

Thermo Profil Scanner

application for **HEFE tube welding**

We eye Your welding Quality



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Initial situation for high frequency welding

- the usually used nondestructive testing methods for welded seam control as eddy current examination and ultrasonic examination fails at cold fusion points (bond seams).
- with the newly developed measuring of the heat field via ThermoProfilScanner, these and all other welding irregularities can also be recognized at welding speeds up to 180 m/min.

The visualization and parameterization of the heat field enabled a process control of the welding plant for an exact and reproducible welded seam quality.

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Disadvantages of common test methods

Ultrasonic system



pyrometer

finds out the average Temperature in a measuring spot



- Cold fusion points are not recognized, because there is no edge, where an ultrasound signal can be reflected.
- Not usable to control the process
- used for the process control, but the results partly are not reliable
- because there is no homogeneous thermal field, the measured temperature depends of the place and the temperature distribution in the welded seam
- It is not used for the fault detection

Eddy current system

induce eddy currents into the basic material and judges disturbances in the current course



- cold weldings are not recognized because there is no deflection of the magnetic field
- Not usable to control the process



The view in the welded seam



While welding materials they are melted by a local application of energy and are changed in the structure.

The correct heat input as well as the undisturbed heat propagation are essential characteristics to judge the welded seams.

The human eye cannot register thermal radiation. The visible part of the glowing seam outshines the warmth information completely.

Therefore a technique is necessary, which can measure this temperature information durably, highly precise and **reproducible** under production conditions (pollution, smoke..). The same temperature field guaranteed the same welding quality. For that reason and with 18 years experience the TPS was developed and patented.





principle of operation - ThermoProfilScanner



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1.150 1.100 1.000 950 900 850 800 5 10 15 20

temperature profile across the seam

The Thermoprofilscanner is constantly capturing a thermo profile

across the welding seam.

Because of the continuous movement of the pipe you get a thermal picture of the complete welded seam.

Technical data:

- Work distance 15 to 200 mm
- Scan frequency >= 400 Profile/s and shutter speeds of a single line of 50 µs allows a welding speed of 180 m/min.
- technical characteristics allows a long-term-work for HFI-welding (great heat, smoke, water vapor, water drops etc.):
 - ✓ glass free design
 - ✓ gas curtain
 - anti spatter concept
 - integrated water cooling
 - ✓ splash guard (optional)



Extremely robust action directly on the welding point



The heat signature is captured after solidification of the welding seam, before the seam is cooled off.

In this phase disturbed areas in the temperature course are considerably recognizable.

Depending on the application this can be 5 mm to 300 mm behind the welding point. The sensor can withstand most extreme working conditions and works reliable in great heat, dirt, welding spatters, water vapor, cooling liquid drops...



example conductive HF-welding



New possibilities to control the seam

The temperature profiles are processed and measured *in real time.*

Some important parameters are:

- breadth of the thermal field above a specific temperature
- position of the center of the heat
- maximum temperature
- symmetry ...

Welding irregularities compared to an OK seam are recognized and signalized as deviations of the temperature profiles.

The features of the temperature profiles (width, position ...) can be taught and monitored by thresholds (envelopes) like other parameter.







ThermoProfilScanner as a component of the monitoring system WeldQAS





Connection schema in a high frequency welding plant



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Method of operation of the TPS

- 1. The ThermoProfilScanner is capturing the temperature over the welding joint and is sending the data to the WeldQAS-device.
- 2. The WeldQAS-device is calculating for each line the attributes of the profile (width and position of the heat field, symmetry and max. temperature.)
- 3. The heat images are displayed simultaneous visually by the WeldQAS, stored and compared with programmed set values.
- 4. By recognizing violations of limit values the unit detects welding irregularities and their position within the pipe.
- 5. The error signal is generated immediately or can be buffered to mark the defective with a marking spray unit.
- 6. The WeldQAS-device is storing all data pertaining to the pipes, which will be numbered, and can be synchronized with a saw signal.
- 7. The data are stored in a data base and are displayed in a pipe monitor program.

