surface temperature θ [°C] of the roll main body and AC voltage/AC current (V/I), in which the thick dashed line indicates the characteristic of the reference roller, and the thick solid line indicates the characteristic of the detection target roller. Even though θ_x [°C] of the detection target roller indicated by the thick solid line should be obtained, only θ_x' [°C] at V_r/I_x is obtained from the stored characteristic graph for the reference roller.

[0068] However, it is considered that the characteristic graph for the detection target graph is not very different in characteristic from the characteristic graph for the reference roller, and therefore calculation is continued on the assumption that between the characteristic graph for the detection target roller and that for the reference roller, there is a parallel translation relationship.

[0069] First, by substituting the current $I_r = I_x(k - \cos \varphi_x) / (k - \cos \varphi_r)$ obtained from Expression 4 into the characteristic graph for the reference roller, the temperature θ_r of the reference roller at V_r/I_r is calculated.

[0070] In the case of the AC current I_x and the power factor $\cos \varphi_x$, the capacity of the detection target roller is changed as compared with the capacity of the reference roller by an amount corresponding to the ratio given by Expression 3, and therefore a temperature rise value also changes with the same ratio being kept.

[0071] A temperature rise value refers to the difference between the temperature of a roll main body and an ambient temperature, and given that the temperature rise value of the reference roller is $\Delta\theta_r$ [°C], the ambient temperature in a V/I - θ characteristics approximate expression for the reference roller is θ_a , and the temperature rise value of the detection target roller is $\Delta\theta_x$ [°C].

$$\Delta\theta_x = \{k(\cos \varphi_x - \cos \varphi_r) / \cos \varphi_r (k - \cos \varphi_x) + 1\} \Delta\theta_r, \quad (5)$$

and

$$\theta_x = \{k(\cos \varphi_x - \cos \varphi_r) / \cos \varphi_r (k - \cos \varphi_x) + 1\} \Delta\theta_r + \theta_a. \quad (6)$$

[0072] Table 2 below gives pieces of test data obtained in the case where on the inner circumferential surface of the detection target roller (the outside diameter, inside diameter, and surface length of the roll main body are respectively 190 mm, 167 mm, and 310 mm, and carbon steel made), a copper lining having a thickness of 0.3 mm or 0.4 mm was applied, and impedance was extremely changed.

No. 1 roller: Without copper lining

No. 2 roller: With copper lining, Copper lining thickness of 0.3 mm

No. 3 roller: With copper lining, Copper lining thickness of 0.4 mm

Table 2

| No. | Inner circumferential copper lining | Capacity (kW) | Current (A) | Power factor |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | Without lining | 25.8 | 6.98 | 0.711 |
| 2 | 0.3mm | 43.3 | 14.15 | 0.859 |
| 3 | 0.4mm | 53.8 | 17.84 | 0.872 |

[0073] When obtaining the factor k in Expressions 3 and 4 from the pieces of data, k is found as:

k = 1.24 for No. 1 roller and No. 2 roller,

k = 1.10 for No. 1 roller and No. 3 roller, and

k = 0.93 for No. 2 roller and No. 3 roller.

[0074] The pieces of data were obtained in the case where impedance was extremely changed, and between detection target rollers, there is only a slight difference. In addition, ΔP is sufficiently small as compared with P_r , and therefore the assumption $\Delta P \approx \Delta P / k$, i.e., $k = 1$ is acceptable. Accordingly, Expressions 1 to 6 can be rewritten as approximate expressions as follows.

$$\Delta P = \{(\cos \varphi_x - \cos \varphi_r) / \cos \varphi_r (1 - \cos \varphi_x)\} P_r$$

$$P_x = \{[(\cos \varphi_x - \cos \varphi_r) / \cos \varphi_r (1 - \cos \varphi_x)] + 1\} P_r$$

$$P_x / P_r = \{(\cos \varphi_x - \cos \varphi_r) / \cos \varphi_r (1 - \cos \varphi_x)\} + 1$$

$$I_x / I_r = (1 - \cos \varphi_r) / (1 - \cos \varphi_x)$$

$$\Delta\theta_x = \{(\cos \varphi_x - \cos \varphi_r) / \cos \varphi_r (1 - \cos \varphi_x) + 1\} \Delta\theta_r$$

$$\theta_x = \{(\cos \varphi_x - \cos \varphi_r) / \cos \varphi_r (1 - \cos \varphi_x) + 1\} \Delta\theta_r + \theta_a$$

[0075] In the case where the number of fabricated induction-heated rollers is one, k cannot be calculated from actual

measured values; however, in the case of fabricating multiple induction-heated rollers having the same specifications, by calculating the temperature from the above expressions on the assumption of $k = 1$, an approximate value can be obtained.

5 Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0076] According to the present invention configured as described, without providing a roll main body with a temperature detecting element, the temperature of the roll main body can be calculated by calculating the impedance of a winding.

10 Brief Description of Drawings

[0077]

FIG. 1 is a diagram schematically illustrating a configuration of an induction-heated roller apparatus according to the present embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a functional configuration diagram of a control device in the same embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a temperature calculation flow in the same embodiment;

FIG. 4 is a characteristics graph illustrating the relationship between temperature and thermal conductivity of carbon steel (S45C);

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating an equivalent circuit of a single-phase induction-heated roller (single-phase roller);

FIG. 6 is a characteristics graph illustrating the relationship between the surface temperature of a roll main body and AC voltage/AC current;

FIG. 7 is a characteristics graph illustrating the relationship between the magnetic flux density and relative permeability of carbon steel (S45C); and

FIG. 8 is a characteristics graph illustrating the relationship between the magnetic flux density and exciting resistance of a magnetic circuit configured to include a roll main body made of carbon steel (S45C) and an iron core made of a grain-oriented silicon steel sheet.

Description of Embodiments

[0078] In the following, one embodiment of an induction-heated roller apparatus according to the present invention is described with reference to the drawings.

[0079] As illustrated in FIG. 1, an induction-heated roller apparatus 100 according to the present embodiment includes: a roll main body 2 that is rotatably supported; a magnetic flux generating mechanism 3 that is provided inside the roll main body 2 and includes an iron core 31 and a winding 32 wound around the iron core 31; and a power supply circuit 5 that is connected to the winding 32 and also provided with a control element 4 adapted to control current or voltage.

[0080] Inside the lateral circumferential wall of the roll main body 2, multiple jacket chambers 2S in which a gas-liquid two-phase heating medium is included are formed at regular intervals in a circumferential direction. In addition, the control element 4 in the present embodiment is one that uses a semiconductor to control the conduction angle of the AC current or the AC voltage, and specifically, a thyristor.

[0081] Further, a control device 6 adapted to control the induction-heated roller apparatus 100 of the present embodiment has a surface temperature calculating function that calculates the surface temperature of the roll main body 2 from the impedance of the winding 32.

[0082] Specifically, the control device 6 is a dedicated or general-purpose computer including a CPU, an internal memory, an A/D converter, a D/A converter, an input/output interface, and the like. Also, the CPU and peripheral devices operate according to a predetermined program stored in the internal memory, and thereby as illustrated in FIG. 2, the control device 6 fulfills functions as an impedance calculation part 61, an impedance correction part 62, a relational data storage part 63, a roll temperature calculation part 64, and the like.

[0083] In the following, the respective parts are described with reference to a temperature calculation flowchart in FIG. 3 together with FIG. 2.

[0084] The impedance calculation part 61 calculates the impedance $Z_1 (= V/I)$ of the winding 32 from an AC current value obtained by an AC current detecting part 7 adapted to detect AC current I flowing through the winding 32 and an AC voltage value obtained by an AC voltage detecting part 8 adapted to detect AC voltage V applied to the winding 32 ((1) in FIG. 3).

[0085] The impedance correction part 62 corrects the impedance Z_1 , which is obtained by the impedance calculation part 61, on the basis of the difference between a power supply voltage at which relational data was prepared at the time of production shipment and a power supply voltage used by a user (the difference in power supply voltage between the both) ((2) in FIG. 3).

[0086] Also, the impedance correction part 62 corrects the impedance Z_1 on the basis of the conduction angle (phase angle) of the control element (thyristor) 4 ((3) in FIG. 3).

