

**H-JG Consulting**

Dr. Hans-Joachim Graf

H-JG Consulting

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# Tire Technology Conference 2015

**The Smart Tire Factory**

**CARD -  
Computer Aided Recipe  
Development**

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## Content of this presentation

1. Introduction
  2. Program idea
  3. Justification of calculation method
  4. Comparison with DoE Software calculation
    - Filler / Oil Design
    - Accelerator Design
    - DoE Simulation
  5. Outlook
-

## Introduction

Program idea

Justification of Method

Comparison with DoE Software calculation

Filler / Oil Design

Accelerator Design

DoE Simulation

Outlook



## Computer Aided Compound Development

☞ **Bridgestone Patent 1994**  
**Inventor: Akihiko Abe**

☞ **Bridgestone Patent 2002**  
**Inventor: Yukio Nakajima**

☞ **Colour Matching**  
**Patents from**  
**BASF, CyanAmid, DuPONT**

☞ **Empirical DoE Patent:**  
**Honeywell**

☞ **Recipe Library Search and**  
**Comparison**  
**CombiChem, GE, Hunt (Private)**



US006411945B1

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Nakajima**

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,411,945 B1**  
(45) **Date of Patent: Jun. 25, 2002**

(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR**  
**DESIGNING MULTI-COMPONENT**  
**MATERIAL, OPTIMIZATION ANALYZER**  
**AND STORAGE MEDIUM USING LEARNING**  
**PROCESS**

JP 9-16654 1/1997  
WO WO 94/16877 8/1994

### OTHER PUBLICATIONS

(75) **Inventor: Yukio Nakajima, Tokyo (JP)**

(73) **Assignee: Bridgestone Corporation, Tokyo (JP)**

(\*) **Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) **Appl. No.: 09/051,416**

(22) **PCT Filed: Aug. 8, 1997**

(86) **PCT No.: PCT/JP97/02784**

§ 371 (c)(1),  
(2), (4) **Date: Apr. 6, 1998**

(87) **PCT Pub. No.: WO98/06550**

**PCT Pub. Date: Feb. 19, 1998**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Goldberg, David E., "Genetic Algorithm in Search, Optimization and Machine Learning", Addison-Wesley, 1989.\*  
Oda, Juhachi; Okada, Hiroyasu: "Design method of materials composed of some ingredients by using neural network"; Optimization Symposium '94; pp. 57-63, 1994.\*  
A formulation tool, Alan H. Bohl, *Chemtech*, May 1988 pp. 284-289.

The Role of Integrated AI Technologies in Product Formulation, *ISA Transactions*, 1992, vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 151-157.  
Design Method of Materials Composed of Some Ingredients by Using Neural Network, Juhachi Oda and Hiroyasu Okada, *Optimization Symposium '94*, pp. 57-62.

Non-Linear Multi-Variate Analysis—Approach by Neural Network, Hideki Toyota, *Asakura Book Store*, 1996, pp. 11-13 and 162-166.

Design and Analysis in Mixed Experiments, Manabu Iwasaki, *Scientist Co.*

\* cited by examiner

*Primary Examiner*—George B. Davis  
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Sughrue Mion, PLLC

DE ES FR GB IT

(71) **Applicant: BRIDGESTONE CORPORATION**  
**10-1, Kyobashi 1-Chome**  
**Chuo-Ku**  
**Tokyo 104 (JP)**

(54) **Method for designing pneumatic tires.**

(57) In order to perform tire design and development highly efficiently and provide a tire at low cost, a tire basic model for representing a tire cross-sectional shape including an internal structure and being divided into a plurality of elements, an objective function for representing



publication number: **0 647 911 A2**

### PUBLICATION

Pub. No.: **G06F 17/50**

Inventor: **Abe, Akihiko**  
**Ogawa-higashi-cho**  
**Minami-ku, Tokyo (JP)**

Representative: **Whalley, Kevin**  
**KS & CLERK,**  
**1 Lincoln's Inn Fields**  
**London WC2A 3LS (GB)**

