



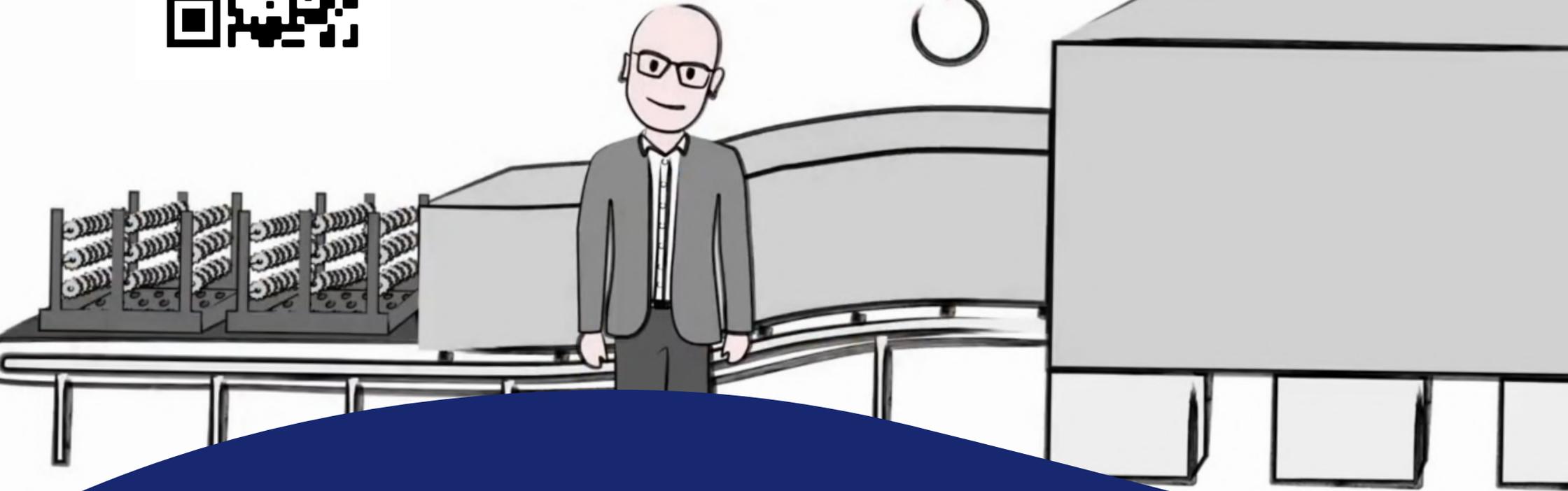
PHOENIXTM

Thermal Profiling System

Heat Treatment of Aluminium Alloys



? ? ?



Thru-process Temperature Profile System

เทคโนโลยีบันทึกอุณหภูมิแบบติดตามสินค้า

คืออะไร ??

ทำไมถึงต้องวัดโพรไฟล์อุณหภูมิ



หัวหน้าสั่งให้วัด ?
ถูกบังคับให้วัด ?
ลูกค้าต้องการข้อมูล ?

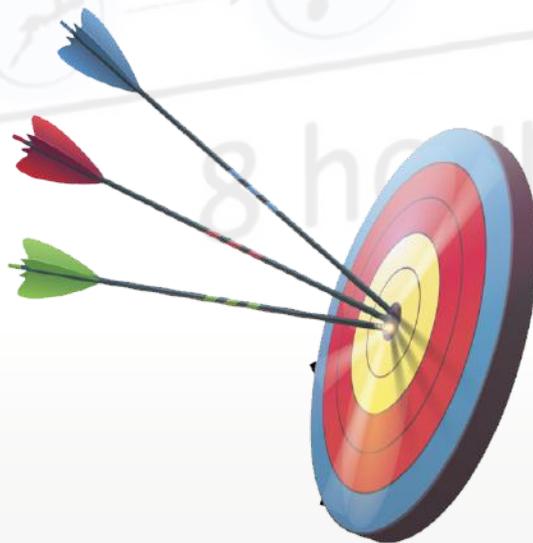


วัดเพื่อให้รู้จริง!



วัดเพื่อให้รู้จริงด้านใด ?

1. รู้จริงว่า กระบวนการผลิตเป็นอย่างไร
2. รู้จริงว่า เกียรติภาพของกระบวนการผลิตปกติหรือไม่
3. รู้จริงว่า กระบวนการทางความร้อนมีผลต่อสินค้าอย่างไร
4. รู้จริงว่า สามารถควบคุมคุณภาพ + พัฒนาศักยภาพ
ของเตาและสินค้าให้ถึงจุดสูงสุดได้อย่างไร



1. No check

- Does not know reliable of equipments.
- Cannot control product quality.
- Most urgent problems, no plan for PM.



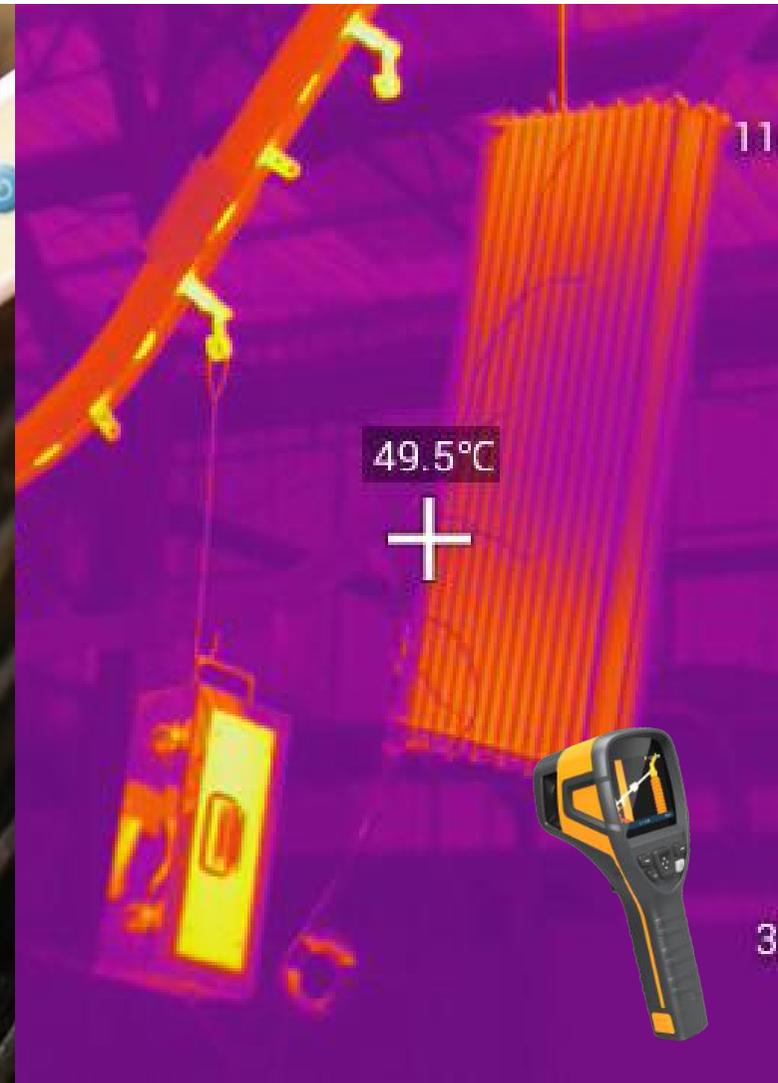
2. Thermometer

- Know just only final temperature, just some points.
- How to estimate heat up rate, max temp, time above ?



