

Fig. 5. General logical scheme

Fuzzy Consumption Utility Functions (FCUF) are based on Utility Theory (UT). Fuzzy Utility Function for Consumption (FUFC) is described by the FUFC matrix concept. This concept is based on the following vectors: S (spending vector); P (price vector); CC (consumption composition vector); C (commodity vector) and SV (service values vector).

5 Experimental Results

The scheme of the EAF environmental impact is presented in fig. 6.

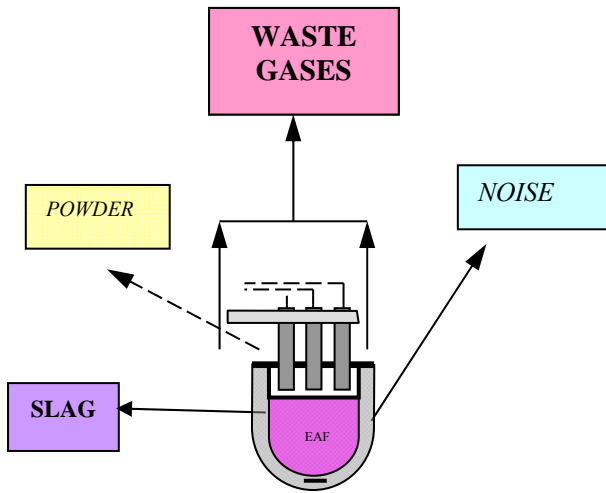


Fig. 6. Scheme of the EAF environmental impact

In fig. 7 is presented the CO concentration in the evacuated gas during the melting in the EAF.

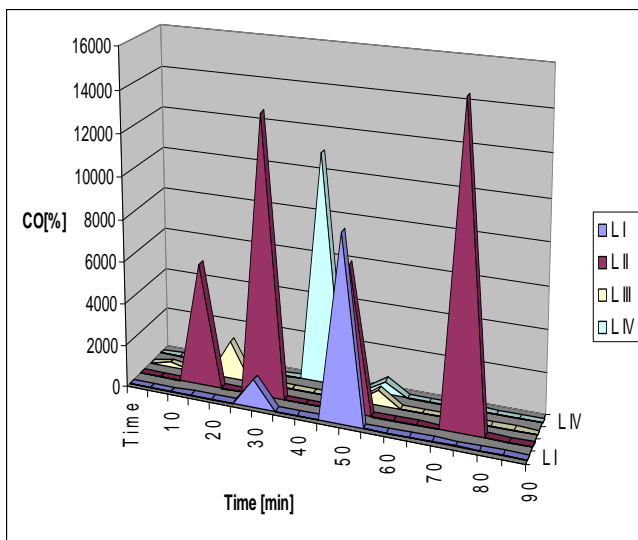


Fig. 7. CO concentration in the evacuated gas during the melting in the EAF

Fig. 8 presents the carbon dioxide impact of EAF [8].

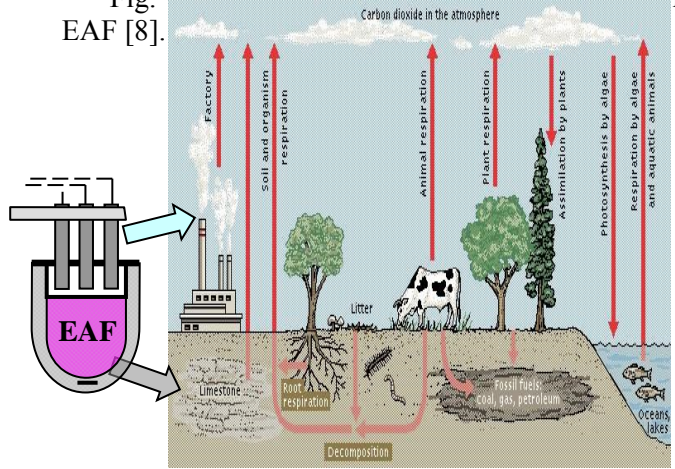
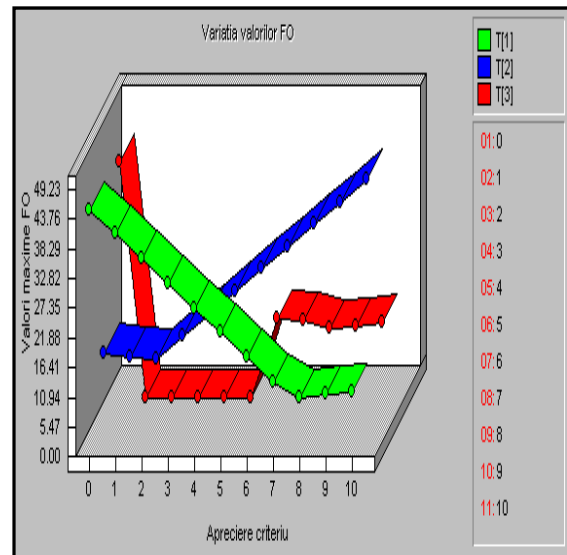