FIG. 2A



## Introduction

Program idea

Justification of Method

Comparison with DoE Software calculation

Filler / Oil Design

Accelerator Design

DoE Simulation

Outlook



# Commercialization of Compound Calculation in the late 90ties based on neuronal network algorithm

→ Called CAD-CHEM

→ Disadvantage

— Program needed a huge database

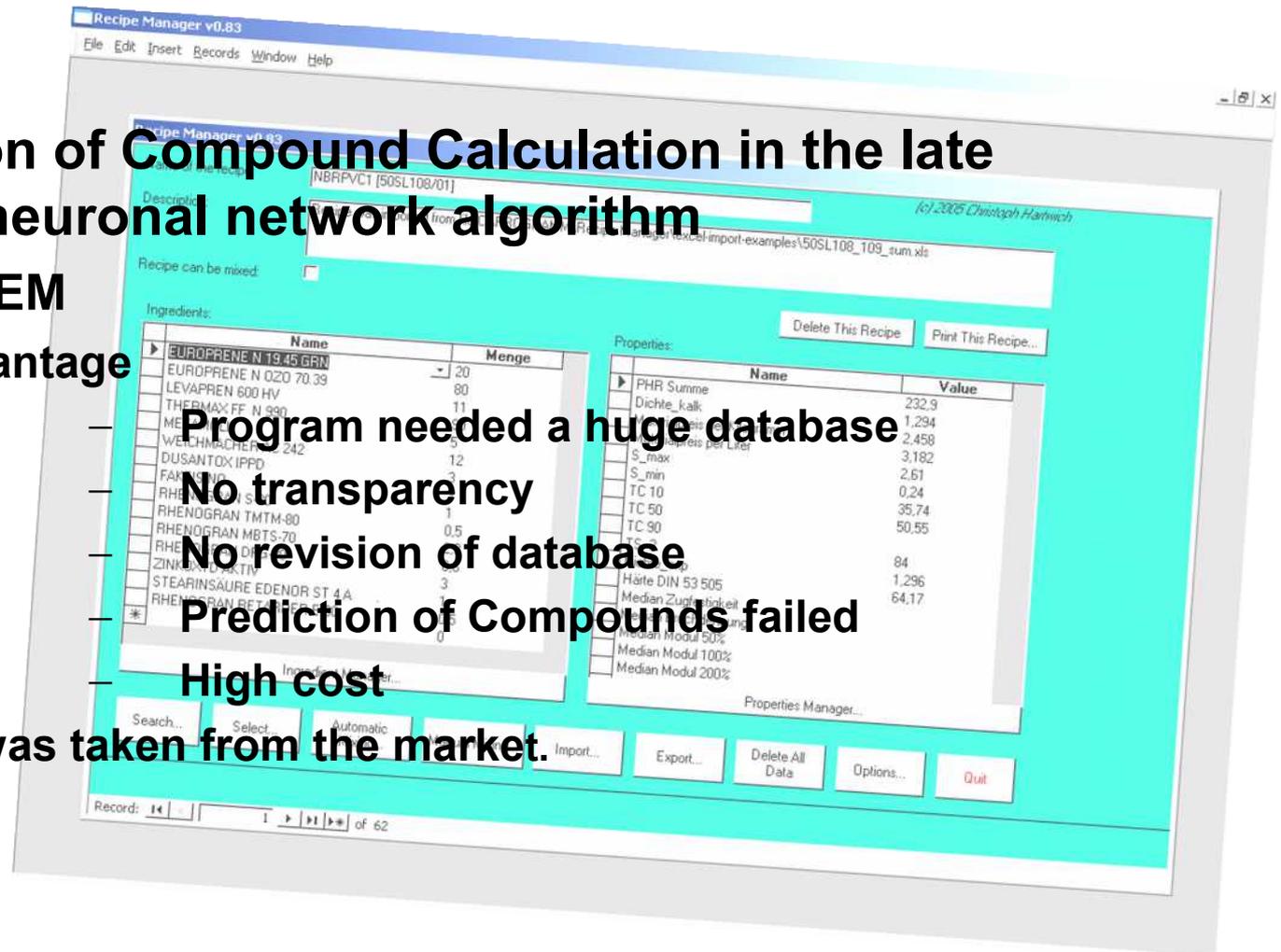
— No transparency

— No revision of database

— Prediction of Compounds failed

— High cost

• Program was taken from the market.

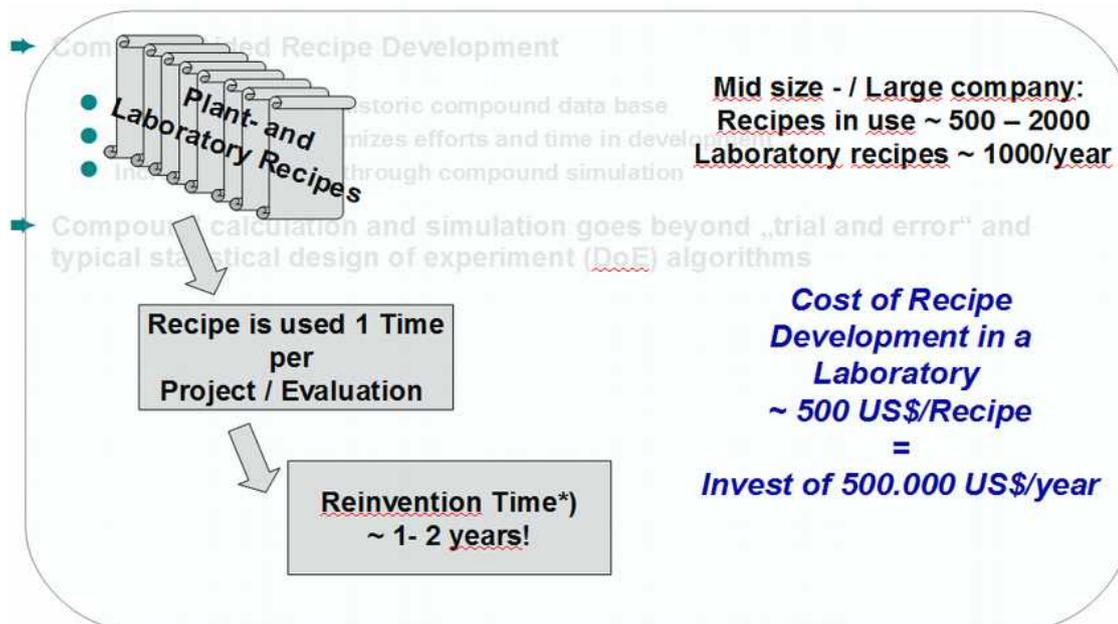




## Computer Aided Recipe Development

- ⌘ **Better utilization of historic compound data base**
- ⌘ **Faster results - minimizes efforts and time in development**
- ⌘ **Increases creativity through compound simulation**

**Compound calculation and simulation goes beyond „trial and error“ and typical statistical design of experiment (DoE) algorithms**



**Question:**

**Why we can hardly take Compound Databases as working capital,**

**Saving time and effort in our daily work?**

- **Avoiding reinvention**
- **Increase our compounding knowledge.**
- **Gaining room for really new ideas in compound development**