3. Non-contact Thermometer

- Does not know core temp.
- Know just surface temperature which error by surface emissivity, not accurate as wire thermocouple.



4. Install Oven Recorder

ติดตั้งเซ็นเซอร์วัดอุณหภูมิอากาศ ไว้
ที่ผนังเตา ตลอดความยาวเตาอบ

อุณหภูมิอากาศในแต่ละตำแหน่งของเตาส่งผล
ต่ออุณหภูมิชิ้นงาน วิธีที่ 4 จะไม่ทราบใช้ปรับ
ตั้งเตาได้ให้มีอุณหภูมิที่ใกล้เคียงได้ จะใช้เพื่อดู
เสถียรภาพของเตาเท่านั้น นอกจากนี้ ยังไม่
ทราบอุณหภูมิของชิ้นงาน



5. Triling Lead

ติดตั้งเซ็นเซอร์วัดอุณหภูมิไว้กับชิ้นงาน
หรือ Jig และปล่อยเข้าเตาอบ เมื่อชิ้นงาน
ออกจากเตาแล้วปลดสายและดึงสายกลับ

- สายจะชำรุดง่ายเมื่อดึงกลับ
- สายอาจจะหลุดจากชิ้นงานได้หากปล่อยสาย
ไม่สัมพันธ์กับความเร็วย้ายพาน
- มีข้อจำกัดหากไม่ใช่เตา Batch หรือ
Strength Continous จะทำได้ยาก
- สายมีโอกาสติดพันสายพาน
- ต้องแฉมประตูเตาเอาไว้ เพื่อให้สายเข้า
อาจส่งผลให้ค่าที่วัดได้ต่ำกว่าจริง