[0087] Specifically, the impedance correction part 62 corrects the impedance Z_1 according to the following expression:

$$Z_2 = a \times Z_1$$

Here, given $C = V/V_{in}$,

$$a = a_n C^n + a_{n-1} C^{n-1} + a_{n-2} C^{n-2} + \dots + a_2 C^2 + a_1 C + a_0.$$

[0088] Here, a_n is a factor that is determined for each induction-heated roller apparatus and based on measured values, and a_0 is a constant.

[0089] Also, Z_1 is the impedance before the correction, V_{in} the receiving voltage of the thyristor, and V the output voltage of the thyristor.

[0090] Further, in the case where the power supply voltage suddenly changes when the induction-heated roller apparatus 100 is in operation, the magnetic flux density of a magnetic circuit also suddenly changes to change the current penetration depth of the roll main body. As a result, the impedance changes; however, a change in temperature of the roll main body requires a considerable time lag. For this reason, the impedance correction part 62 in the present embodiment corrects Z_2 , which resulted from the correction based on the conduction angle, on the basis of a power supply voltage value E obtained by a power supply voltage detecting part 9 adapted to detect the power supply voltage of the power supply circuit 5 ((4) in FIG. 3).

[0091] Specifically, the impedance correction part 62 corrects the impedance Z_2 according to the following expression:

$$Z_3 = \{1 - a(E - V_{in})^b\} Z_2$$

[0092] Here, E is the rated power supply voltage, V_{in} the control element input voltage, Z_2 the impedance before the correction, and a and b roll-based constants. This correction is continually made at separated time intervals.

[0093] Still further, the impedance correction part 62 corrects the impedance Z_3 , which resulted from the correction based on the conduction angle and the power supply voltage E , on the basis of winding temperature θ_c [$^{\circ}\text{C}$] obtained by a temperature detecting part 10 adapted to detect the temperature of the winding 32 ((5) in FIG. 3). In addition, the temperature detecting part 10 is embedded in the winding 32.

[0094] Specifically, the impedance correction part 62 calculates the resistance r_1 of the winding 32 to correct the impedance Z_3 according to the following expressions.

$$r_1 = kL / 100S [\Omega]$$

$$k = 2.1(234.5 + \theta_c) / 309.5$$

[0095] Here, L is wire length [m], S wire cross-sectional area [mm^2], and θ_c the winding temperature [$^{\circ}\text{C}$].

[0096] The relational data storage part 63 stores relational data indicating the relationship between the impedance of the winding 32 and the temperature of the roll main body 2 ($V/I - \theta$ characteristics approximate expression). Specifically, the relational data is data indicating the relationship between the impedance of the winding 32 and the inner surface temperature of the roll main body 2. Also, the impedance of the winding 32 is one that was obtained by, as described above, when preliminarily obtaining the relational data, correcting the impedance, which was obtained on the basis of the AC current value obtained by the current detecting part 7 and the AC voltage value obtained by the voltage detecting part 8, on the basis of the conduction angle, power supply voltage, and winding temperature ((1) to (5) in FIG. 3). In addition, the relational data is one that was obtained using a reference induction-heated roller apparatus. Further, the relational data storage part 63 may be one that is set in a predetermined area of the internal memory, or set in a predetermined area of an external memory attached outside the control device 6.

[0097] The roll temperature calculation part 64 calculates the inner surface temperature of the roll main body 2 with use of: the corrected impedance resulting from the correction by the impedance correction part 62; and the relational

data stored in the relational data storage part 63 ((6) in FIG. 3).

[0098] Specifically, given that the temperature difference between the inner surface temperature and surface temperature (outer surface temperature) of the roll main body 2 is θ [°C], the roll temperature calculation part 64 calculates an accurate surface temperature by correcting the inner surface temperature using the temperature difference θ obtained from the following expression ((7) in FIG. 3).

$$\theta = kP / [2\pi / \{\ln(d_2 / d_1) / \lambda\}]$$

[0099] Here, d_1 is the inside diameter [m] of the roll main body, d_2 the outside diameter [m] of the roll main body, λ the thermal conductivity [W/m · °C] of the roll main body at average temperature, and P a thermal flow rate [W/m], which has here a value obtained by dividing a calorific value [W] of the inner surface of the roll main body by a calorific inner surface length [m] (equal to a winding width). Also, k is a correction factor calculated from actual measured values. In addition, to obtain the thermal flow rate [W/m], the roll temperature calculation part 64 uses an electric power value obtained by a power detecting part 11.

[0100] Further, the roll temperature calculation part 64 calculates the outer surface temperature of the roll main body 2 while taking into account a reduction in thickness due to the jacket chambers 2S formed in the roll main body 2.

[0101] Specifically, on the assumption that the inside diameter d_1 of the roll main body 2 is substituted by a virtual inside diameter d_{j1} ($= d_1 + t\{1 - \alpha(1 - S_j / S)\}$) taking into account the reduction in thickness, and the outside diameter d_2 of the roll main body 2 is substituted by a virtual outside diameter d_{j2} ($= d_2 - t\{1 - \alpha(1 - S_j / S)\}$) taking into account the reduction in thickness, where S is the cross-sectional area of the roll main body 2, S_j the sum of cross-sectional areas of the jacket chambers 2S, and t the thickness of the roll main body 2, the roll temperature calculation part 64 calculates the outer surface temperature of the roll main body 2 using the temperature difference θ obtained from the above expression for the temperature difference θ .

[0102] Further, the roll temperature calculation part 64 corrects an instrumental error of an induction-heated roller as a temperature detection target (detection target roller) with respect to an induction-heated roller as a reference (reference roller). Specifically, the roll temperature calculation part 64 corrects the outer surface temperature of the roll main body 2 using power factor relational data indicating the relationship between a power factor $\cos \varphi_x$ obtained by a power factor detecting part 12 adapted to detect the power factor of the detection target roller and a power factor $\cos \varphi_r$ of the reference roller ((8) in FIG. 3).

[0103] More specifically, given that a temperature rise value of the reference roller (the difference between the temperature of the roll main body and an ambient temperature) is $\Delta\theta_r$ [°C], the ambient temperature in a V/I- θ characteristics approximate expression for the reference roller is θ_a [°C], a temperature rise value of the detection target roller is $\Delta\theta_x$ [°C], the power factor of the reference roller is $\cos \varphi_r$, and the power factor of the detection target roller is $\cos \varphi_x$, the roll temperature calculation part 64 calculates the surface temperature of the roll main body of the detection target roller using θ_x [°C] obtained by the following expression.

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_x &= \Delta\theta_x + \theta_a \\ &= \{(\cos \varphi_x - \cos \varphi_r) / \cos \varphi_r (1 - \cos \varphi_x) + 1\} \Delta\theta_r + \theta_a \end{aligned}$$

[0104] The induction-heated roller apparatus 100 of the present embodiment configured as described has the roll temperature calculation part 64 that calculates the temperature of the roll main body 2 from the impedance obtained by the impedance calculation part 61 and the relational data indicating the relationship between the impedance of the winding 32 and the temperature of the roll main body 2, and can therefore calculate the temperature of the roll main body 2 by calculating the impedance of the winding 32 without providing the roll main body 2 with a temperature detecting element.

[0105] Also, the impedance obtained by the impedance calculation part 61 is corrected by the impedance correction part 62 using the conduction angle of the thyristor 4, the power supply voltage E of the power supply circuit 5, and the temperature of the winding 32, and consequently the temperature of the roll main body 2 can be calculated with accuracy.

[0106] Further, the roll temperature calculation part 64 calculates the surface temperature on the basis of the temperature difference θ between the inner surface temperature and surface temperature of the roll main body 2, as well as correcting the instrumental error of the induction-heated roller device as a temperature detecting target with respect to the reference roller, and can therefore calculate the surface temperature of the roll main body 2 with accuracy.

[0107] Note that the present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiment.

[0108] For example, the above-described embodiment is configured such that the impedance correction part uses the

temperature of the winding 32 to correct the impedance; however, the present invention may be configured such that the roll temperature calculation part 64 uses the temperature of the winding 32 to correct the temperature of the roll main body calculated from the impedance and the relational data. In this case, a correction value Δt is given by, for example, $m \times \theta_c + n$ (where m and n are factors calculated from actual measured values).