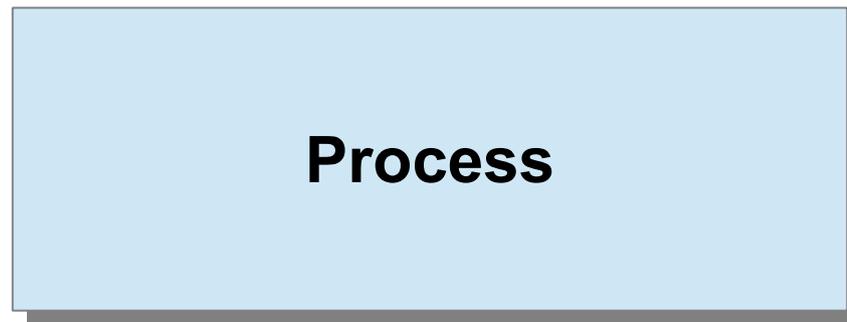


## Influences: Factors

$F_1$  →

$F_2$  →

$F_3$  →



## Effects: Responses

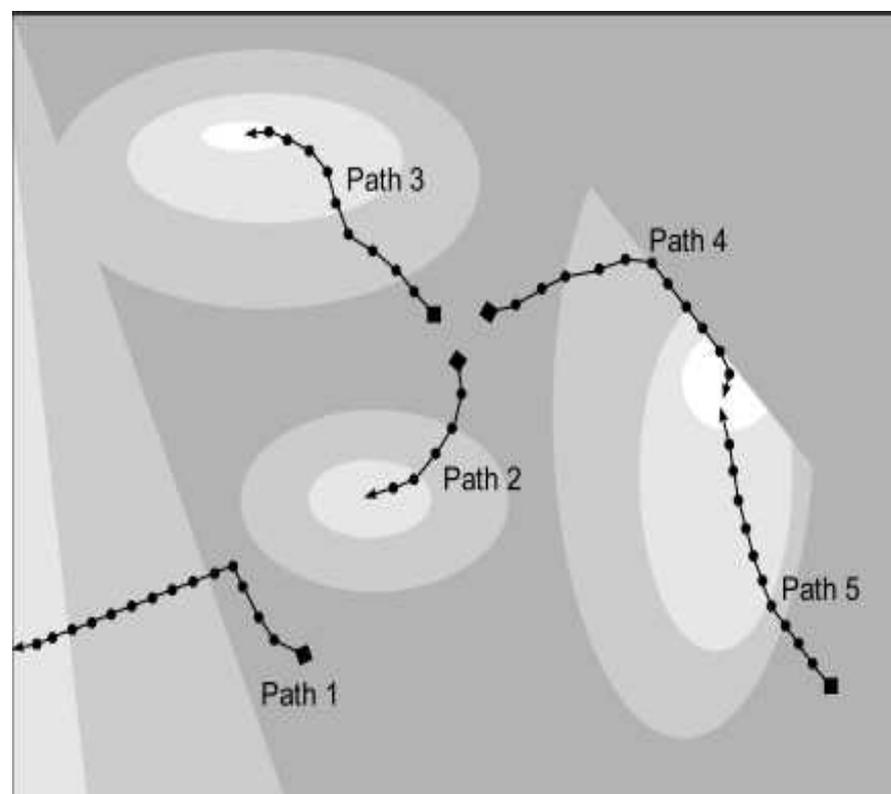
→  $R_1, R_2, \dots, R_n$

**Objective of the Experiment should be the identification of the most important factors ( $F_1, \dots, F_n$ ), to be able to measure Effects (Responses  $R_1, \dots, R_n$ ) and to describe their dependency in a mathematical equation:**

$$R_{i(1\dots n)} = f(A_0 + A_1 F_1 + \dots + A_n F_n + \dots)$$



- ⌋ **The GrafCompounder uses the Multiple Linear Iteration method [MLI] to calculate a new recipe according to properties targeted**
- ⌋ **The GrafCompounder enables the user to analyze and improve their compound database via identification of faulty data sets**
- ⌋ **Each compound is taken into account for the calculation and the influence of each on the final result is visualized as a ratio**
- ⌋ **The GrafCompounder is a fast and easy to use tool without utilizing a complex “hidden” mathematical and analytical method**





## Database created with Statistic Experimental Design (DoE)

- ☞ Organized / limited size
- ☞ Variation of few factors according DoE
- ☞ Optimization, numerical and graphical / prediction Tool available in the software

## CARD Computer Aided Recipe Development with GrafCompounder Database created historically

- ☞ Unorganized / Unlimited
- ☞ Multiple factor variation
- ☞ Prediction according specification

## Justification of calculation method

- If the majority of factor / response relations are linear the MLI – method gives sufficient accurate results (95% confidence interval)

Introduction

Program idea

**Justification of Method**

Comparison with DoE Software calculation

Filler / Oil Design

Accelerator Design

DoE Simulation

Outlook



## Line call out:

- **SEA J200: AA/BA/CA – NR, SBR, EPDM...and other Material**
- **SAE J200 M4 AA621 A13 B13 F17**

<b>AA 610 Suffix 2</b>	<b>Rubber Hardness Tensile Elongation</b>	<b>NR 60°ShA 21 Mpa 350%</b>
<b>A13</b>	<b>Heat Aging Hardness Change Change Tensile Change Elongation</b>	<b>70h / 70°C + 15 °ShA + 30 % - 50%</b>
<b>B13</b>	<b>C-Set (22h/70)</b>	<b>&lt; 25%</b>
<b>F17</b>	<b>Low Temperature Res. Non Brittle (3Min)</b>	<b>- 40 °C pass</b>



## Properties of MB is determined by Polymer, CB and Oil content and the ratio or CB and Oil.

- Unit 2 as a reference (based on Cabot TG RG-135)
- ...

— **CB 550: 55 phr**

— **Oil: 10 phr**

— **Mooney Viscosity: 71 M-Units**

— **Hardness: 60 °ShA**

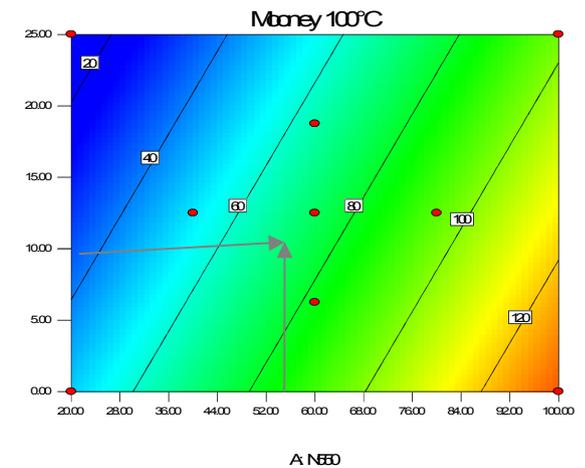
— **Tensile: 21 MPa**

— **Elongation: 460 %**

— **C-Set: 28%**

### NR Compound

- ◆ **SMR 5CV – 100 phr**
- ◆ **CB – Var**
- ◆ **Oil – Var**
- ◆ **ZnO – 5 phr**
- ◆ **StAc – 1 phr**
- ◆ **AO – 1 phr**
- ◆ **NR 100 phr**
- ◆ **MBTS – 0.6**
- ◆ **S – 2.5 phr**





# Properties of MB is determined by Polymer, CB and Oil content and the ratio or CB and Oil.

– Unit 2 as a reference (based on Cabot TG RG-135)

– ...