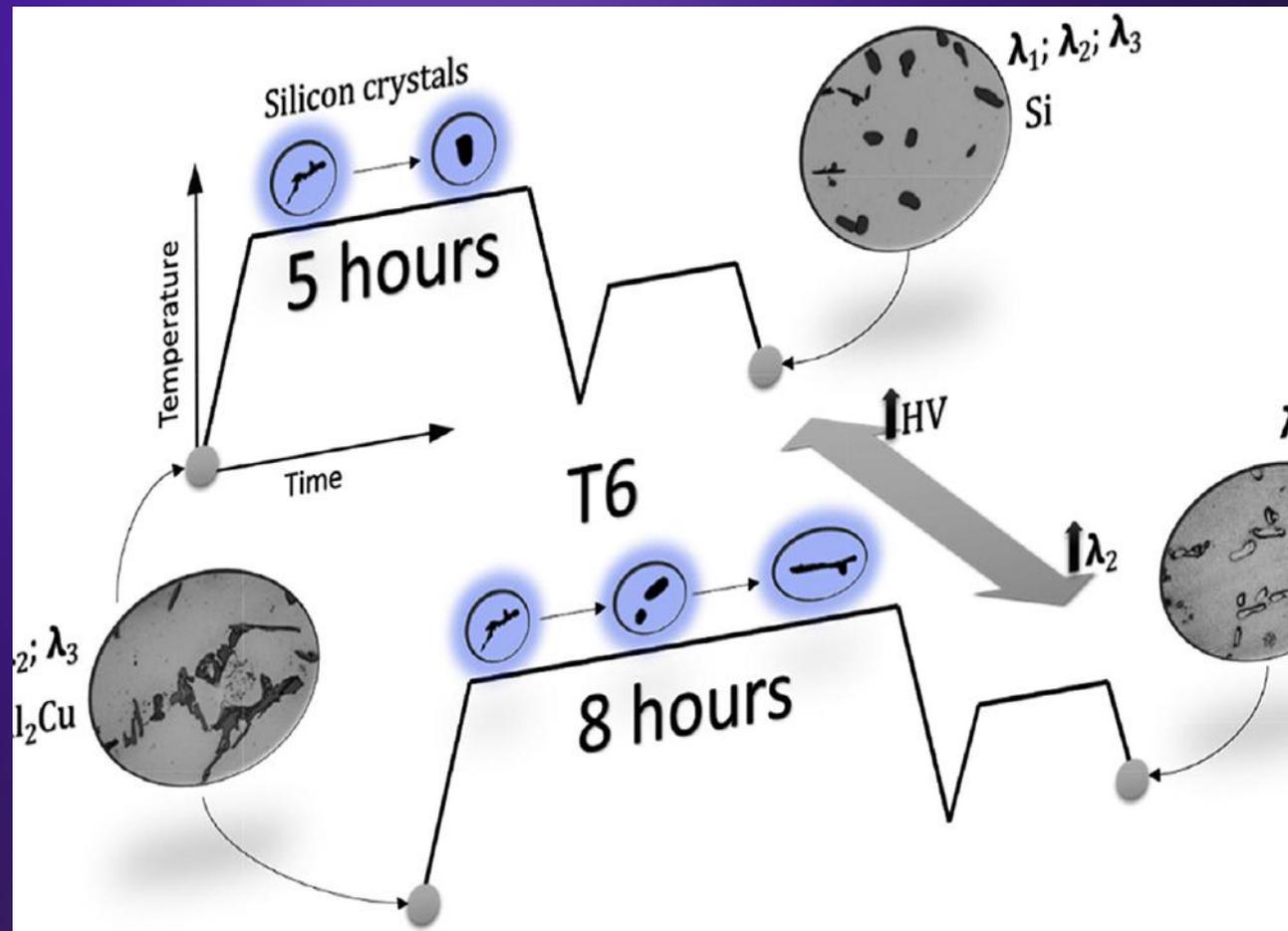


6. Thru-process Temperature Profile System

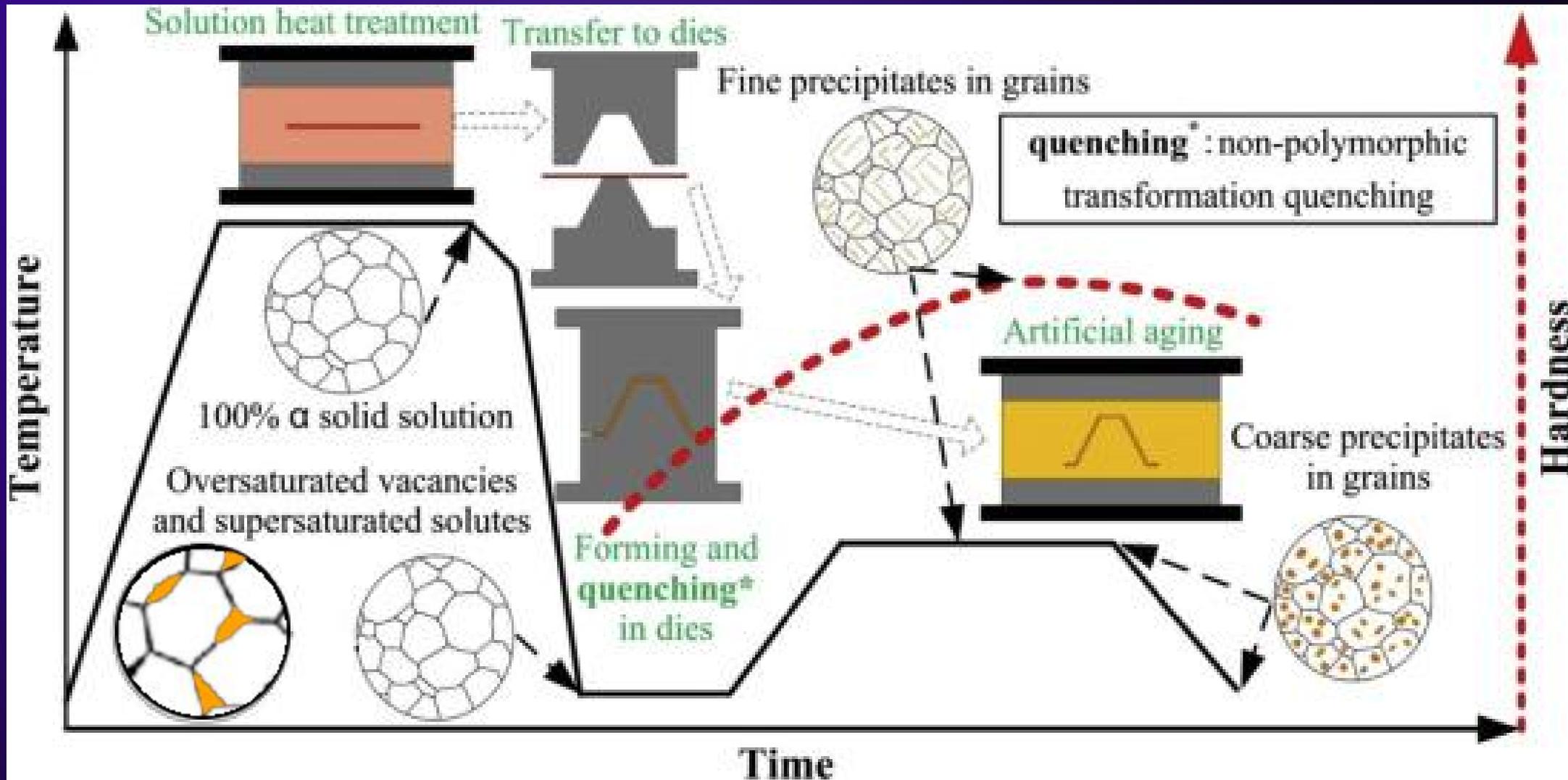


การบ่มแข็งอะลูมิเนียมคืออะไร ?

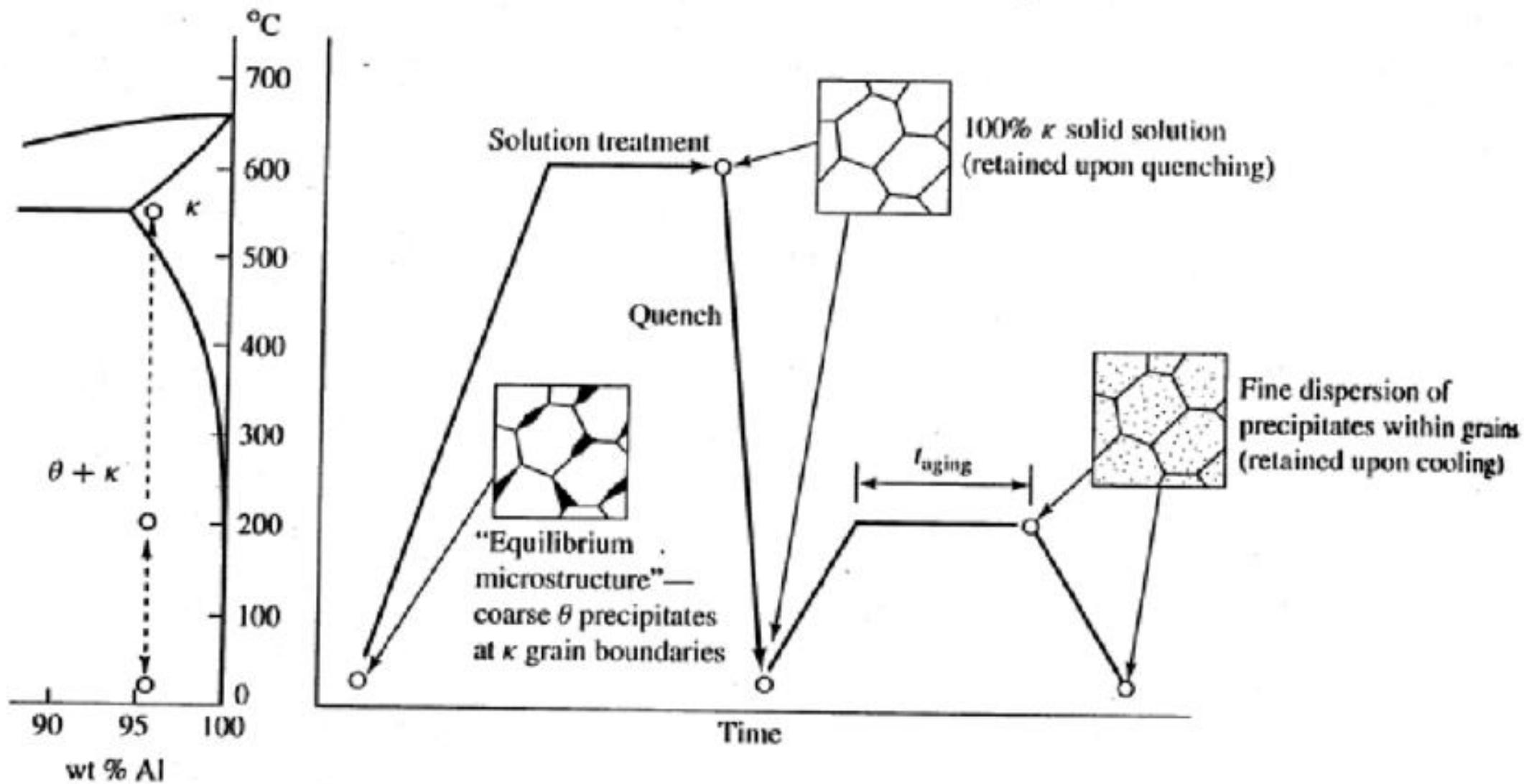
เป้าหมายของการบ่มแข็งคือ การควบคุมการตกตะกอนของอนุภาคของธาตุเจือในสถานะของแข็งภายในอะลูมิเนียม ซึ่งความแข็งแรงที่เพิ่มขึ้นจากกระบวนการนี้ขึ้นอยู่กับขนาดและการกระจายตัวของอนุภาคของธาตุเจือที่เกิดขึ้น ถ้ามีขนาดเล็กเกินไปจะไม่ช่วยเพิ่มความแข็งแรงของวัสดุ (under aging) ส่วนอนุภาคที่มีขนาดใหญ่เกินไปจะเสีรูปร่างได้ง่ายเป็นเหตุให้ความแข็งแรงลดลง (over aging) บางครั้งก่อนการบ่มแข็งเราจึงจำเป็นต้องให้ความร้อนแก่อะลูมิเนียมเพื่อให้อนุภาคที่มีขนาดและการกระจายตัวไม่เหมาะสมละลายกลับเข้าไปเป็นเนื้อเดียวกับอะลูมิเนียม หรือการอบให้เป็นสารละลายของแข็ง (solution annealing)





