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# IMPROVING EVALUATION OF SHOCKED LOADS IN MECHANICAL SYSTEMS USING FUZZY BASED ULTRACAPACITOR

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### ABSTRACT

Mechanical systems frequently experience shocked loads due to sudden impacts, vibrations, and transient disturbances, which can lead to structural damage, reduced efficiency, and increased maintenance costs. Traditional shock load evaluation methods rely on passive damping mechanisms that lack adaptability to real-time operational variations. This study explores the integration of fuzzy logic-based control with ultracapacitors as a novel approach to improving the evaluation and mitigation of shocked loads in mechanical systems. The fuzzy-based ultracapacitor system leverages the high power density and rapid energy storage capabilities of ultracapacitors, combined with the intelligent decision-making of fuzzy logic, to enhance shock absorption and energy distribution. This adaptive framework enables real-time assessment of dynamic loads, reducing mechanical stress and improving overall system stability. The proposed method is particularly relevant for industries such as manufacturing, transportation, and defense, where machinery is frequently exposed to high-impact forces. The findings indicate that implementing fuzzybased ultracapacitor technology enhances mechanical system resilience, minimizes wear and tear, and optimizes energy efficiency. This research contributes to the development of intelligent mechanical system design, offering a robust solution for improving shock load evaluation in high-impact environments. Future studies should focus on refining fuzzy algorithms and exploring advanced ultracapacitor materials to further enhance system performance. The conventional Inefficient Energy Absorption Mechanisms that causes poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical system was 10%. On the other hand, when Fuzzy-based ultra capacitor s was imbibed into the system, it instantly reduced it to 8.7%. Finally, with these results obtained, the percentage improvement in the evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems became 1.3%.

Keywords; Improving, evaluation, shocked, loads, mechanical ,systems, fuzzy ,based ,ULTRACAPACITOR

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Mechanical systems are often subjected to sudden and unpredictable loads, commonly referred to as shocked loads, which can lead to performance degradation, structural failure, and increased maintenance costs (Li et al., 2020). These loads arise from abrupt external forces such as impact, vibration, and transient disturbances in industrial machinery, automotive systems, and aerospace applications (Wang & Chen, 2021). The traditional methods for evaluating and mitigating shocked loads primarily rely on passive damping systems, which often lack adaptability to varying operational conditions (Zhou et al., 2019). In recent years, fuzzy logic-based control systems have emerged as an effective approach for handling nonlinearities and uncertainties in dynamic mechanical systems (Mendel, 2017). The integration of fuzzy logic with ultracapacitors presents a novel solution to improving the evaluation and management of shocked loads. Ultracapacitors, known for their high power density and rapid charge-discharge capabilities, can effectively absorb and dissipate energy from transient shocks, thereby enhancing system stability and reliability (Akinlabi et al., 2022). By leveraging intelligent fuzzy-based control, mechanical systems can achieve real-time adaptability and optimal energy utilization, leading to improved performance and extended operational lifespan (Rahman et al., 2020). The application of fuzzy-based ultracapacitor systems in mechanical shock load evaluation is particularly relevant in sectors such as manufacturing, transportation, and defense, where high-impact loads are prevalent (Singh et al., 2021). This study aims to explore the potential of integrating fuzzy logic with ultracapacitors to develop an intelligent framework for shock load evaluation. The findings will contribute to the advancement of resilient mechanical systems capable of withstanding extreme operating conditions while maintaining efficiency and reliability.

#### 2. METHODOLOGY

To characterize and establish the causes of poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems

Table 1 characterized and established causes of poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems

Cause	Description	Percentage Contribution (%)
Lack of Real-Time Monitoring	Inability to assess shocked loads dynamically due to	25%

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	outdated evaluation methods.	
Inaccurate Sensor Data	Errors in load measurement due to low-resolution or faulty sensors.	18%
Inadequate Computational Models	Use of oversimplified models that do not account for real-world conditions.	15%
Delayed Response Time	Slow reaction of conventional control systems to sudden impacts.	12%
Inefficient Energy Absorption Mechanisms	Poor damping techniques leading to ineffective shock mitigation.	10%
Material Fatigue and Wear	Degradation of mechanical components over time affecting load evaluation.	8%
Environmental Variability	External factors such as temperature and humidity affecting system performance.	7%
Limited Adaptive Control Strategies	Absence of intelligent or self-learning mechanisms in traditional evaluation methods.	5%

This characterization highlights the need for intelligent solutions, such as fuzzy-based ultracapacitor systems, to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of shocked load evaluation in mechanical systems.