– CB 550: 55 phr

– Oil: 10 phr

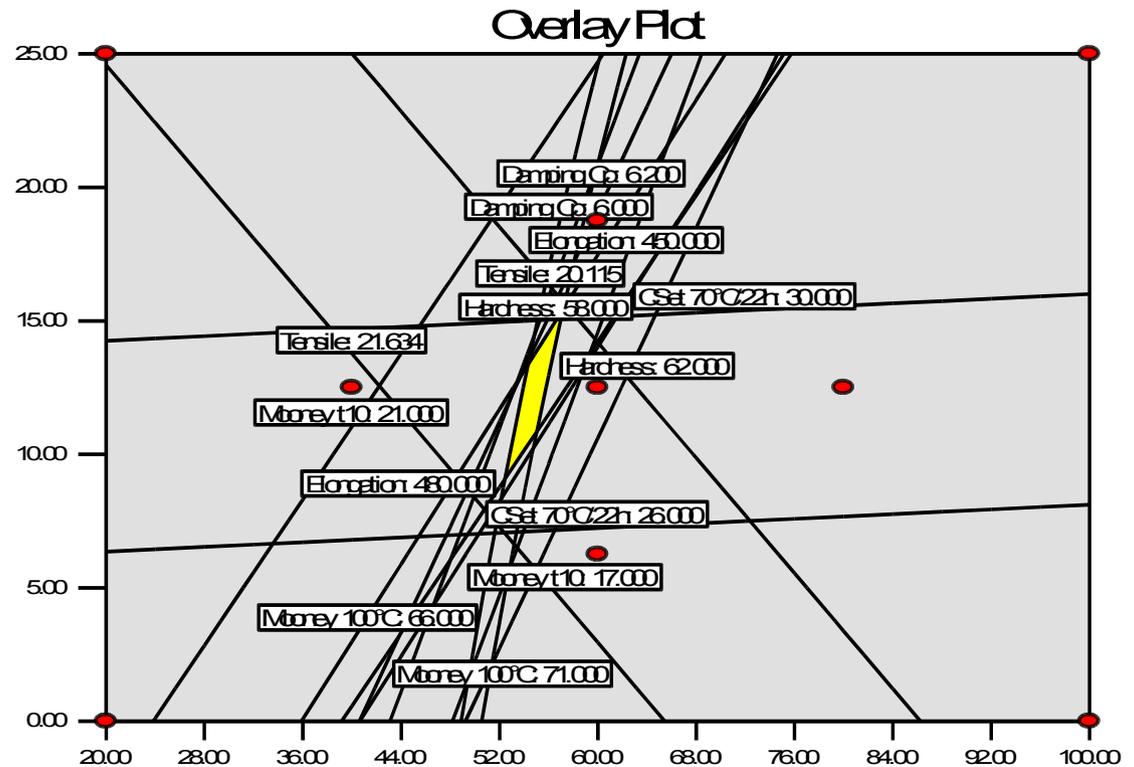
– Mooney Viscosity: 66 – 71 M-Units

– Hardness: 58 – 62 °ShA

– Tensile: 20 – 22 MPa

– Elongation: 450 – 480 %

– C-Set: 26 – 30%



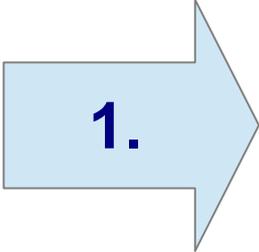
## Calculation method confirmation

- Prove with
  1. NR Filler / Oil DoE – most of basic physicals are linear
  2. Filler / Oil DoE
  3. Accelerator DoE

### DoE with 4 Factors

Polymer used: EPDM (Vistalon 8600)

Factor Name	Units	Min	Max
– A	C6630	phr 60.00	95.00
B	CaCO3	phr 10.00	70.00
C	Clay	phr 10.00	50.00
D	Oil	phr 70.00	95.00



1.

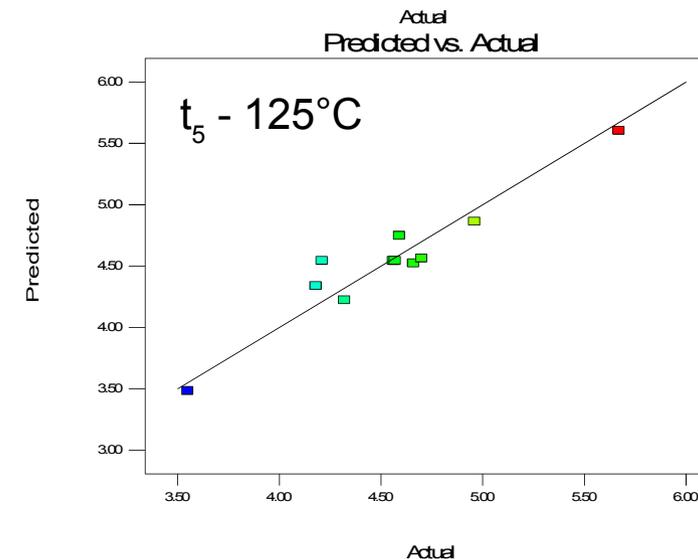
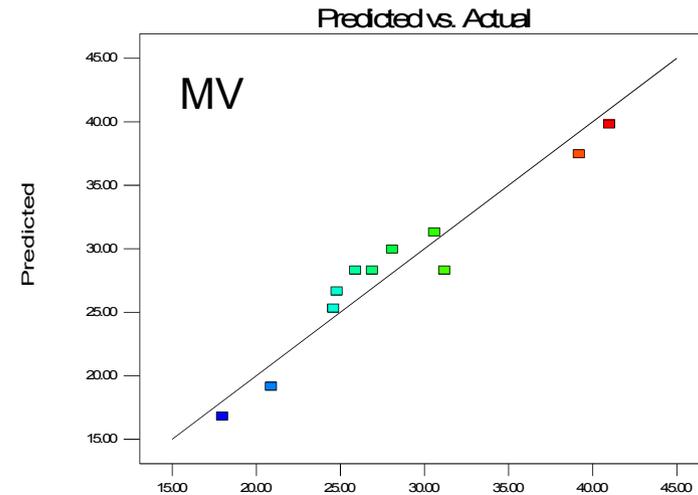
- A fractional factorial DoE with 11 compounds only!