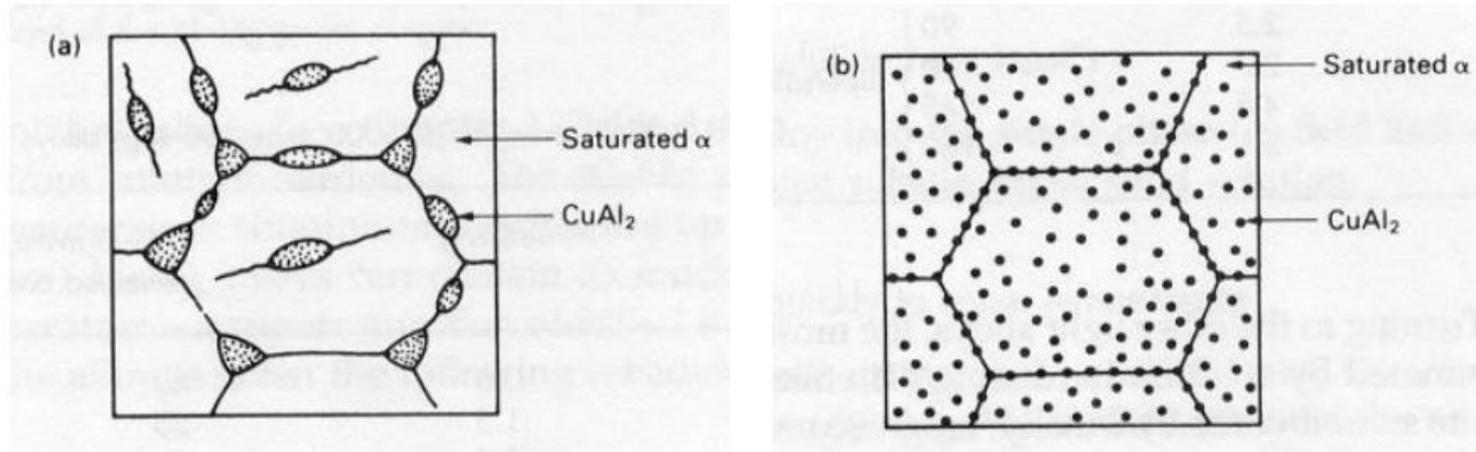


<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2588840419301271>



https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Figure-2-5-Steps-of-precipitation-hardening-47-2-14-1-Solution-heat-treatment_fig4_289672797

Age (Precipitation) Hardening



<https://www.slideserve.com/menefer/dispersion-and-solution-hardening>

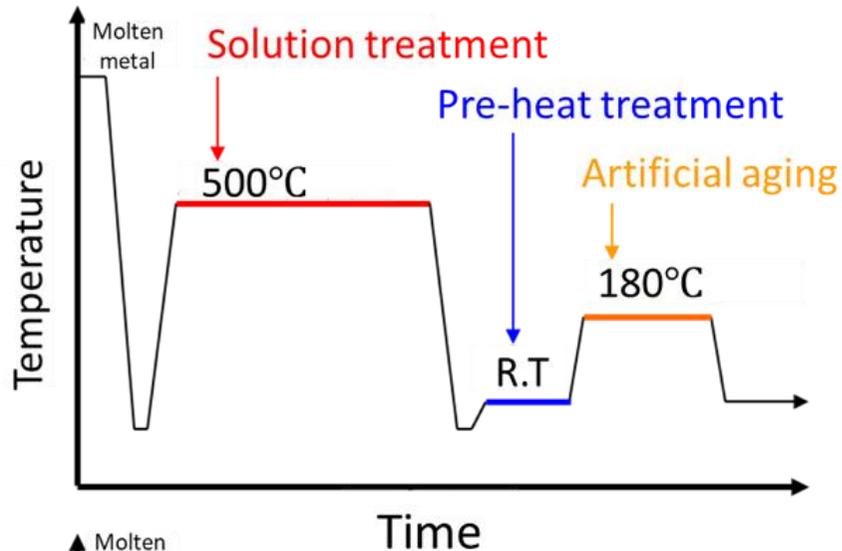
Room temperature microstructures in Al-4%Cu alloy.
(a) slow cooling; (b) moderately fast cooling

Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering

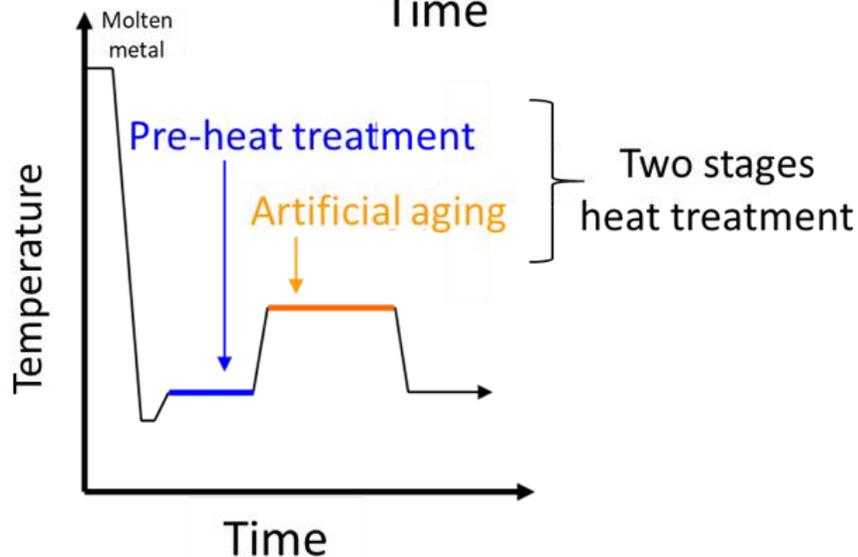
สถานะการบ่มแข็งอะลูมิเนียมตามมาตรฐาน EN515