Fig. 8. Carbon dioxide impact of EAF

The correlation between the criteria function's (C.F.) prescribed levels and \bar{T} vector's components' variation is presented in fig. 9.

The execution of the EAF's charge preheating modelling (CPM) was made both for a 10t EAF (fig.10a,b,c) and for a 50t EAF (fig. 10d). It was considered to be a load with medium permeability $\epsilon = 0.45$.

The cumulated correlation between the criteria



function's (C.F.) prescribed levels and \bar{T} and \bar{E} vectors' variation are presented in fig. 11.

Fig. 9. The correlation between the criteria function 's (CF) prescribed levels and the \bar{T}

vector's components' variation $(\bar{T}_1, \bar{T}_2, \bar{T}_3)$

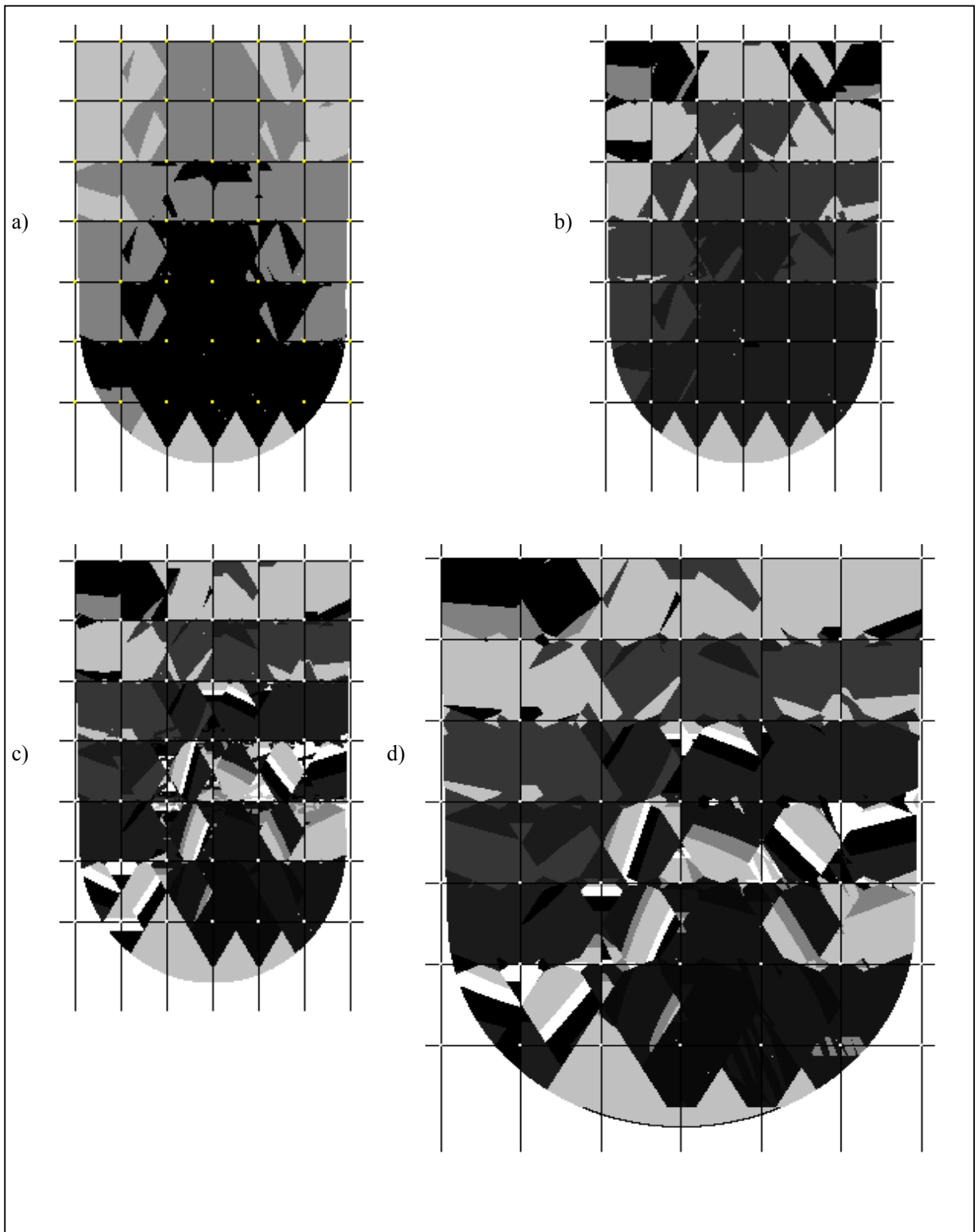


Fig. 10. The main CPM's result

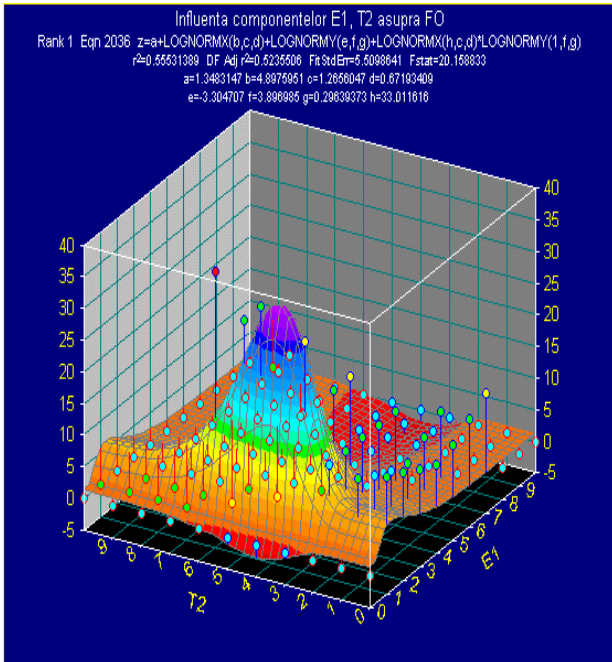


Fig. 11. The cumulated correlation between the criteria function's (CF) prescribed level and \bar{T} and \bar{E} vectors' variation.

The components of two vectors \bar{T} and \bar{E} which are considered to have important weight in the criteria function's evaluation are:

- t_1 – the steels chemical composition;
- t_2 – the steels purity (in gases);
- t_3 – the steels purity (inclusions);
- e_1 – the specific consumption of basic material and materials;
- e_2 – the specific consumption of energy;
- e_3 – the elaboration process's productivity in EAF.

The best level (NO) for each component of the 2 vectors is:

- for t_1 – the prescribed variation limits of the elaborated steel quality composition arithmetical mean.

The cumulated correlation between the criteria function's (C.F.) prescribed levels and \bar{T} and \bar{E} vectors' variation are presented in figure 11.

- for e_1 - the minimum content specific consumption prescribed of basic materials
- for e_2 - the minimum prescribed specific energy consumption.
- for e_3 - the maximum prescribed productivity of the elaboration process.

We can notice the obtaining of:

- the criteria function's maximum level $FO_{T,max} = 43,76$ for the \bar{T} vector's variation (t_1 component - the prescribed variation limits of the elaborated steel quality composition arithmetical mean).
- the criteria function's maximum level $FO_{E,max} = 55,31$ for the \bar{E} vectors' variation (e_3 component - the maximum prescribed productivity of the elaboration process).

And respective the criteria function's maximum level $FO_{CUM,max} = 19,85$ for the \bar{T} and \bar{E} vectors' cumulated variation.