[0109] Also, the above-described embodiment is adapted to, with reference to the approximate expression representing the predetermined relationship between the inner surface temperature of the roll main body and the impedance, correct the approximate expression to obtain the surface temperature of the roll main body. However, the present invention may be adapted to, with reference to an approximate expression representing the predetermined relationship between the surface temperature of the roll main body or the temperature inside the lateral wall of the roll main body and the impedance, on the basis of the effect of various conditions for the induction-heated roller apparatus and a variation in each of the conditions on the surface temperature, correct the approximate expression to obtain the surface temperature of the roll main body. For example, to obtain the approximate expression representing the predetermined relationship between the surface temperature of the roll main body and the impedance, it is possible to externally measure the surface temperature of the roll main body using a radiation pyrometer. Also, to correct the approximate expression, the same corrections as those in (2) to (4) and (8) in FIG. 3 in the embodiment may be made.

[0110] Further, the induction-heated roller of the above-described embodiment may be a so-called double-sided support induction-heated roller in which both end parts of a roll main body in an axial direction are rotatably supported, or a so-called single-sided support induction-heated roller in which the tubular roll main body is connected to a rotary shaft and is supported on one end of the roll only, while the unsupported end of the roll is capped.

[0111] Besides, needless to say, the present invention is not limited to any of the above-described embodiments, but can be variously modified without departing from the scope thereof. Also, needless to say, in the case where an error occurs between an actual measured value and a calculated value in each calculation step, a correction factor calculated from actual measured values is used to make a correction.

Reference Signs List

[0112]

- 100: Induction-heated roller device
- 2: Roll main body
- 2S: Jacket chamber
- 3: Magnetic flux generating mechanism
- 32: Winding
- 4: Control element
- 5: Power supply circuit
- 6: Control device
- 61: Impedance calculation part
- 62: Impedance correction part
- 63: Relational data storage part
- 64: Roll temperature calculation part
- 7: AC current detecting part
- 8: AC voltage detecting part
- 9: Power supply voltage detecting part
- 10: Temperature detecting part
- 11: Power detecting part
- 12: Power factor detecting part

Claims

1. An induction-heated roller apparatus (100) comprising: a roll main body (2) that is rotatably supported; a magnetic flux generating mechanism (3) that is provided inside the roll main body (2) and includes an iron core and a winding wound around the iron core; and a power supply circuit (5) that is connected to the winding (32) and provided with a control element (4) adapted to control AC current or AC voltage, the induction-heated roller apparatus (100) comprising:

an impedance calculation part (61) configured to calculate impedance of the winding (32) from an AC current value obtained by an AC current detecting part (7) adapted to detect AC current flowing through the winding

(32) and an AC voltage value obtained by an AC voltage detecting part (8) adapted to detect AC voltage applied to the winding (32);

a relational data storage part (63) configured to store relational data indicating a relationship between the impedance of the winding (32) and temperature of the roll main body (2); and

a roll temperature calculation part (64) configured to calculate the temperature of the roll main body (2) from the impedance obtained by the impedance calculation part (61) and the relational data stored in the relational data storage part (63).

2. The induction-heated roller apparatus (100) according to claim 1, wherein

given that a temperature difference between an inner surface temperature and a surface temperature of the roll main body (2) is θ [°C],

the roll temperature calculation part (64) is configured to correct the temperature of the roll main body (2), the temperature being obtained from the impedance and the relational data, with use of the temperature difference θ obtained from

$\theta = kP / [2\pi / (\ln(d_2 / d_1) / \lambda)]$, where d_1 is an inside diameter [m] of the roll main body (2), d_2 is an outside diameter [m] of the roll main body (2), λ is thermal conductivity [W/m · °C] of the roll main body (2) at average temperature, P is a thermal flow rate [W/m], and k is a correction factor.

3. The induction-heated roller apparatus (100) according to claim 2, wherein

inside a lateral circumferential wall of the roll main body (2), jacket chambers (2S) in which a gas-liquid two-phase heating medium is included are formed, and

given that a cross-sectional area of the roll main body (2) is S , a sum of cross-sectional areas of the jacket chambers (2S) is S_j , a thickness of the roll main body (2) is t , and a variable indicating a ratio of a reduction in function of the jacket chambers (2S) is α , the reduction being caused by a reduction in pressure of the heating medium along with a reduction in temperature,

the roll temperature calculation part (64) is configured to calculate the temperature of the roll main body (2) with use of a temperature difference θ obtained on an assumption that the inside diameter d_1 of the roll main body (2) is substituted by $d_{j1} = d_1 + t\{1 - \alpha(1 - S_j / S)\}$, and the outside diameter d_2 of the roll main body (2) is substituted by $d_{j2} = d_2 - t\{1 - \alpha(1 - S_j / S)\}$.

4. The induction-heated roller apparatus (100) according to any of claims 1 to 3, further comprising

an impedance correction part (62) that is configured to correct, on a basis of a power supply voltage value obtained by a power supply voltage detecting part (9) adapted to detect power supply voltage of the power supply circuit (5), the impedance obtained by the impedance calculation part (61), wherein

the roll temperature calculation part (64) is configured to calculate the temperature of the roll main body (2) from corrected impedance and the relational data, the corrected impedance resulting from the correction by the impedance correction part (62).

5. The induction-heated roller apparatus (100) according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein

the control element (4) is configured to control a conduction angle of current or voltage with a semiconductor, the induction-heated roller apparatus (100) further comprising

an impedance correction part (62) that is configured to correct, on a basis of the conduction angle controlled by the control element (4), the impedance obtained by the impedance calculation part (61), wherein

the roll temperature calculation part (64) is configured to calculate the temperature of the roll main body (2) from corrected impedance and the relational data, the corrected impedance resulting from the correction by the impedance correction part (62).

6. The induction-heated roller apparatus (100) according to claim 4 or 5, wherein

on a basis of winding temperature obtained by a temperature detecting part (10) adapted to detect the temperature of the winding (32), the impedance correction part (62) is configured to correct the impedance obtained by the impedance calculation part (61).

7. The induction-heated roller apparatus (100) according to any of claims 4 to 6, comprising:

a DC voltage application part that is configured to control a DC power supply to intermittently apply DC voltage to the winding (32); and

a resistance value calculation part that is configured to calculate a winding resistance value from the DC voltage applied by the DC voltage application part and DC current flowing through the winding (32) when the DC voltage

is applied, wherein

on a basis of the winding resistance value obtained by the resistance value calculation part, the impedance correction part (62) is configured to correct the impedance obtained by the impedance calculation part (61).

8. The induction-heated roller apparatus (100) according to any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the roll temperature calculation part (64) is configured to correct the temperature of the roll main body (2) with use of: a power factor obtained by a power factor detecting part (12) adapted to detect the power factor of an induction-heated roller including the roll main body (2) and the magnetic flux generating mechanism (3); and power factor relational data indicating a relationship between the power factor of the induction-heated roller and a power factor of a reference induction-heated roller.

Patentansprüche

1. Induktiv beheizter Rollenapparat (100), aufweisend: einen Rollenkörper (2), der drehbar gelagert ist; eine einen magnetischen Fluss erzeugende Vorrichtung (3), die in dem Rollenkörper (2) angeordnet ist und einen Eisenkern und eine um den Eisenkern gewickelte Wicklung aufweist; und eine Stromversorgung (5), die mit der Wicklung (32) verbunden ist und welche ein Steuerelement (4), eingerichtet zur Steuerung eines Wechselstroms oder einer Wechselspannung, aufweist, wobei der induktiv beheizte Rollenapparat (100) aufweist:

eine Impedanz-Berechnungseinheit (61), dazu eingerichtet, eine Impedanz der Wicklung (32) mittels eines Wechselstromwerts, der mittels einer Wechselstrommesseinheit (7) bestimmbar ist, die zum Bestimmen eines Wechselstroms, der durch die Wicklung (32) fließt, eingerichtet ist, und mittels eines Wechselspannungswerts, der mittels einer Wechselspannungsmesseinheit (8) bestimmbar ist, die zur Bestimmung einer Wechselspannung, die an der Wicklung (32) anliegt, eingerichtet ist, zu berechnen;

eine relationale Daten-Speichereinheit (63), eingerichtet zum Speichern von relationalen Daten, die eine Beziehung zwischen der Impedanz der Wicklung (32) und der Temperatur des Rollenkörpers (2) darstellen; und eine Rollentemperatur-Berechnungseinheit (64), dazu eingerichtet, die Temperatur des Rollenkörpers (2) mittels der Impedanz, die von der Impedanz-Berechnungseinheit (61) berechnet wurde, und den in der relationalen Speichereinheit (63) gespeicherten relationalen Daten zu berechnen.