Temper	Definition
T1	Cooled from an elevated temperature shaping process and naturally aged
T2	Cooled from an elevated temperature-shaping process, cold worked, and naturally aged
T3	Solution heat treated, cold worked, and naturally aged
T4	Solution heat treated and naturally aged
T5	Cooled from an elevated temperature-shaping process and artificially aged
T6	Solution heat treated and artificially aged
T7	Solution heat treated and artificially overaged
T8	Solution heat treated, cold worked, and artificially aged
T9	Solution heat treated, artificially aged, and cold worked
T10*	Cooled from an elevated temperature shaping process, cold worked, and artificially aged

T6 Treatment



T5 Treatment



- Solution heat treating, quenching and ageing are basic heat treatments for Al alloys.
- The proper selection of these heat treatments can achieve optimum combination of strength and ductility of the material.
- **Solution treatment** is the heating of an alloy to a suitable temperature, holding it at that temperature long enough to cause one or more constituents to enter into a solid solution and then cooling it rapidly enough to hold these constituents in solution.
- The **purpose of solution heat treatment** is to put the maximum practical amount of hardening solutes such as Cu, Mg and Si into solid solution of Al- matrix
- The **purpose of quenching** is to preserve the solid solution formed at the solution heat treating temperature by rapidly cooling to some lower temperature, usually near room temperature
- The **purpose of ageing** is to increase strength and resistance to corrosion by forming Guinier-Preston (GP) zones and precipitating second-phase particles from solid solution obtained from quenching

อะไรคือหัวใจของกระบวนการบ่มแข็งอลูมิเนียม ?



อะไรคือหัวใจของกระบวนการอบแข็งอลูมิเนียม ?

ตัวอย่าง T6 Aluminium Heat Treating

solution & aging temperature ?

solution & aging time ?

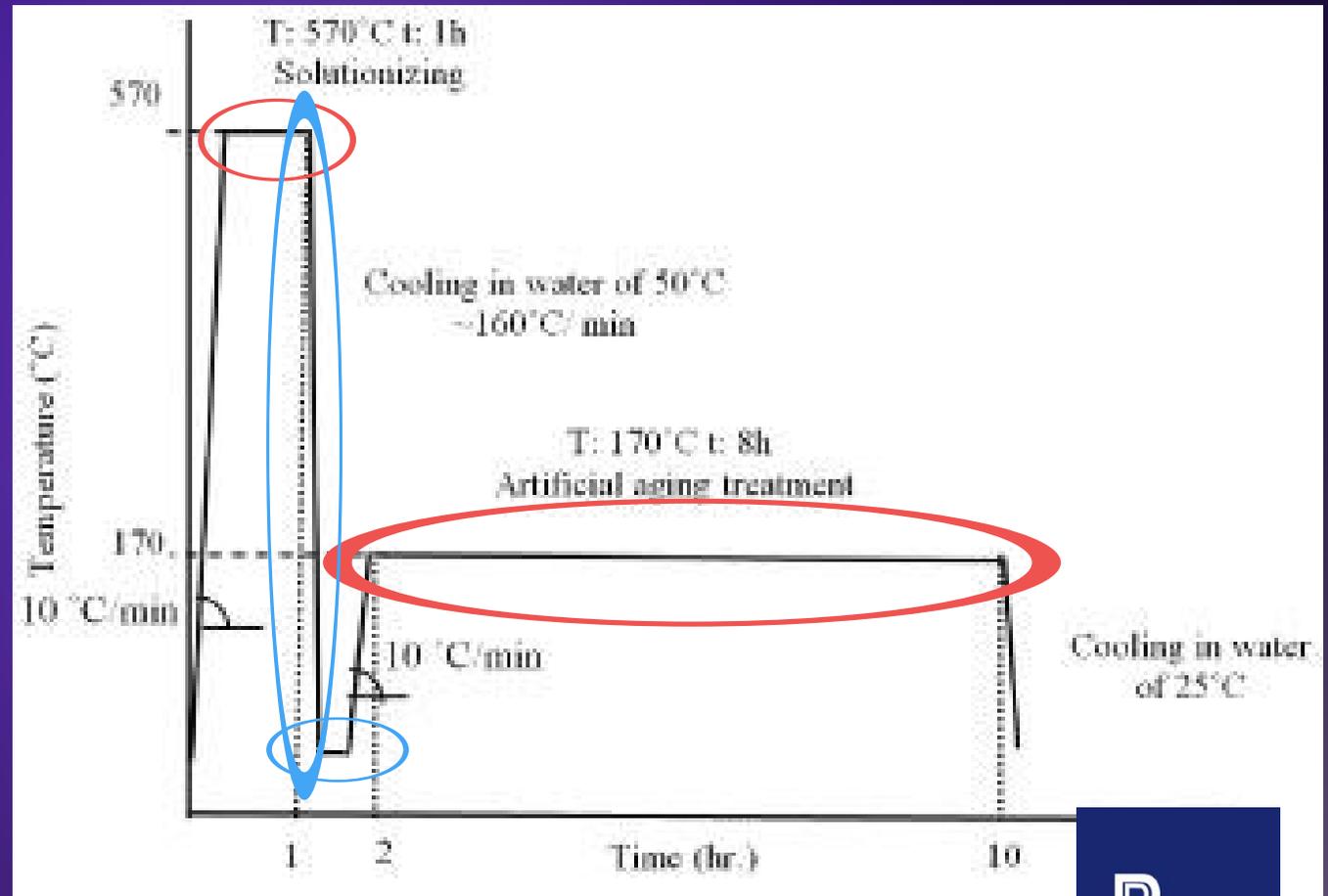
water temperature ?

cooling time ?

cooling rate of product ?

furnace air temperature

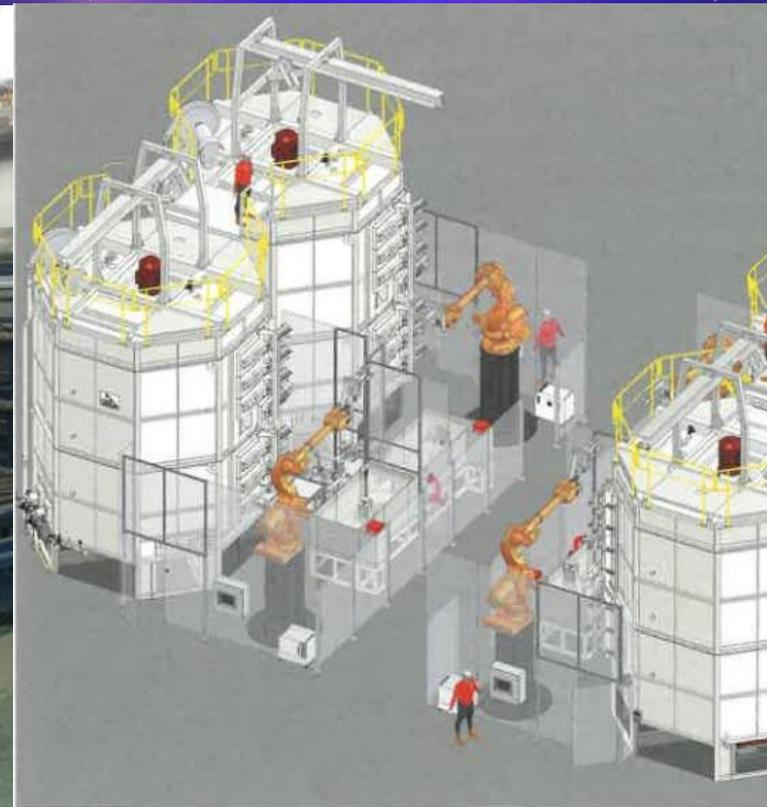
around working space ?