6. Conclusions

From the total polluting emissions of EAF, over 90% are generated during the technological operations of melting and refining.

The gaseous phase (burnt gases) that comes out of the EAF mainly results from the melting and refining procedures and contains carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide together with nitrogen and sulfur oxides (NO_x and SO_x); however, in practice it also contains very toxic other components, such as fluorides or volatile organic compounds (dioxine, chloride derivatives of benzene or phenol) resulted from burning of organic oils that are introduced as contaminants together with the raw materials.

Fuzzy Logic has been found to be *very suitable for embedded control applications*. Every application can potentially realize some of the *benefits of FL: performance, productivity, simplicity and lower cost*.

FL algorithms are implemented as an inference engine which can automatically infer from facts. The application of the fuzzy logic is based on three steps: *fuzzification; aggregation and defuzzification*.

Neuro-fuzzy modeling is to use *neural networks* and *fuzzy set theory* to model practical systems. Neuro-fuzzy technology was developed that can automatically extract business rules from the neuro-fuzzy model.

Mathematically, the fuzzy utility function is a more accurate measure on the consumption utility.

The levels of prescribing the criteria function could be obtained by using a composition algorithm for three vectors:

- vector – technical parameters' vector (t_i);
- vector – economical parameters' vector (e_j);
- vector – weight vector (p_k).

The execution of the EAF's charge preheating modelling (CPM) was made both for a 10t EAF and for a 50t EAF.

References:

- [1] Austin, M.P., 2002. Spatial prediction of species distribution an interface between ecological theory and statistical modeling, *Ecological Modelling*, 157:101-118.
- [2] Barnes, B.V. 1998. *Forest ecology*, John Wiley and Sons, INC., 773 PP.
- [3] Boldur-Lăteşcu, Gh., Ciobanu, Gh., Băncilă, I., 1982. *Analiza sistemelor complexe*, Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică, București.
- [4] Bonfiglio, A., Delfino, F., Invernizzi, M., Procopio, R., 2016. A Methodology to Define and Evaluate EU 2020 Target Benefits Provided by Smarting Actions on T&D Networks, *WSEAS Transactions on Environment and Development*, ISSN / E-ISSN: 1790-5079 / 2224-3496, Volume 12, 2016, Art. #5, pp. 35-45
- [5] Cabeza, M., Araujo, M.B., Wilson, R.J., Thomas, C.D., Cowley, M.J.R. & Moilanen, A., 2004. *Combining probabilities of occurrence with spatial reserve design. Ecology*, 41, 2529-69.
- [6] Chi, K.H., Chang, M.B., Chang, S.H., 2008. Measurement of atmospheric PCDD/F and PCB distributions in the vicinity area of Waelz plant during different operating stages, *Science of the Total Environment* 391 (1), 114-123.
- [7] Da Silva Machado, J.G.M., Brehm, F.A., Moraes, C.A.M., Dos Santos, C.a., Vilela, a.c.f., 2006. Characterization study of electric arc furnace dust phases, *Materials Research*, 9 (1), 41-45.
- [8] Dirzo, R. & Mendoza, E., 2008. Biodiversity. *Encyclopedia of Ecology*, 368-377.
- [9] Dondon, Ph., Sauvage, Ch., Bulucea, C.A., 2016. Thermal Transient Behaviour and Insulation Efficiency Analysis of a Realistic Small Scale House Model, *WSEAS Transactions on Environment and Development*, ISSN / E-ISSN: 1790-5079 / 2224-3496, Volume 12, 2016, Art. #11, pp. 95-107
- [10] Ioana, A., 2007. Environment & EAF, Proceedings of 5th IASME / WSEAS Int. Conf. on HEAT TRANSFER, THERMAL ENGINEERING and ENVIRONMENT - HTE'07, August 25-27, Vouliagmeni, WSEAS Press, Athens.
- [11] Ioana, A., 2007. *Managementul producției în industria materialelor metalice. Teorie și aplicații.*, Editura PRINTECH București, ISBN 978-973-758-1232, 17-232.
- [12] Ioana, A., 1998. The Electric arc furnaces (EAF) functional and technological performances with the preheating of the load and powder blowing optimisation for the high quality steel processing, *Ph.D. Thesis*, POLITEHNICA University of Bucharest, 21-187.
- [13] Ioana, A., 2006. Technical – economical analysis options for the quality of the steel elaborated in the EAF, Int.Conf. IMT, Oradea, Proc., *Fasc. Management and Technol. Eng.*, Vol. V (XV), 132-135.
- [14] Ioana, A., 2005. Ecological aspects and solutions in EAF's line of work, *The Danube river environment & education*, Tulcea, nr. 3, 17-20.
- [15] Ioana, A., Bălescu, C., 2011. Sustainable Development and Risk Management, Computers and Simulation in Modern Science, Vol. V, *ISI Book WSEAS*, [ISI-Web of Science/Science Citation Index Expanded], 35-41.
- [16] Ioana, A., Bălescu, C., 2009. Management Elements of the Materials Costs, *ISI Book of the „3rd International Conference on Management, Marketing and Finances”*, [ISI-Web of Science/Science Citation Index Expanded], Huston, USA, 71-75.
- [17] Ioana, A., Bălescu, C., 2006. Optimization of steel elaboration in EAF through mathematical modelling, *Junior Euromat Conf.*, Proc., Lausanne, 4-8 Sept., 85-87.
- [18] Ioana, A., Bălescu, C., 2009. Environmental Study of the Formation of Evacuated Burnt Gases from a Steels Making Plant, *Revista de Chimie* Nr.5, [ISSN 0034-7752, ISI-Web of Science/Science Citation Index Expanded], București, 468-471.
- [19] Ioana, A., Nicolae, A., Bălescu, C., 2008. Elements of Electric Arc Furnaces' Management, *Metalurgia International* nr. 7/2008, Vol. 13, [ISSN 1582-2214, ISI-Web of Science/Science Citation Index Expanded], București, 12-15.
- [20] Ioana, A., Mirea, V., Bălescu, C., 2010. Economic Processes Study through Fuzzy Logic, *Journal of Economic Computation and Economic Cybernetics Studies and Research*, no. 2., [ISSN 0424-267X, ISI-Web of Science/Science Citation Index Expanded],