## Rheological Data are examined

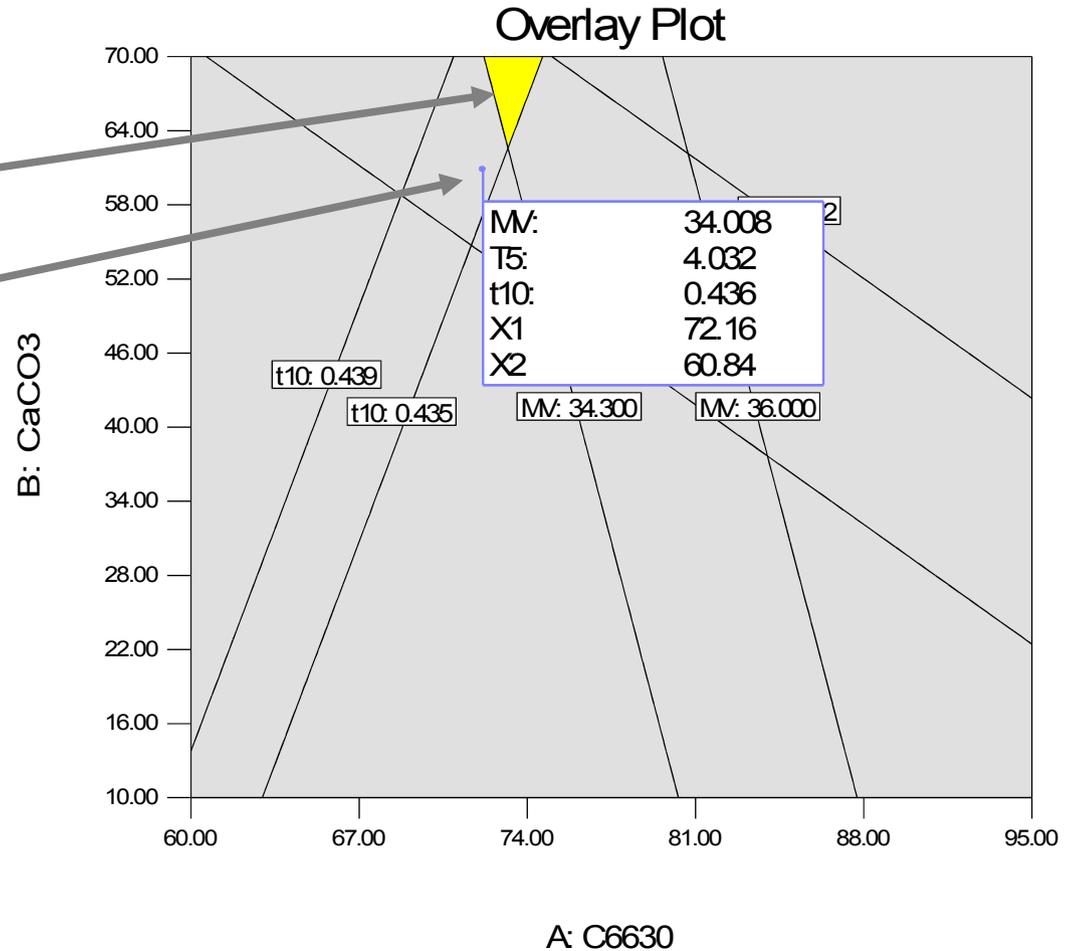
- **MV and  $t_5 - 125^\circ\text{C}$  can be measured quite accurate.**

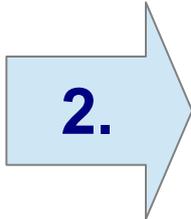
**Both are significant with a linear model equation**





**Optimization area calculated  
 with Design Expert**  
**Solution given by  
 GrafCompounder**  
**with the additional condition  
 (CC 6630 – 73 phr)**





## DoE published by DuPont Dow in 1998

- Factors: ENB, DTDC, S, MBT, TiTBD, ZdiBC, DTP
- DoE with 41 Experiments

## Tensile at break is significant with linear model

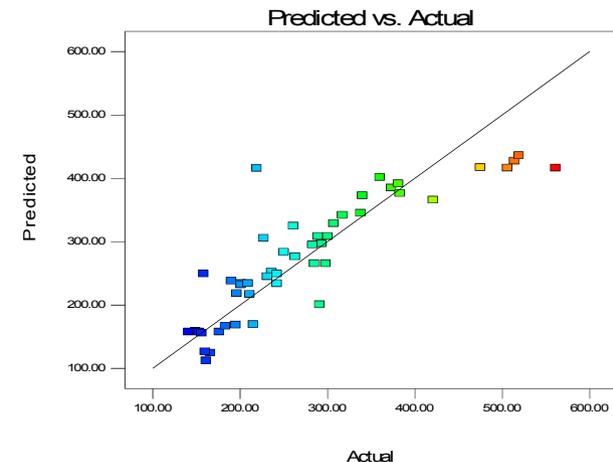
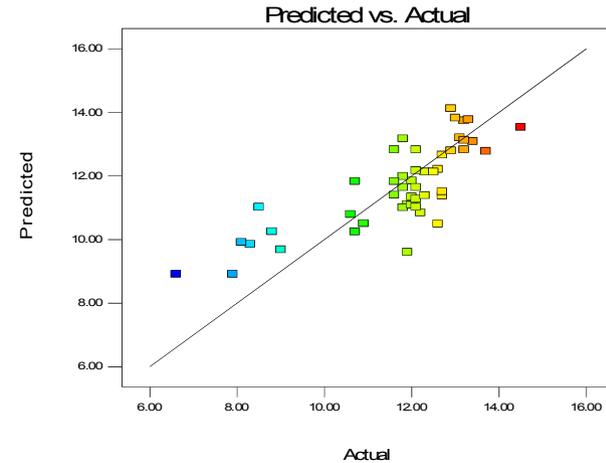
- Sulfur has larger influence followed by DTDC and TiTBD, but negative

## Elongation is significant with quadratic model, but linear model is a more than sufficient fit

- Sulfur has the largest influence followed by DTDC

## Hardness is sufficient significant with linear model as well

- Main influence Sulfur, DTDC



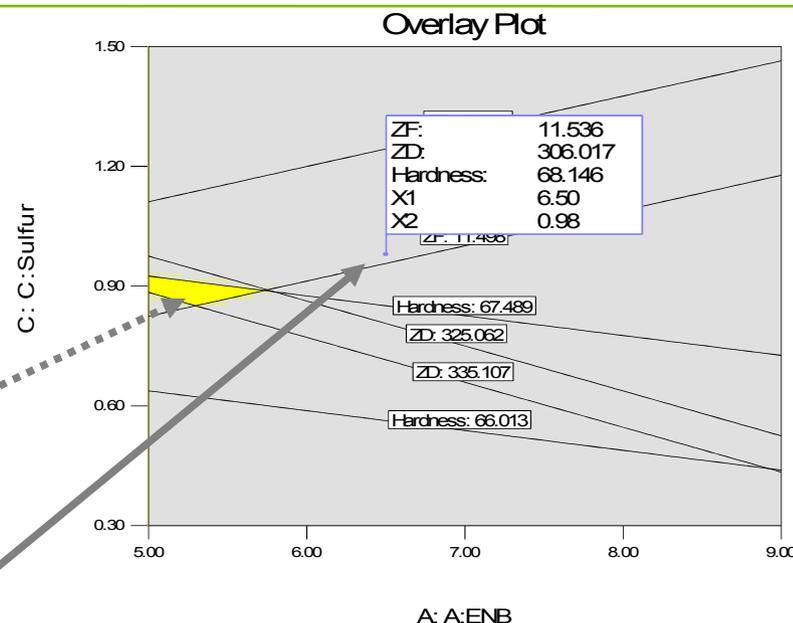


## Boundary Conditions

- **Select boundaries**
- **ZF-MPa : 11.5-12.0**
- **ZD-% : 325-335**
- **H-°ShA : 65-67**

The Design Expert optimization graph shows the location of the result as a yellow area, but

GrafCompounder result is tagged with a flag.