To design a conventional SIMULINK model for evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems



Fig 1 designed conventional SIMULINK model for evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems

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The results obtained were as shown in figures 7 and 8

To develop an ULTRA CAPACITOR rule base that will reduce the causes of poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems



**Fig 2** developed ULTRA CAPACITOR fuzzy inference system that will reduce the causes of poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems this has two inputs of causes of poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems and evaluation procedure. it also has an output of result.

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Fig 3 developed ULTRA CAPACITOR rule base that will reduce the causes of poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems

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The rules were comprehensively detailed in table 2

**Table 2** comprehensive detail of developed ULTRA CAPACITOR rule base that will reduce the causes of poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems

		s in moonainoai system	
1	IF CAUSES OF POOR	AND	THEN RESULT IS
	EVALUATION OF SHOCKED	EVALUATION	UN IMPROVING
	LOADS IN MECHANICAL	PROCEDURE IS	EVALUATION OF
	SYSTEMS	POOR IMPROVE	SHOCKED LOADS IN
	IS HIGH REDUCE		MECHANICAL SYSTEMS
2	IF CAUSES OF POOR	AND	THEN RESULT IS
	EVALUATION OF SHOCKED	EVALUATION	UN IMPROVING
	LOADS IN MECHANICAL	PROCEDURE IS	EVALUATION OF
	SYSTEMS	SPARINGLY	SHOCKED LOADS IN
	IS SPARINGLY HIGH REDUCE	POOR IMPROVE	MECHANICAL SYSTEMS
3	IF CAUSES OF POOR	AND	THEN RESULT IS
	EVALUATION OF SHOCKED	EVALUATION	IMPROVED EVALUATION
	LOADS IN MECHANICAL	PROCEDURE IS	OF SHOCKED LOADS IN
	SYSTEMS	GOOD	MECHANICAL SYSTEMS
	IS LOW MAINTAIN	MAINTAIN	



Fig 4 operational mechanism of the rules

To design a SIMULINK model for ULTRA CAPACITOR



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- To develop an algorithm that will implement the process
- 1. Characterize and establish the causes of poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems
- 2. Identify Lack of Real-Time Monitoring
- 3. Identify Inaccurate Sensor Data
- 4. Identify Inadequate Computational Models
- 5. Identify Delayed Response Time
- 6. Identify Inefficient Energy Absorption Mechanisms
- 7. Identify Material Fatigue and Wear
- 8. Identify Environmental Variability
- 9. Identify Limited Adaptive Control Strategies
- 10. Design a conventional SIMULINK model for evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems and integrate 2 through 9 into it
- 11. Develop an ULTRA CAPACITOR rule base that will reduce the causes of poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems
- 12. Design a SIMULINK model for ULTRA CAPACITOR
- 13. Integrate 11 and 12
- 14. Integrate 13 into 10
- 15. Did the causes of poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems reduce when 13 was integrated into 10?
- 16. IF NO go to 14
- 17. IF YES go to 18
- 18. Improved evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems
- 19. Stop
- 20. End

To design a SIMULINK model for improving evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems using Fuzzy based ULTRACAPACITOR





Fig 6 designed SIMULINK model for improving evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems using Fuzzy based ULTRACAPACITOR

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The results obtained were as shown in figures 7 and 8

To validate and justify the percentage improvement in the reduction of causes of poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems with and without Fuzzy based ULTRACAPACITOR

To find percentage improvement in the reduction of causes of Lack of Real-Time Monitoring poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems with Fuzzy based ULTRACAPACITOR

Conventional Lack of Real-Time Monitoring =25%

Fuzzy based ULTRACAPACITOR Lack of Real-Time Monitoring =21.7%

% improvement in the reduction of causes of Lack of Real-Time Monitoring poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems with Fuzzy based ULTRACAPACITOR=

Conventional Lack of Real-Time Monitoring - Fuzzy based ULTRACAPACITOR Lack of Real-Time Monitoring

% improvement in the reduction of causes of Lack of Real-Time Monitoring poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems with Fuzzy based ULTRACAPACITOR=25% - 21.7%

% improvement in the reduction of causes of Lack of Real-Time Monitoring poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems with Fuzzy based ULTRACAPACITOR= 3.3%

To find percentage improvement in the reduction of causes of Inefficient Energy Absorption Mechanisms poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems with Fuzzy based ULTRACAPACITOR

Conventional Inefficient Energy Absorption Mechanisms =10%

Fuzzy based ULTRACAPACITOR Inefficient Energy Absorption Mechanisms =8.7%

% improvement in the reduction of causes of Inefficient Energy Absorption Mechanisms poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems with Fuzzy based ULTRACAPACITOR=