Batch Type

Strength Continuous

Rotary
Continuous



Aluminium Heat Treatment Furnace Type I T6

Batch Furnace (Small Parts)

Solution -> Quench -> Aging



Aluminium Heat Treatment Furnace Type I T6

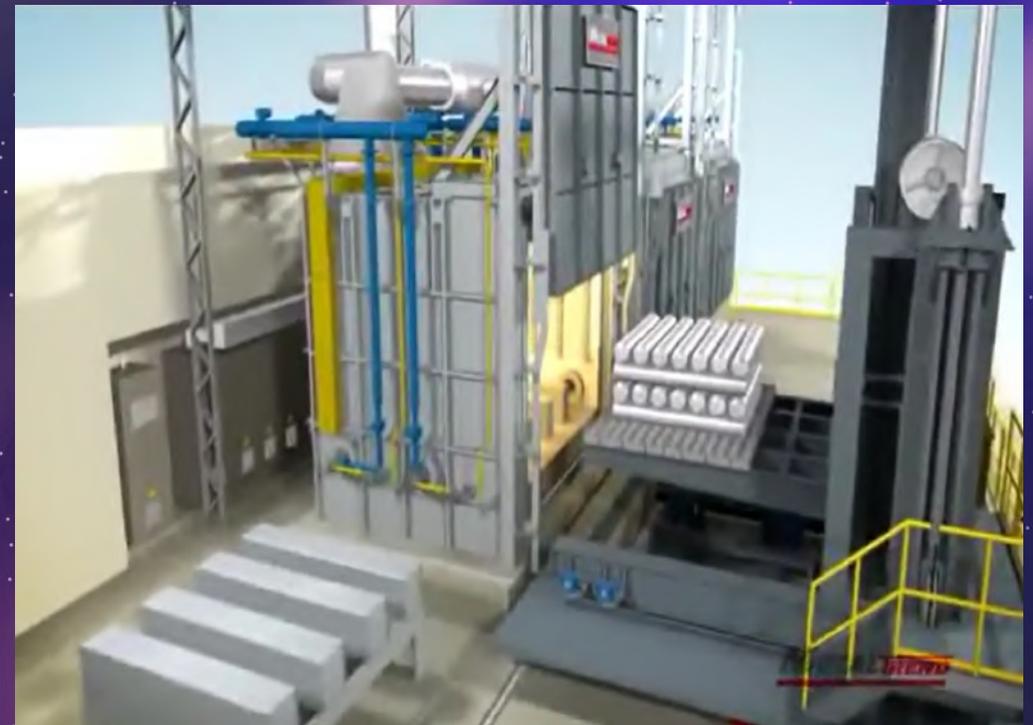
Batch Furnace (Large Parts)



Aluminium Heat Treatment Furnace Type I T6

Strength Continuous (Large Parts)