2. Induktiv beheizter Rollenapparat (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei:

wenn ein Temperaturunterschied zwischen einer inneren Oberflächentemperatur und einer Oberflächentemperatur des Rollenkörpers (2) durch θ [°C] gegeben ist, dann ist die Rollentemperatur-Berechnungseinheit (64) dazu eingerichtet, die Temperatur des Rollenkörpers (2), die mittels der Impedanz und den relationalen Daten berechnet wurde, zu korrigieren, unter Verwendung des Temperaturunterschieds θ , der aus

$$\theta = kP / [2\pi / \{\ln(d_2 / d_1) / \lambda\}],$$

berechnet wird, wobei d_1 der innere Durchmesser [m] des Rollenkörpers (2) ist, d_2 der äußere Durchmesser [m] des Rollenkörpers (2) ist, λ die thermische Leitfähigkeit [W/m · °C] des Rollenkörpers (2) bei einer mittleren Temperatur ist, P eine thermische Flussrate [W/m] ist und k ein Korrekturfaktor ist.

3. Induktiv beheizter Rollenapparat (100) nach Anspruch 2, wobei in einer seitlich umlaufenden Wand des Rollenkörpers (2) Hohlkammern (2S) ausgebildet sind, welche ein gasförmiges-flüssiges Zweiphasen-Heizmedium einschließen, und wenn S eine Querschnittsfläche des Rollenkörpers (2) ist, S_j eine Summe der Querschnittsflächen der Hohlkammern (2S) ist, t eine Dicke des Rollenkörpers (2) ist, und α eine Variable, die ein Verhältnis einer Verringerung der Funktion der Hohlkammern (2S) angibt, wobei die Verringerung durch eine Reduktion des Drucks des Heizmediums in Verbindung mit einer Reduktion der Temperatur verursacht ist, dann ist die Rollentemperatur-Berechnungseinheit (64) dazu eingerichtet, die Temperatur des Rollenkörpers (2) unter Verwendung eines Temperaturunterschieds θ zu berechnen, unter der Annahme, dass der innere Durchmesser d_1 des Rollenkörpers (2) durch $d_{j1} = d_1 + t\{1 - \alpha (1 - S_j / S)\}$ beschreibbar ist, und der äußere Durchmesser d_2 des Rollenkörpers (2) durch $d_{j2} = d_2 - t\{1 - \alpha (1 - S_j / S)\}$ beschreibbar ist, erhalten wurde.

4. Induktiv beheizter Rollenapparat (100) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, ferner aufweisend eine Impedanz-Korrektureinheit (62), die dazu eingerichtet ist, die Impedanz, die von der Impedanz-Berechnungseinheit (61) berechnet wurde, zu korrigieren, wobei die Korrektur auf einem Spannungswert der Stromversorgung basiert, der von einer Stromversorgungs-Spannungsmesseinheit (9), die zur Bestimmung der Stromversorgungsspannung der Stromversorgung (5) eingerichtet ist, erhalten wurde, wobei die Rollentemperatur-Berechnungseinheit (64) dazu eingerichtet ist, die Temperatur des Rollenkörpers (2) mittels der korrigierten Impedanz und den relationalen Daten zu berechnen, wobei die korrigierte Impedanz von der Korrektur der Impedanz-Korrektureinheit (62) berechnet wurde.
5. Induktiv beheizter Rollenapparat (100) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei das Steuerelement (4) dazu eingerichtet ist, einen Zündwinkel eines Stroms oder einer Spannung mit einem Halbleiter zu steuern, und wobei der induktiv beheizte Rollenapparat (100) ferner aufweist:
 - eine Impedanz-Korrektureinheit (4), die dazu eingerichtet ist, auf Grundlage des Zündwinkels, der durch das Steuerelement (4) gesteuert wird, die Impedanz von der Impedanz-Berechnungseinheit (61) zu korrigieren, wobei die Rollentemperatur-Berechnungseinheit (64) dazu eingerichtet ist, die Temperatur des Rollenkörpers (2) mittels der korrigierten Impedanz und den relationalen Daten zu berechnen, wobei die korrigierte Impedanz von der Korrektur durch die Impedanz-Korrektureinheit (62) abhängt.
6. Induktiv beheizter Rollenapparat (100) nach Anspruch 4 oder 5, wobei die Impedanz-Korrektureinheit (62) dazu eingerichtet ist, auf Grundlage einer Wicklungstemperatur, die mittels einer Temperaturmesseinheit (10) bestimmt ist, die zum Bestimmen der Temperatur der Wicklung (32) eingerichtet ist, die von der Impedanz-Berechnungseinheit (61) berechnete Impedanz zu korrigieren.
7. Induktiv beheizter Rollenapparat (100) nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 6, aufweisend:
 - eine Gleichspannungs-Anlegeeinheit, die dazu eingerichtet ist, eine Gleichspannungsversorgung zum intermittierenden Anlegen einer Gleichspannung an die Wicklung (32) zu steuern; und
 - eine Widerstandswert-Berechnungseinheit, die dazu eingerichtet ist, einen Wicklungswiderstandswert mittels der von der Gleichspannungs-Anlegeeinheit angelegten Gleichspannung und dem durch die Wicklung (32) fließenden Gleichstrom, wenn die Gleichspannung angelegt ist, zu berechnen, wobei die Impedanz-Korrektureinheit (62) dazu eingerichtet ist, auf Grundlage des Wicklungswiderstandswerts, der von der Widerstandswert-Berechnungseinheit berechnet wurde, die von der Impedanz-Berechnungseinheit (61) berechnete Impedanz zu korrigieren.
8. Induktiv beheizter Rollenapparat (100) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, wobei die Rollentemperatur-Berechnungseinheit (64) dazu eingerichtet ist, die Temperatur des Rollenkörpers (2) zu korrigieren, unter Verwendung eines Leistungsfaktors, der mittels einer Leistungsfaktor-Messeinheit (12) bestimmt wird, die dazu eingerichtet ist, den Leistungsfaktor einer induktiv beheizten Rolle umfassend den Rollenkörper und die einen magnetischen Fluss erzeugende Vorrichtung (3) zu bestimmen; und relationale Leistungsfaktor-Daten, die eine Beziehung zwischen dem Leistungsfaktor der induktiv beheizten Rolle und einem Leistungsfaktor einer induktiv beheizten Referenzrolle darstellen.

Revendications

1. Appareil de rouleau chauffé par induction (100) comprenant : un corps principal de rouleau (2) qui est supporté de manière rotative ; un mécanisme de génération de flux magnétique (3) qui est situé à l'intérieur du corps principal de rouleau (2) et comprend un noyau de fer et un enroulement enroulé autour du noyau de fer ; et un circuit d'alimentation électrique (5) qui est relié à l'enroulement (32) et muni d'un élément de commande (4) apte à commander un courant alternatif ou une tension alternative, l'appareil de rouleau chauffé par induction (100), comprenant :
 - une partie de calcul d'impédance (61) configurée pour calculer l'impédance de l'enroulement (32) à partir d'une valeur de courant alternatif obtenue par une partie de détection de courant alternatif (7) conçue pour détecter un courant alternatif circulant à travers l'enroulement (32) et d'une valeur de tension alternative obtenue par une partie de détection de tension alternative (8) conçue pour détecter la tension alternative appliquée à l'en-

roulement (32) ;

une partie de stockage de données relationnelles (63) configurée pour stocker des données relationnelles indiquant une relation entre l'impédance de l'enroulement (32) et la température du corps principal de rouleau (2) ; et

une partie de calcul de température de rouleau (64) configurée pour calculer la température du corps principal de rouleau (2) à partir de l'impédance obtenue par la partie de calcul d'impédance (61) et des données relationnelles stockées dans la partie de stockage de données relationnelles (63).

2. Appareil de rouleau chauffé par induction (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel étant donné qu'une différence de température entre une température de surface intérieure et une température de surface du corps principal de rouleau (2) est θ [°C],

la partie de calcul de température de rouleau (64) est configurée pour corriger la température du corps principal de rouleau (2), la température étant obtenue à partir de l'impédance et des données relationnelles, à l'aide de la différence de température θ obtenue à partir de

$\theta = kP / [2\pi / \{\ln(d_2 / d_1) / \lambda\}]$, où d_1 est un diamètre intérieur [m] du corps principal de rouleau (2), d_2 est un diamètre extérieur [m] du corps principal de rouleau (2), λ est la conductivité thermique [W/m °C] du corps principal de rouleau (2) à la température moyenne, P est un débit thermique [W/m], et k est un facteur de correction.