WeldQAS





"Tube" monitor



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example 1 Conductive HF-welding



Application Data TPS

Distance to torch : **100 mm** Working distance: **60 mm** Gas purge Shield gas: **3 l/min** Welding speed: **80 m/min** Water cooling Pipe dimensions: **13 x 2,5 mm** HFI-Generator 250 kW – **conductive HF-welding** Pipes are spooled to coil

Task

- Realizing a set up help for optimal welding parameters based on the heat signature
- Recogognition of visible and invisible welding faults, cold joints, and excessive root penetration.
- Color marking faults
- Re-place Eddy Current Detection Systems since these can not detect these faults



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Work monitor with actual seam evaluation and heat signature

Captured are:

- Generator output
- Band position and -speed



Heat signature of a 21 m tube

Using the thermal field are calculated:

- Welding seam position
- Width of temperature zone
- Symmetry of heat field



Special features for seam pipe welding

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13:59:01	6	62	149,7 m	
13:53:06	5	61	143,7 m	
13:47:12	4	60	137,7 m	
13:45:42	3	59	131,7 m	
13:39:47	2	58	130,1 m	
13:33:54	1	57	124,1 m	Measurement of the running tube position and
13:28:00	4137	56	118,1 m	allocation wolding faults to wolding position
13:27:17	4136	55	112,0 m	
13:26:17	4135	54	111,3 m	Marking of faulty tube sections, when these
13:20:23	4134	53	110,3 m	reach marking position
13:14:29	4133	52	104,3 m	
13:08:35	4132	51	98,2 m	 Data allocation after tube separation to one set
13:02:42	4131	50	92,2 m	of data for each tube including heat images
12:56:47	4130	49	86,2 m	
12:50:54	4129	48	80,2 m	 Integrated network functionality
12:44:59	4128	47	74,1 m	
12:39:05	4127	46	68,1 m	
12:33:11	4126	45	62,1 m	
12:27:18	4125	44	56,1 m	
12:21:23	4124	43	50,0 m	





Graphic display of the last 25 tubes in **tube monitor** application

Detecting cold fusion points



Width of heat filed and learned thresholds values.

Heat field when fault through cold fusion joint

When the melting temperature is not reached, the temperature is falling in the joining zones.

The sensor is calculating the heat field width via a set temperature threshold. Cold welding joints can be clearly seen in the diminishing heat field width.



Welding capacity adjusted wrongly



Thermal field at too highly adjusted welding capacity

A result of that are failures like big excess penetrations, spatters, burnings.

The breadth of the thermal field shows the heat input is too big.





Comparative representation

Thermal field of an i.O. - seam compared to a seam with irregular thermal field.



Tasks

- Detection of cold fusion points , (bond seams), which the integrated eddy current system and ultrasonic system could not recognize..
- Up till now only a destroying punctual testing of materials was possible. Pipes which got leaky later at the costumer could not be sorted out.
- Warranty of a constant quality based on the thermal field

Application Data TPS

Distance to torch : **50 mm** Sampling rate: 2**00 Hz** Working distance: : **120 mm** Gas purge shield gas : **15 l/min** Welding speed up to **60 m/min** Water cooling





failure in the adaption of energy power

steel - tube 13*2,2 mm, 5,6 m length



to high energy caused a very strong on-heating (for the duration of 0,85 s. The temperatures are higher and the heat field is considerably expanded. (further zoom next page)

(blue mark) cold fusion points (0,3s long)

These faulty sections are recognized and marked by the TPS and the additional monitoring system.

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Example for the sensibility of the thermal measuring at the seam



Red mark

The area zoomed with to high energy (from previous foil) has a cold point at the end

(blue mark)

Cold point (energy fall-off) for the duration of 40 ms .

These faulty sections are recognized and marked by the TPS and the additional monitoring system.



Comparison of band qualities

steel - tube 13*2,2 mm



Regular thermal field

Irregular thermal field because of up- and downturns (fluctuations?) of the band material



Thermal field while burst open at the junction of two coils

steel - tube 13*2,2 mm







Examples for mounting of the TPS



HFI – process



















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Many thanks for your interest

For further questions please do not hesitate to contact us:

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