Ingredients	GrafCompounder	Design Expert®
ENB	6.5	5.45
C:Sulfur	0.93	0.88
B:DTDC	0.98	0.98
D:MBT	1	1
E:TIBTD	1.51	1.51
F:ZDiBC	1.33	1.33
G:DTP	1.45	1.44
ZF	11.5	11.5
ZD	325	330
Hardness	67	67.5

3.

- **Simulation of a DoE**
  - **Experiments made in the Laboratory**
    - **NR based Compound**

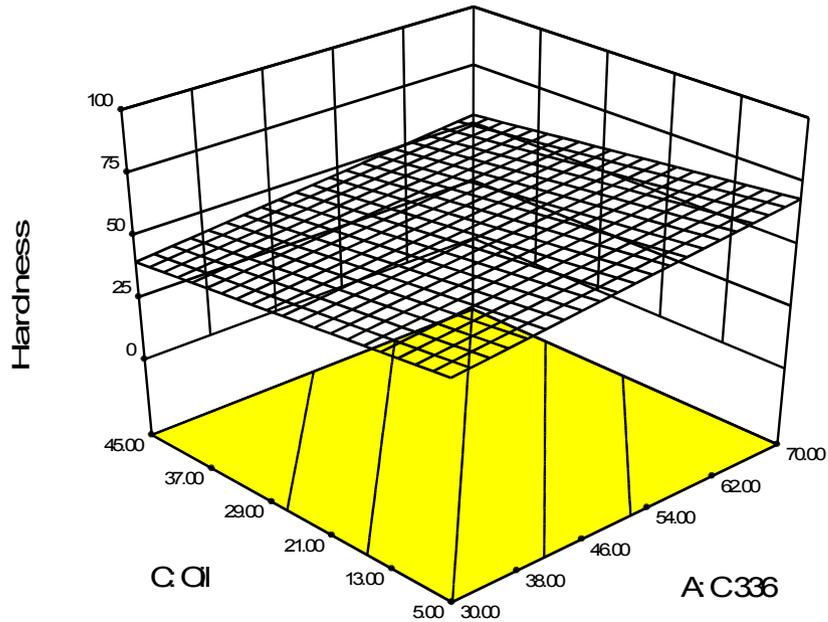
	<b>LL</b>	<b>UL</b>
■ Filler 1: CB 336	30 phr	70 phr
■ Filler 2: CB 550	0 phr	20 phr
■ Oil: Naphtenic Oil	5 phr	45 phr
    - **Type of DoE: fractonal factorial**
    - **Software: Design Expert®**
  - **Calculation made with GrafCompounder**
    - **NR Formula index from MRPRA**
    - **Formula data adjusted, but responses taken as is.**
- ★ **For comparison: Hardness, Tensile - / Elongation at break**