3. Appareil de rouleau chauffé par induction (100) selon la revendication 2, dans lequel à l'intérieur d'une paroi périphérique latérale du corps principal de rouleau (2), des chambres d'enveloppe (2S) dans lesquelles un fluide de chauffage à deux phases gaz-liquide est compris sont formées, et

étant donné qu'une aire de section transversale du corps principal de rouleau (2) est S, une somme des aires de section transversale des chambres d'enveloppe (2S) est S_j , une épaisseur du corps principal de rouleau (2) est t, et une variable indiquant un taux d'une réduction en fonction des chambres d'enveloppe (2S) est α , la réduction étant provoquée par une réduction de la pression du fluide de chauffage avec une réduction de la température, la partie de calcul de température de rouleau (64) est configurée pour calculer la température du corps principal de rouleau (2) à l'aide d'une différence de température θ obtenue en prenant comme hypothèse que le diamètre intérieur d_1 du corps principal de rouleau (2) est remplacé par $d_{j1} = d_1 + t\{1 - \alpha (1 - S_j / S)\}$, et le diamètre extérieur d_2 du corps principal de rouleau (2) est remplacé par $d_{j2} = d_2 - t\{1 - \alpha (1 - S_j / S)\}$.

4. Appareil de rouleau chauffé par induction (100) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, comprenant en outre :

une partie de correction d'impédance (62) qui est configurée pour corriger, sur la base d'une valeur de tension d'alimentation obtenue par une partie de détection de tension d'alimentation (9) conçue pour détecter la tension d'alimentation du circuit d'alimentation (5), l'impédance obtenue par la partie de calcul d'impédance (61), dans lequel

la partie de calcul de température de rouleau (64) est configurée pour calculer la température du corps principal de rouleau (2) à partir de l'impédance corrigée et des données relationnelles, l'impédance corrigée résultant de la correction par la partie de correction d'impédance (62).

5. Appareil de rouleau chauffé par induction (100) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel l'élément de commande (4) est configuré pour commander un angle de conduction de courant ou de tension avec un semi-conducteur, l'appareil de rouleau chauffé par induction (100) comprenant en outre

une partie de correction d'impédance (62) qui est configurée pour corriger, sur la base de l'angle de conduction commandé par l'élément de commande (4), l'impédance obtenue par la partie de calcul d'impédance (61), dans lequel la partie de calcul de la température de rouleau (64) est configurée pour calculer la température du corps principal de rouleau (2) à partir de l'impédance corrigée et des données relationnelles, l'impédance corrigée résultant de la correction par la partie de correction d'impédance (62).

6. Appareil de rouleau chauffé par induction (100) selon la revendication 4 ou 5, dans lequel sur la base d'une température d'enroulement obtenue par une partie de détection de température (10) conçue pour détecter la température de l'enroulement (32), la partie de correction d'impédance (62) est configurée pour corriger l'impédance obtenue par la partie de calcul d'impédance (61).

7. Appareil de rouleau chauffé par induction (100) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 6, comprenant :

une partie d'application de tension continue qui est configurée pour commander une alimentation en courant

continu pour appliquer de façon intermittente une tension continue à l'enroulement (32), et une partie de calcul de valeur de résistance qui est configurée pour calculer une valeur de résistance d'enroulement à partir de la tension continue appliquée par la partie d'application de tension continue et du courant continu circulant à travers l'enroulement (32) lorsque la tension continue est appliquée, dans lequel

5 sur la base de la valeur de résistance d'enroulement obtenue par la partie de calcul de valeur de résistance, la partie de correction d'impédance (62) est configurée pour corriger l'impédance obtenue par la partie de calcul d'impédance (61).

8. Appareil de rouleau chauffé par induction (100) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans lequel la partie de calcul de la température de rouleau (64) est configurée pour corriger la température du corps principal de rouleau (2) à l'aide d'un facteur de puissance obtenu par une partie de détection de facteur de puissance (12) conçue pour détecter le facteur de puissance d'un rouleau chauffé par induction comprenant le corps principal de rouleau (2) et le mécanisme de génération de flux magnétique (3) ; et de données relationnelles de facteur de puissance indiquant une relation entre le facteur de puissance du rouleau chauffé par induction et un facteur de puissance d'un rouleau chauffé par induction de référence.
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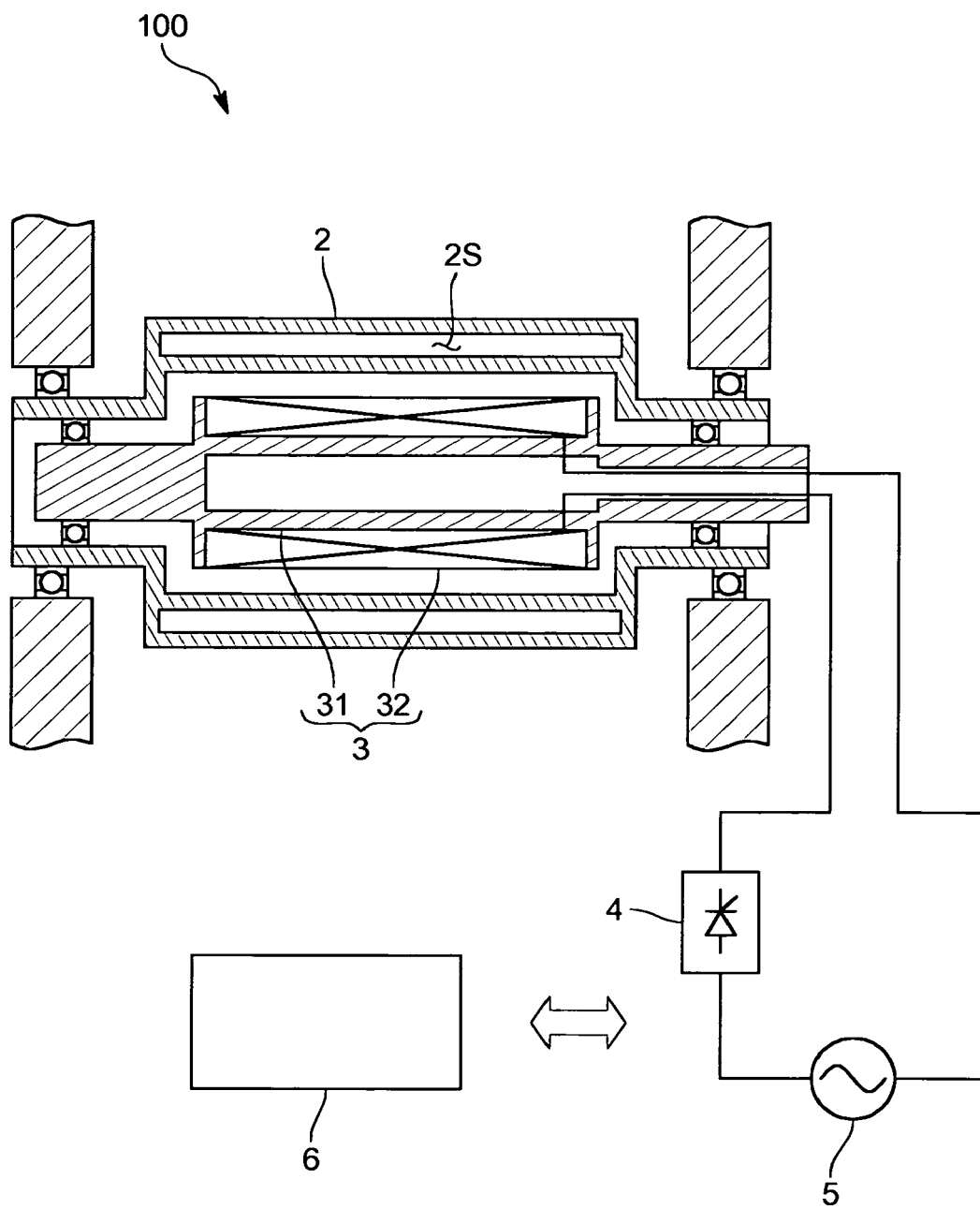