Solution -> Quench -> Aging



Aluminium Heat Treatment Furnace Type I T6

Drop Bottom Batch Furnace

Solution -> Quench



Aluminium Heat Treatment Furnace Type I T6

Strength Continuous

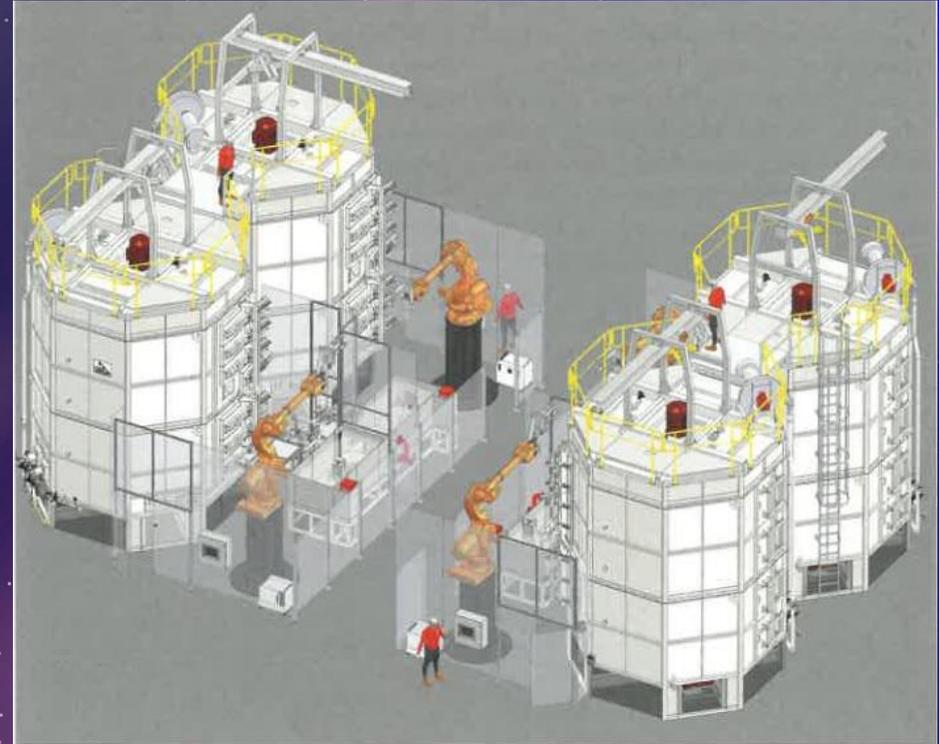
Solution -> Quench -> Aging



Aluminium Heat Treatment Furnace Type I T6

Rotary Continuous

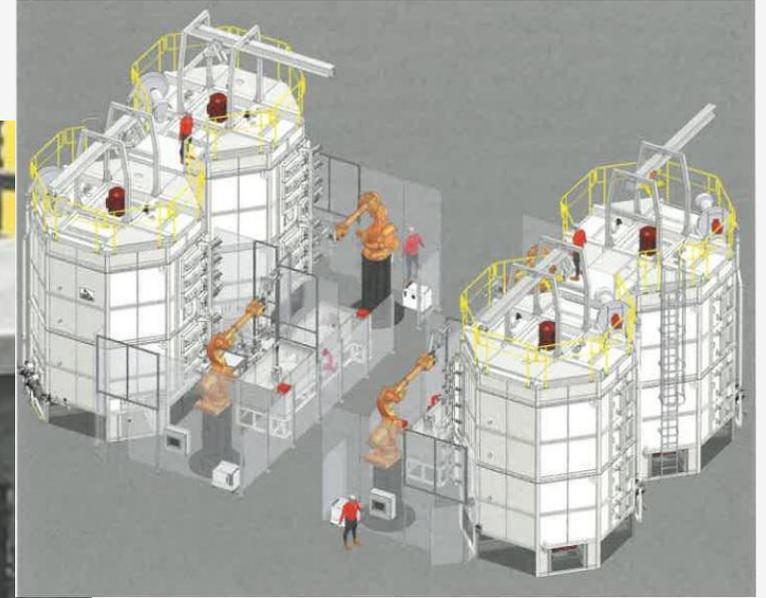
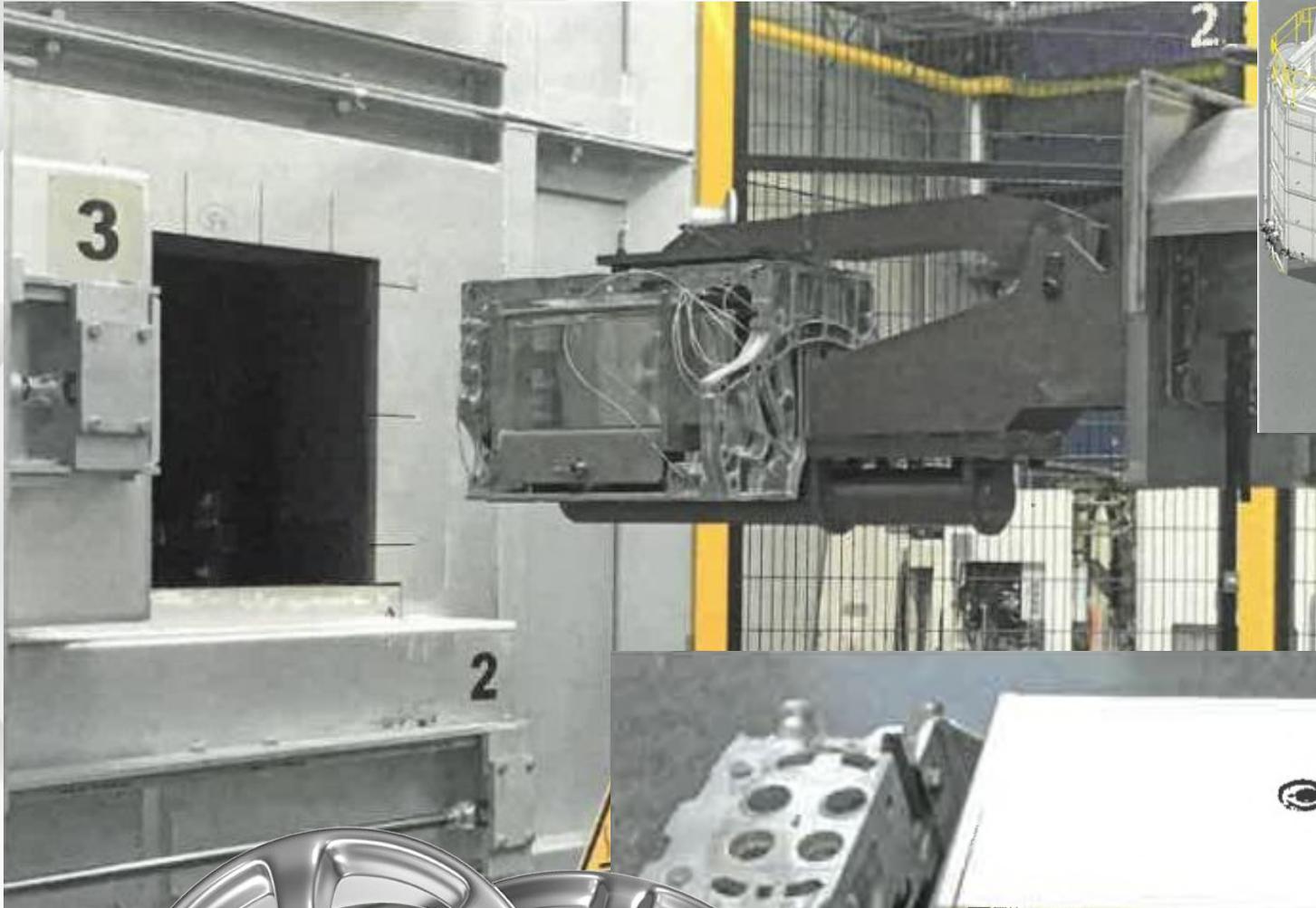
Solution -> Quench -> Aging



Aluminium Heat Treatment Furnace Type I T6

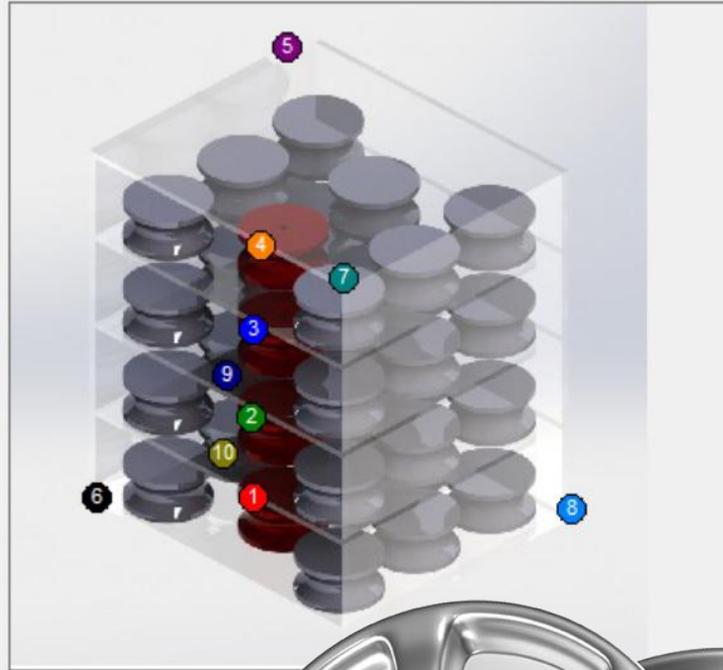








Thermocouple Locations



#	Name
1	Wheel 1
2	Wheel 2
3	Wheel 3
4	Wheel 4
5	Air Left Top
6	Air Left Bottom
7	Air Right Top
8	Air Right Bottom
9	Air Mid
10	Air Mid Bottom







PhoenixTM

Run A Profile

New Profile

Download

Process Data

Standard Process

Product Library

Oven Library

Settings Library

Analysis

Profile Database

Temperature Data

Time Above (C)