Academy of Economic Studies Publishing, Bucharest, 129-138.

- [21] Ioana, A., Mirea, V., Bălescu, C., 2009. Analysis of Service Quality Management in the Materials Industry Using the BCG Matrix Method, *Amfiteatru Economic Review*, Vol. XI, Nr. 26, pp 270-278, [ISSN 1582-9146, ISI-Web of Science/Science Citation Index Expanded], București, 270-278.
- [22] Ioana, A., Nicolae, A. et al., 2002. *Optimal working of EAF*, Ed. Fair Partners, Bucharest, p.51-117.
- [23] Matreninskiy, S., Mischenko, V., Spivak, I., 2016. Methodological Approach to the Classification of Areas of Compact Built-Up Development Areas for Selecting Variants of Actions and Sequence of Technical and Technological Solutions for the Renovation of these Areas, *WSEAS Transactions on Environment and Development*, ISSN / E-ISSN: 1790-5079 / 2224-3496, Volume 12, 2016, Art. #12, pp. 108-117.
- [24] Mărgulescu, D., Văduva, I., et al., 1985. *Analiza economico – financiară asistată de calculator*, Editura Tehnică, București, 27-83..
- [25] Pickles, C.A., 2008. Thermodynamic analysis of the separation of zinc and lead from electric arc furnace dust by selective reduction with metallic iron, *Separation and Purification Technology* 59 (2), 115-128.
- [26] Salem, B. B., 2003. Application of GIS to biodiversity monitoring. *Journal of Arid Environments*, 54(1):91-114.
- [27] Sarr, D.A., Hibbs, D.E., & Huston, M.N.A. 2005. Hierarchical perspective of plant diversity, *Quarterly Review of Biology*.80, 187-212.
- [28] Skov, F. & Svenning, J.-Ch., 2003. Predicting plant species richness in a managed forest. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 180(1-3): 583-593.
- [29] Taloi, D., Bratu, C., Floian, E., Berceanu, E., 1983. *Optimizarea proceselor metalurgice*, Editura Didactică și Pedagogică, București, 15-127.