FIG.1

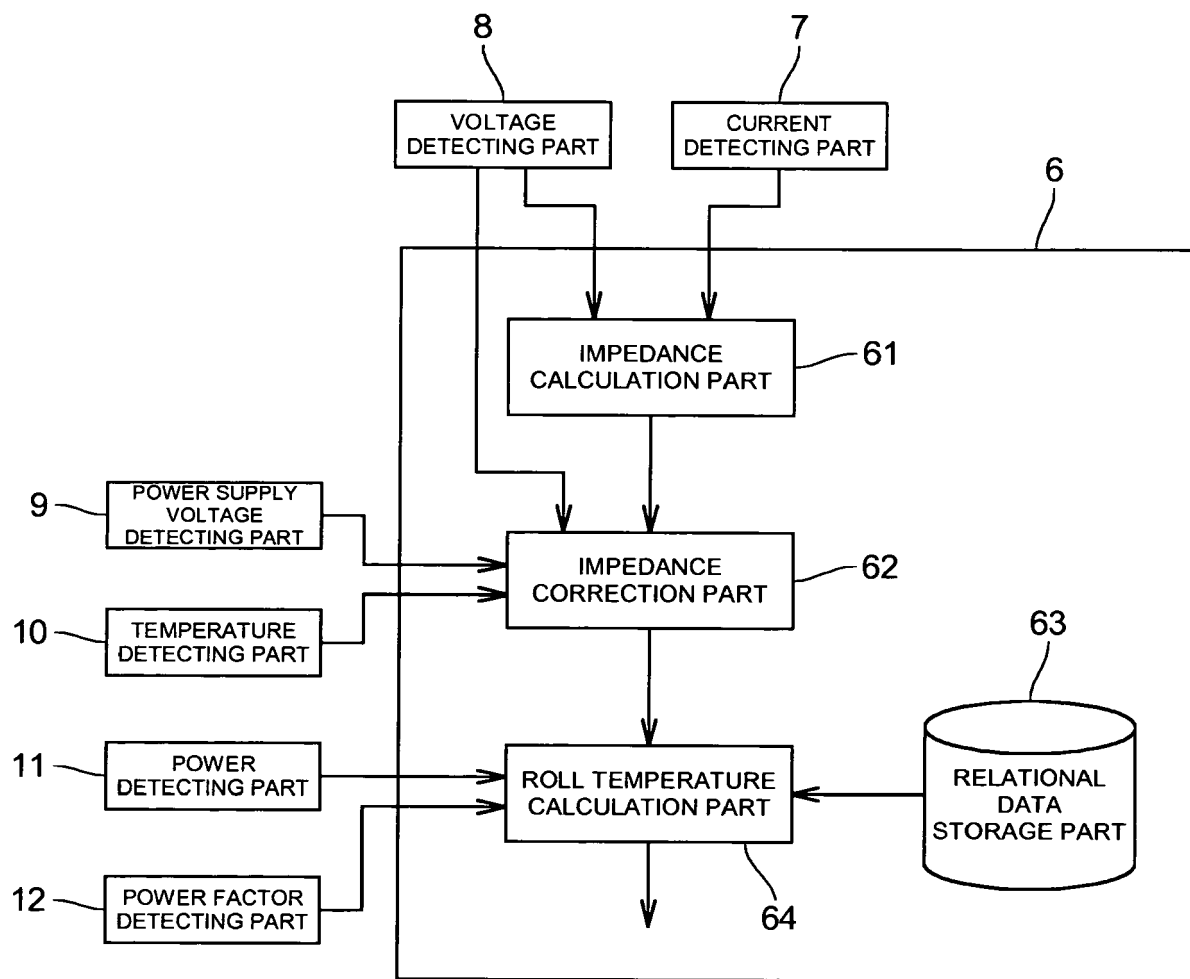


FIG.2

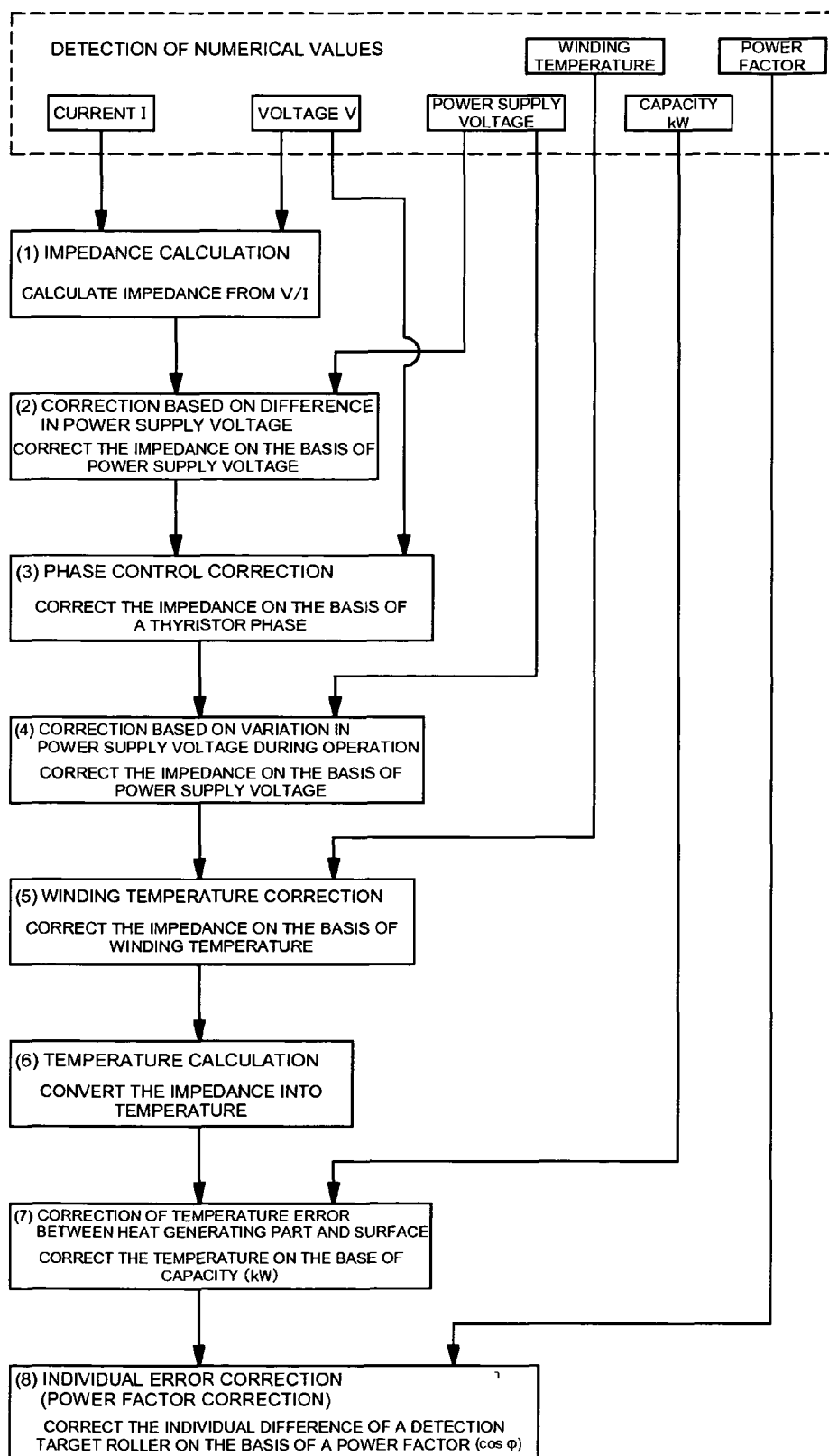


FIG.3

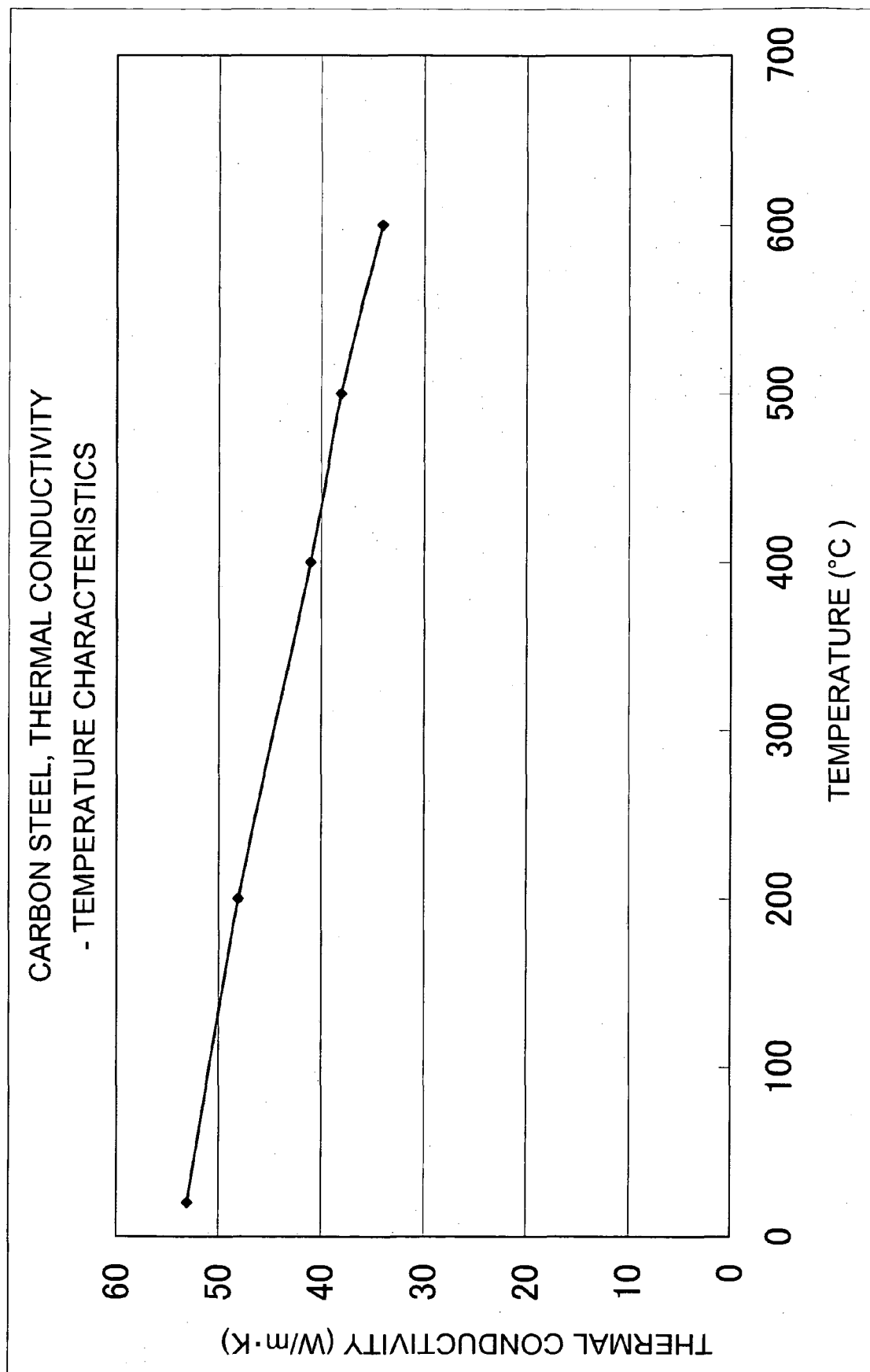


FIG.4