## Hardness:

**X1 – A: CB 336**

**X2 = C: Napht oil**

**B: CB 550 = 10.00 phr**

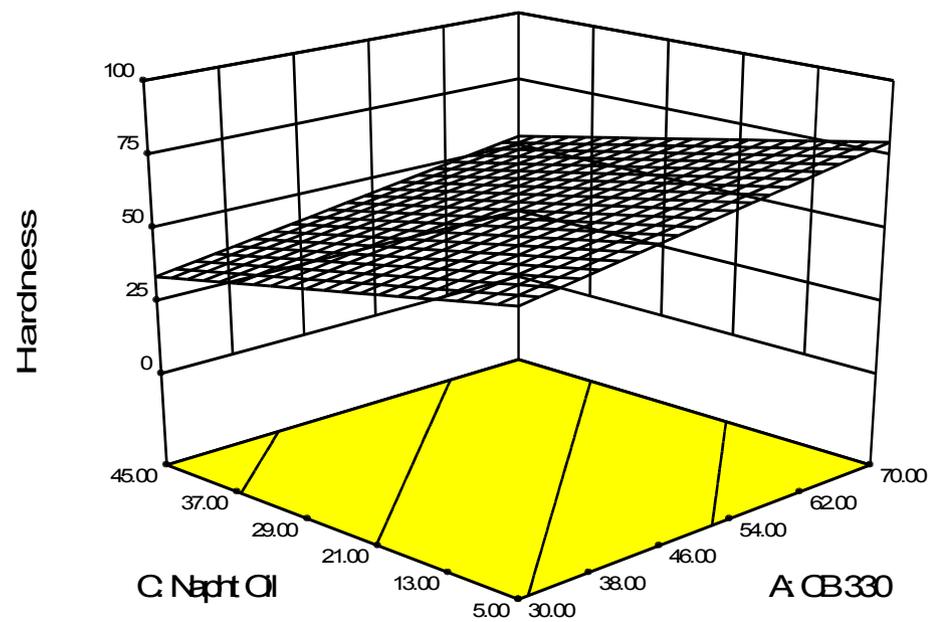


## Hardness Simulation

**X1 – A: CB 330**

**X2 = C: Napht oil**

**B: CB 550 = 10.00 phr**

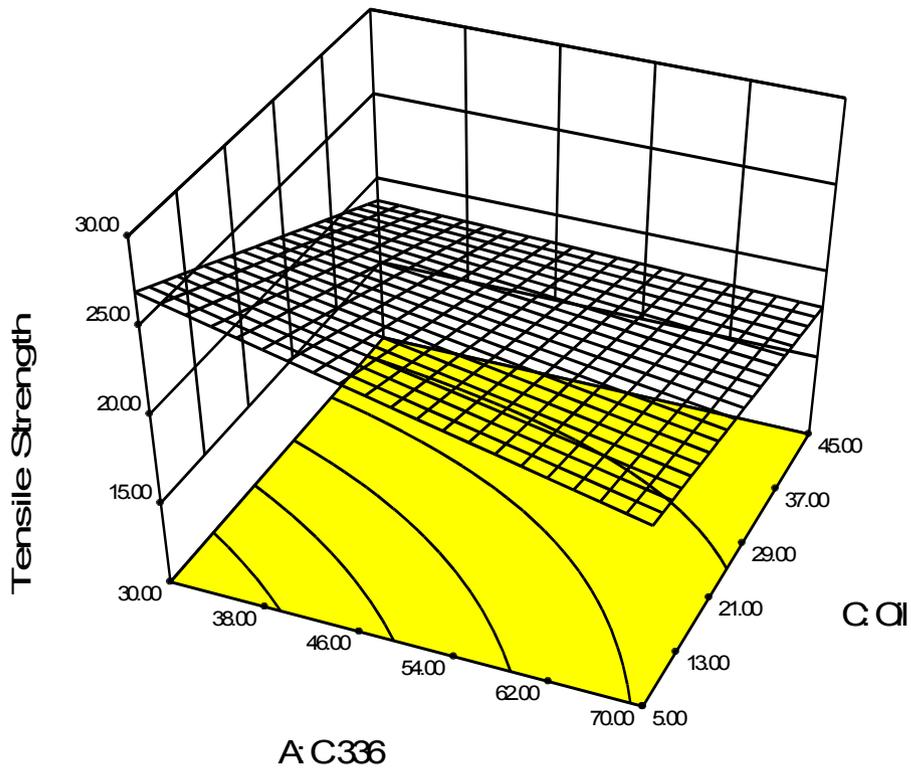


## Tensile at break:

X1 – A: CB 336

X2 = C: Napht oil

B: CB 550 = 10.00 phr

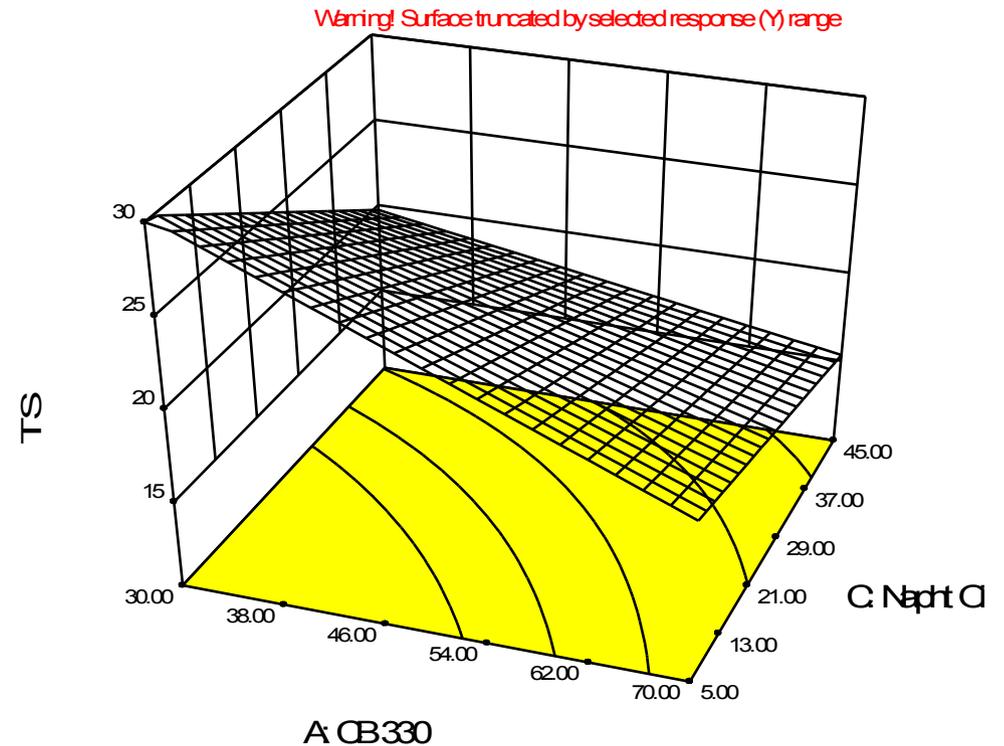


## Tensile at break Simulation

X1 – A: CB 330

X2 = C: Napht oil

B: CB 550 = 10.00 phr

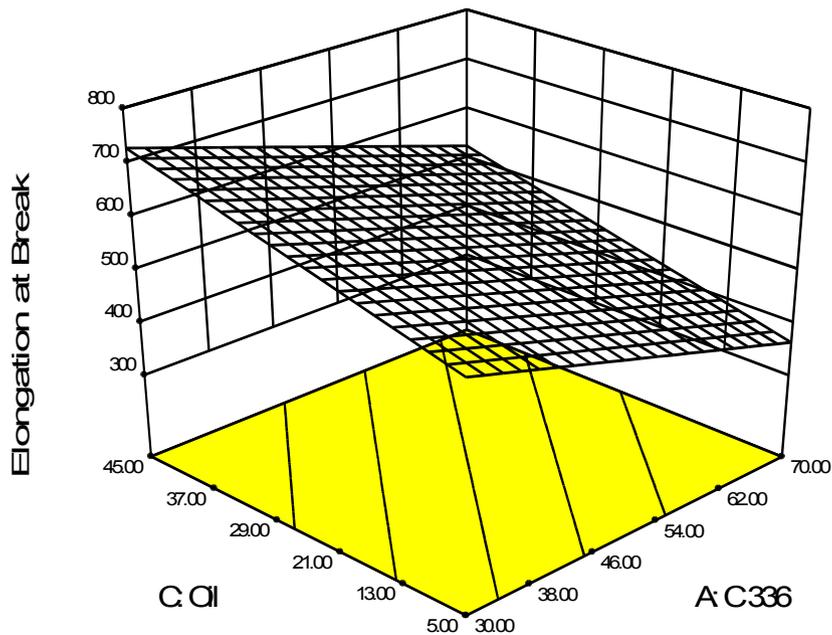


## Elongation at break:

X1 – A: CB 336

X2 = C: Napht oil

B: CB 550 = 10.00 phr

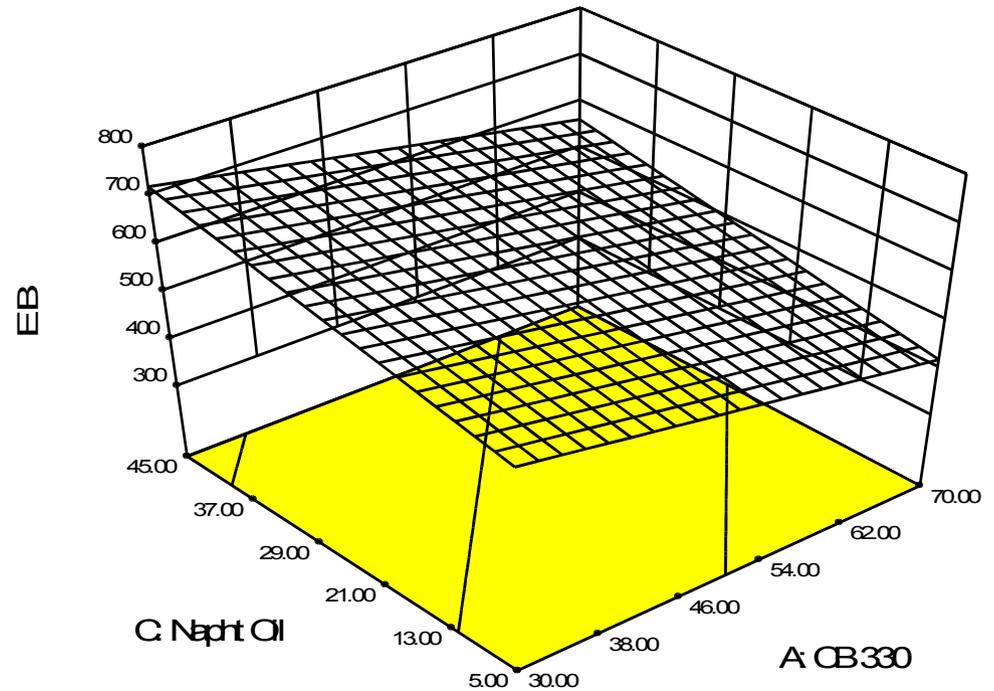


## Elongation at break Simulation

X1 – A: CB 330

X2 = C: Napht oil

B: CB 550 = 10.00 phr



- Introduction
- Program idea
- Justification of Method
- Comparison with DoE Software calculation
  - Filler / Oil Design
  - Accelerator Design
  - DoE Simulation



Outlook

## Screenshot of GrafCompounder with demo data, targets and a calculated compound

GrafCompounder version 2.003

File Edit Help

Input data:

	50AL511	50AL512	50AL513	50AL514	50AL515	50AL516	50AL517	50AL518	50AL542
<b>Demo Data</b>									
<b>Ingredients:</b>									
NR (SMR - 10)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
N330	10.00	30.00	50.00	25.00	45.00	75.00	45.00	65.00	50.00
CaCO3	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	
Naphteric Oil	5.00	25.00	45.00	5.00	25.00	45.00	5.00	25.00	10.00
ZnO	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Stearic Acid	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
IPPD	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
S	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.25
TMTD - 80									1.00
CBS - 80	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	2.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>146.15</b>	<b>186.15</b>	<b>226.15</b>	<b>161.15</b>	<b>201.15</b>	<b>251.15</b>	<b>181.15</b>	<b>221.15</b>	<b>172.35</b>
<b>Properties:</b>									
MooneyML(1+4) 100°C	32.00	36.00	31.00	34.00	30.00	42.00	60.00	39.00	41.00
Mooney t5 / 120°C	28.00	29.00	32.00	28.00	32.00	22.00	20.00	25.00	11.00
Density	1.08	1.12	1.16	1.13	1.16	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.11
Hardness	42.00	41.00	40.00	48.00	48.00	52.00	61.00	61.00	59.00
M300	1.80	3.00	3.00	4.40	4.60	5.30	8.00	7.60	9.40
TS	25.00	21.00	15.00	25.00	20.00	15.30	23.00	18.00	23.00
EB	785.00	725.00	690.00	715.00	705.00	615.00	560.00	590.00	540.00
DVR -26°C /24h	22.00	28.00	30.00	17.00	19.00	35.00	29.00	27.00	77.00
DVR 0°C /24h	10.00	14.00	14.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	13.00	12.00	16.00
DVR 23°C /72h	8.00	10.00	14.00	9.00	13.00	16.00	10.00	17.00	18.00
DVR 70°C /24h	39.00	50.00	61.00	44.00	50.00	54.00	44.00	50.00	17.00