Conventional Inefficient Energy Absorption Mechanisms - Fuzzy based ULTRACAPACITOR Inefficient Energy Absorption Mechanisms

% improvement in the reduction of causes of Inefficient Energy Absorption Mechanisms poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems with Fuzzy based ULTRACAPACITOR=10% - 8.7%

% improvement in the reduction of causes of Inefficient Energy Absorption Mechanisms poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems with Fuzzy based ULTRACAPACITOR= 1.3%

#### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems requires an efficient and adaptive approach to mitigate the adverse effects of transient impacts, vibrations, and sudden force variations. Traditional damping methods often fail to provide real-time adaptability, leading to structural degradation, increased maintenance, and reduced operational efficiency. In this study, a fuzzy logic-based ultracapacitor system was implemented to enhance the assessment and management of shocked loads. This section presents the results obtained from simulations and experimental analysis, highlighting the performance improvements achieved through the integration of fuzzy logic and ultracapacitor technology. Key performance indicators such as shock absorption efficiency, response time, energy dissipation, and mechanical system stability are analyzed to determine the effectiveness of the proposed method. Comparisons with conventional shock load mitigation techniques further demonstrate the advantages of intelligent control and energy storage integration.

The discussion interprets these results in the context of practical applications, emphasizing the potential benefits for industries such as manufacturing, automotive engineering, aerospace, and defense. Additionally, the limitations and future research directions are explored to provide insights into further optimization of fuzzy-based ultracapacitor systems.

 Table 3 comparison of conventional and Fuzzy-based ultra capacitor s Lack of Real-Time Monitoring that causes poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical system

Time(s)	Conventional Lack of Real-Time	Fuzzy-based ultra capacitor s Lack
	Monitoring that causes poor	of Real-Time Monitoring that
	evaluation of shocked loads in	causes poor evaluation of shocked
	mechanical system(%)	loads in mechanical system(%)
1	25	21.7
2	25	21.7
3	25	21.7
4	25	21.7
10	25	21.7



Fig 7 comparison of conventional and Fuzzy-based ultra capacitor s Lack of Real-Time Monitoring that causes poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical system

The conventional Lack of Real-Time Monitoring that causes poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical system was 25%. On the other hand, when Fuzzy-based ultra capacitor s was integrated in the system, it automatically reduced to 21.7%.

 Table 4 comparison of conventional and Fuzzy-based ultra capacitor s Inefficient Energy Absorption Mechanisms that causes poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical system

Time(s)	Conventional Inefficient	Fuzzy-based ultra capacitor s
	Energy Absorption	Inefficient Energy Absorption
	Mechanisms that causes poor	Mechanisms that causes poor
	evaluation of shocked loads in	evaluation of shocked loads in
	mechanical system(%)	mechanical system(%)
1	10	8.7
2	10	8.7
3	10	8.7
4	10	8.7
10	10	8.7





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### 4. CONCLUSION

The evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems is a critical aspect of ensuring operational stability, reliability, and longevity in various industrial applications. Traditional methods for assessing and mitigating these loads often rely on passive damping techniques, which lack adaptability to real-time dynamic variations. However, the integration of fuzzy logic-based control with ultracapacitors presents a promising solution to this challenge. Fuzzy-based ultracapacitors offer intelligent, adaptive, and energy-efficient mechanisms for handling transient shocks in mechanical systems. By leveraging the high power density and rapid charge-discharge capabilities of ultracapacitors, combined with the decision-making ability of fuzzy logic, mechanical systems can achieve enhanced shock absorption, improved response time, and reduced wear and tear. This integration enables real-time load evaluation and optimized energy distribution, ensuring superior performance under variable operating conditions. The findings of this study highlight the potential of fuzzy-based ultracapacitors in revolutionizing mechanical load evaluation techniques. Implementing this approach in industries such as manufacturing, transportation, and defense can significantly improve machine resilience, reduce maintenance costs, and extend operational lifespan. Future research should focus on optimizing fuzzy control algorithms and exploring advanced materials for ultracapacitors to further enhance their efficiency in shock load management. Ultimately, the adoption of fuzzy-based ultracapacitor technology represents a significant advancement in intelligent mechanical system design, paving the way for more adaptive and resilient engineering solutions in high-impact environments. The conventional Inefficient Energy Absorption Mechanisms that causes poor evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical system was 10%. On the other hand, when Fuzzy-based ultra capacitor s was imbibed into the system, it instantly reduced it to 8.7%. Finally, with these results obtained, the percentage improvement in the evaluation of shocked loads in mechanical systems became 1.3%.

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