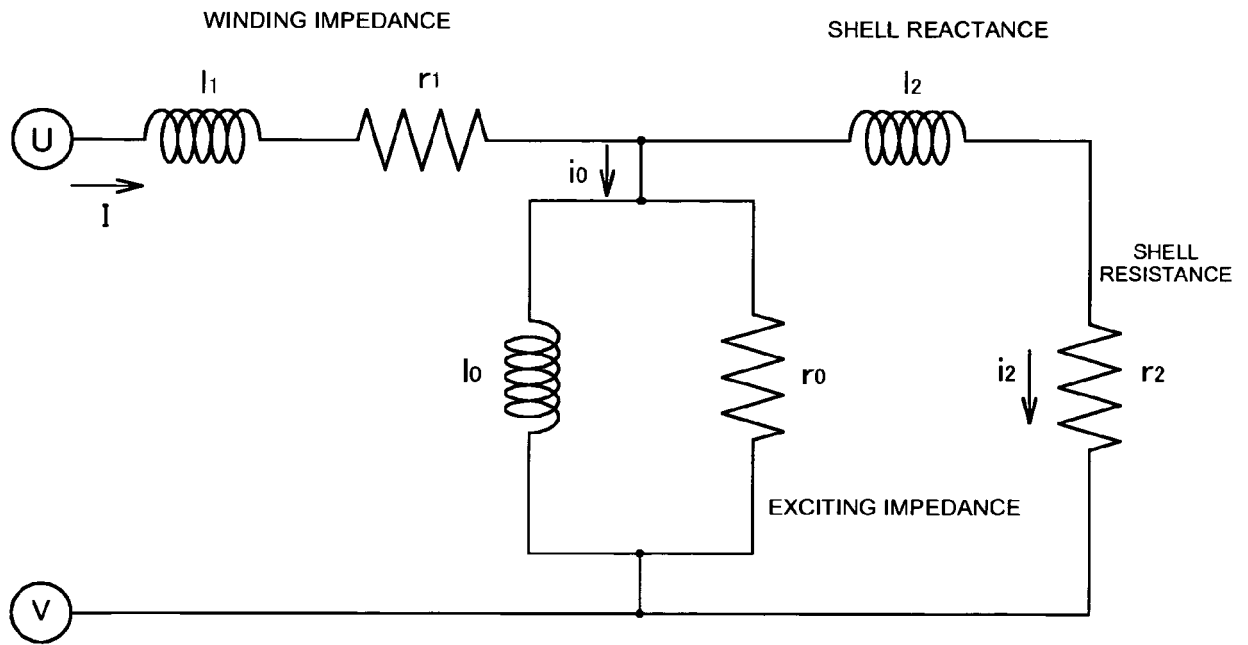


FIG.5

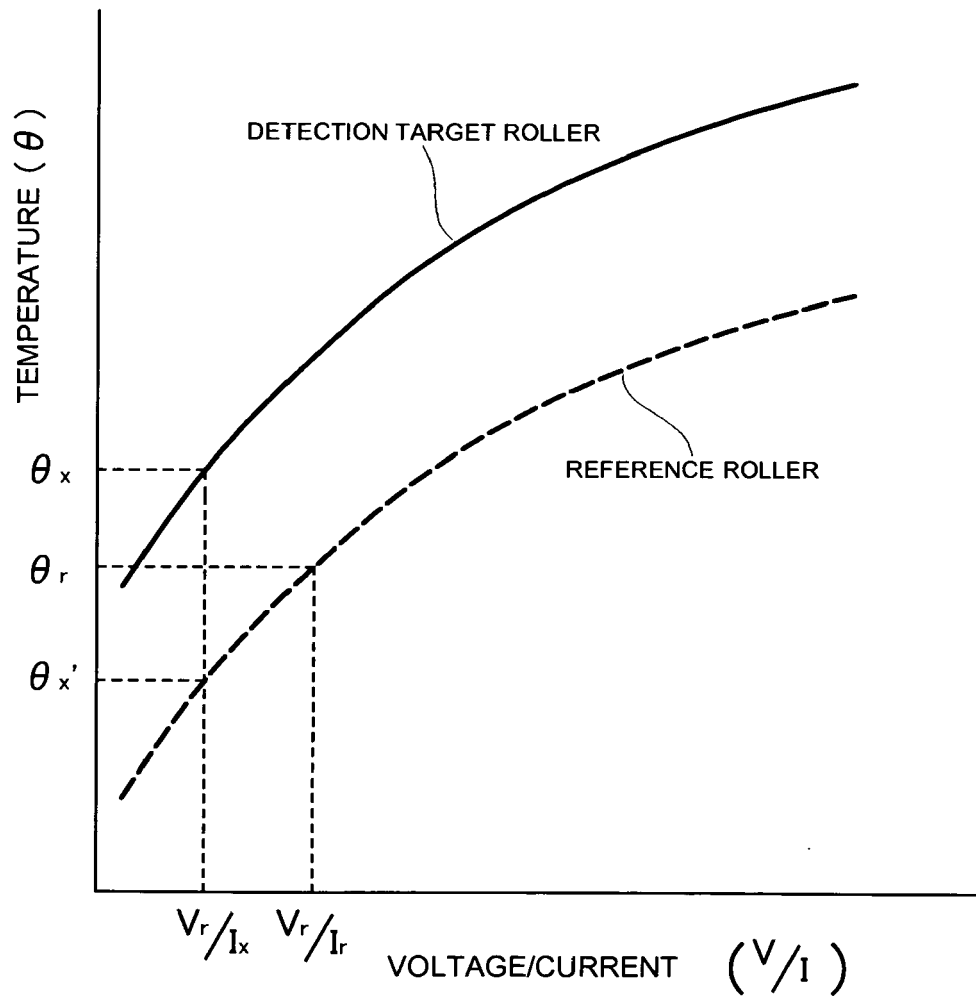


FIG.6

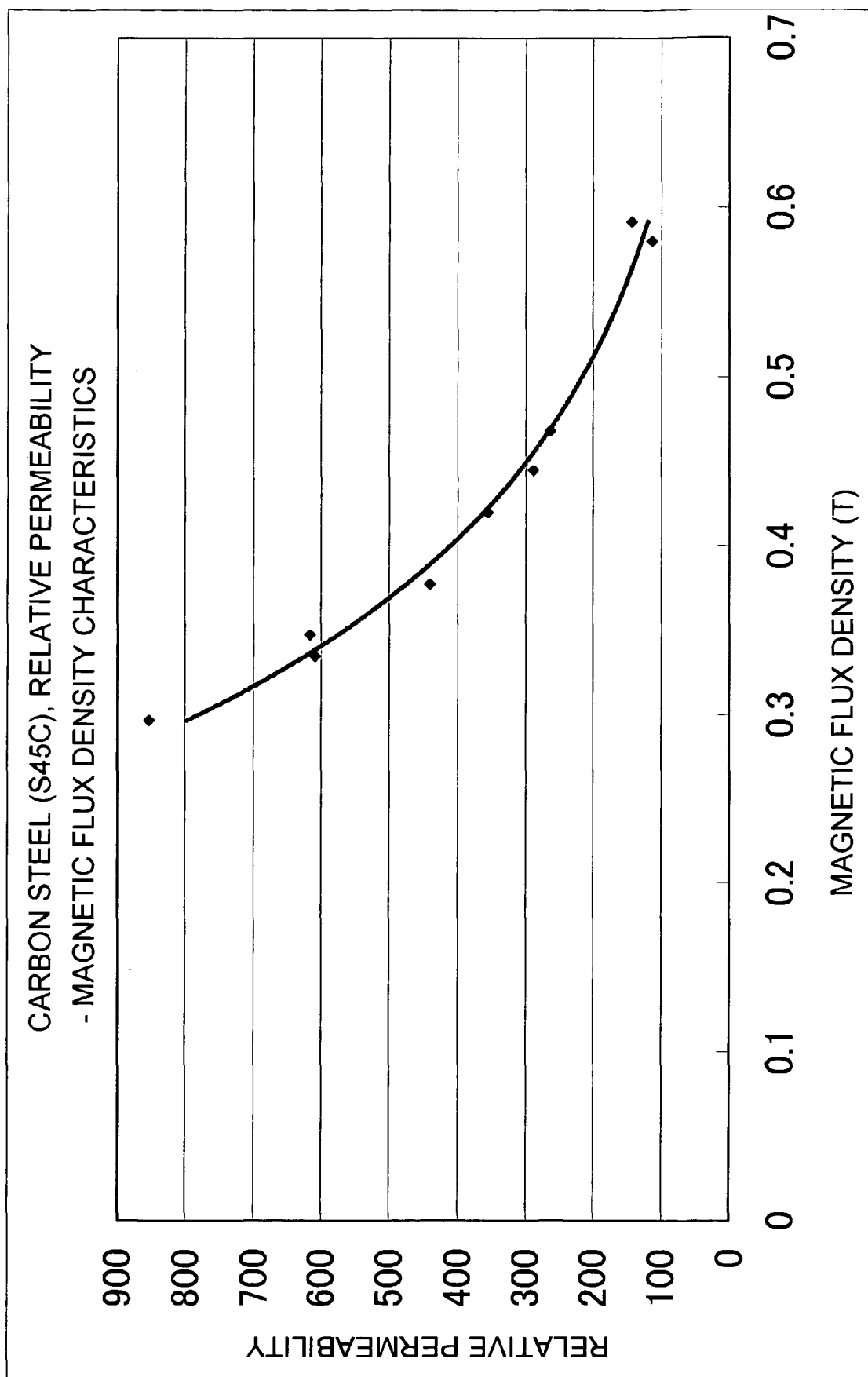


FIG.7