Recipe ratios in %:

	5	11	10	11	11	19	11	11	11
--	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Criteria:

Name	Min	Max	From	To	Weig...	Trdoff
NR (SMR - 10)	100	100				
N330	10	75	48	52		
CaCO3	0	20				
Naphteric Oil	5	45				
ZnO	5	5				
Stearic Acid	2	2				
IPPD	2	2				
S	0.25	1.5				
TMTD - 80	0	1				
CBS - 80	0.65	2.1				
<b>Total</b>	<b>146.15</b>	<b>251.15</b>				
MooneyML(1+4)	30	60				
Mooney t5 / 120°C	11	32				
Density	1.08	1.2				
Hardness	40	61	40	55		
M300	1.8	9.4				
TS	15	25	20			
EB	540	785		650		
DVR -26°C /24h	17	77				
DVR 0°C /24h	8	16				
DVR 23°C /72h	8	18				
DVR 70°C /24h	17	61				

Output:

Name	Value
Mixture1	100
NR (SMR - 10)	48.35
N330	17.8
CaCO3	23.75
Naphteric Oil	5
ZnO	2
Stearic Acid	2
IPPD	2
S	1.3625
TMTD - 80	0.11
CBS - 80	0.8095
<b>Total</b>	<b>201.182</b>
MooneyML(1+4)	39.08
Mooney t5 / 120°C	24.62
Density	1.1562
Hardness	50.96
M300	5.467
TS	19.957
EB	646.95
DVR -26°C /24h	32.42
DVR 0°C /24h	13.19
DVR 23°C /72h	13.31
DVR 70°C /24h	46.36

Sum of recipe ratios (should be 100%):  
100

Number format: 12345.67

Import input data from clipboard    Auto mix (overwrite mixture)    Auto mix (new mixture)



## Recipe manager

- ☞ **Creation of a formula according predefined criteria**
  - ▷ **Ingredients**
  - ▷ **Properties**
- ☞ **Traceability back to the starting formulas**
  - ▷ **Analysis of outliers and their correction or elimination in the database is possible.**
  - ▷ **Integration of results from statistical experimental designs.**
  - ▷ **Inquiry of databases of different origin, provided that an export of the data is possible with Office programs.**

**Result of the calculations MUST be confirmed by an experiment.**

- ☞ **Probability of a match between calculation and confirmation experiment result is about 90-5% according first experience**

**Examples show:**

**The resulting formulas calculated correspond to the general rules of compounding**

- **Differences with calculations based on regression is marginal**

**The formulas will show property scores larger than the 90 % – 95 % confidence interval in confirmation experiment**

**Only one confirmation experiment would be needed as opposed to multiple trials in case of development targets.**

***More information under: [www.grafcompounder.com](http://www.grafcompounder.com)***

**Release of the „GrafCompounder“ Version 2.004 November 2014**

**A simulation of a statistic experimental design is conducted between standard DoE software and GrafCompounder will be presented in more detail at IRC / DKT 2015 in Nueremberg / Germany**

**Thank you for joining this presentation.**

**Any question, comment?**

***More information under: [www.grafcompounder.com](http://www.grafcompounder.com)***