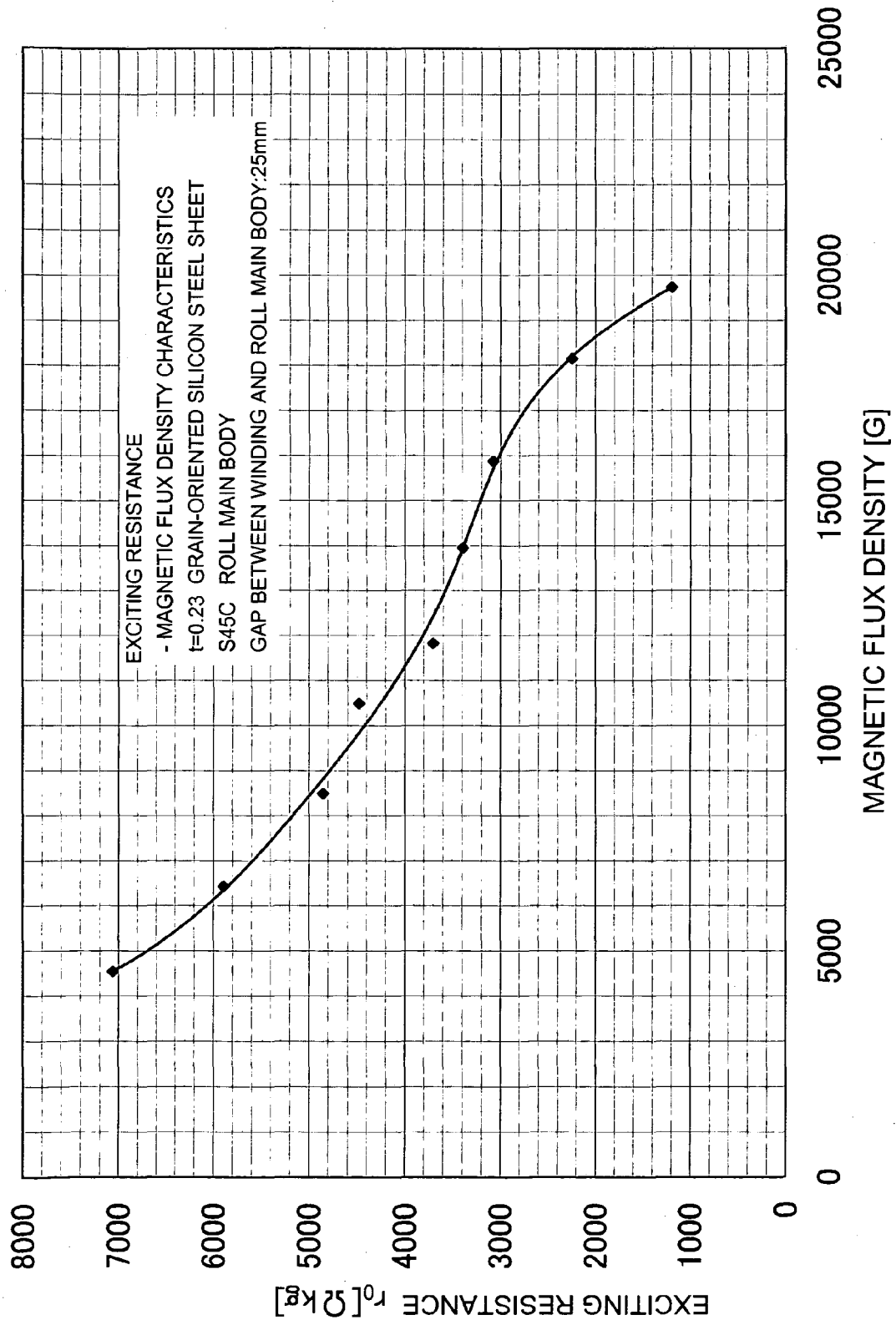


FIG.8

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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