Max,Min,Mean

Rise/Fall Slope

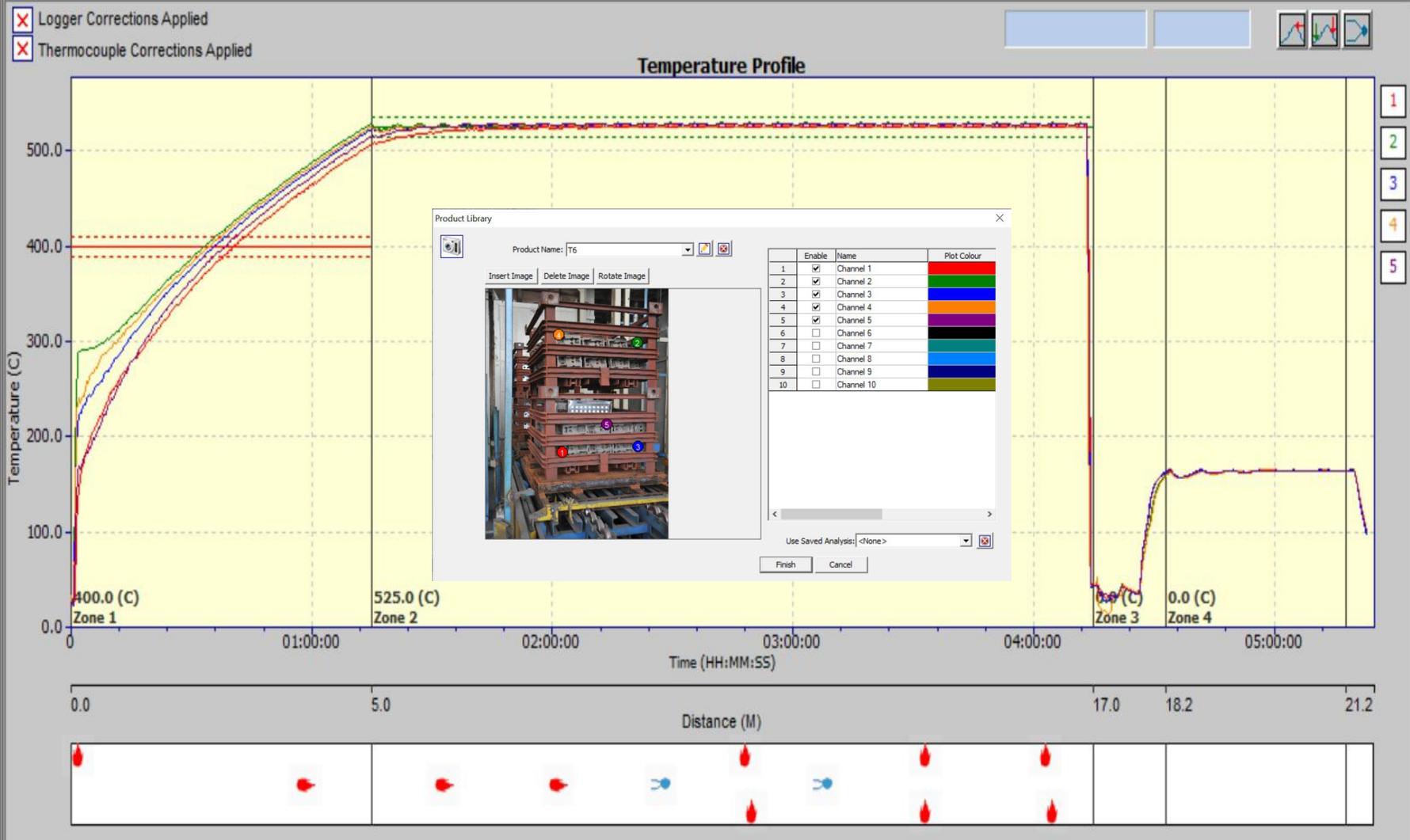
Max Difference

Area Above (C)

Tolerance Database

Print Report

User Manual



Profile Database - C:\Program Files (x86)\PhoenixTM\Thermal View Plus 7.0\database\ptm-data.mdb

Profile Date	Standard Process	Oven	Settings	Product	Tolerance	Operator	Notes
24/7/2555 15:35	Tableware	Ceramic	Ceramic	Tableware		DP	Ceramic Application
8/8/2554 10:35	Solution Treatment	Solution Treatment	Solution Treatment	T6		DP	T6 solution treatment
25/9/2553 11:57	CAP process	CAP	CAP	CAP		MT	Controlled Atmosphere Brazing (CAP)

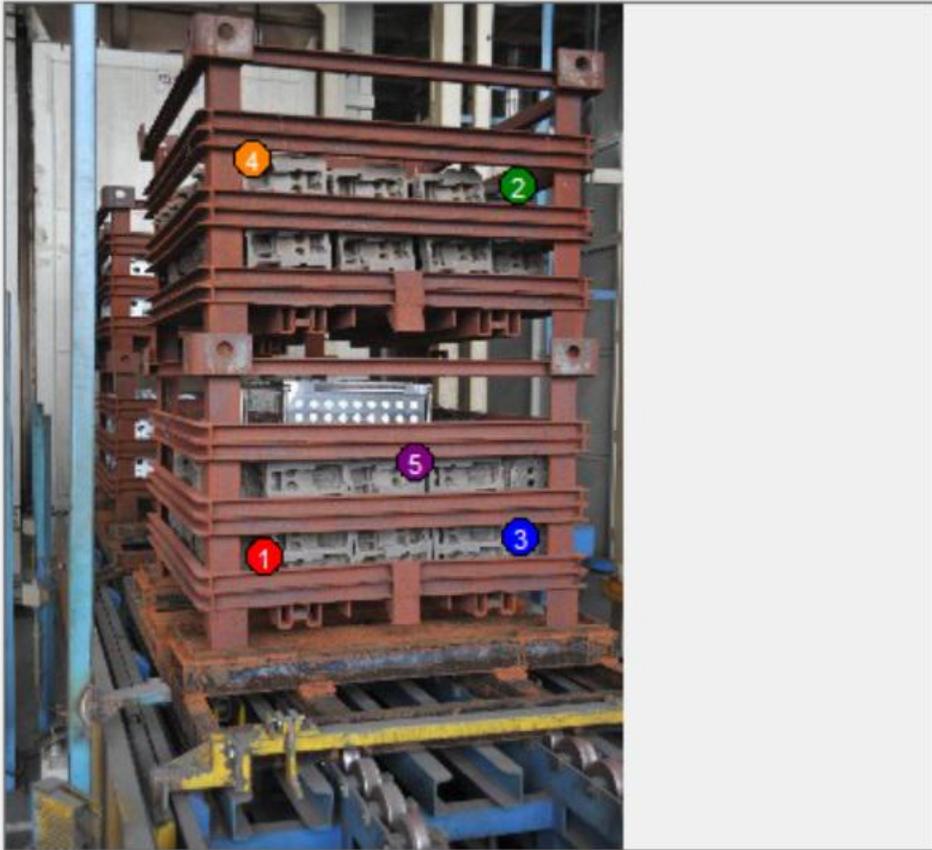
Product Library



Product Name: T6



Insert Image Delete Image Rotate Image



	Enable	Name	Plot Colour
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Channel 1	Red
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Channel 2	Green
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Channel 3	Blue
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Channel 4	Orange
5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Channel 5	Purple
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	Channel 6	Black
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	Channel 7	Teal
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	Channel 8	Light Blue
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	Channel 9	Dark Blue
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	Channel 10	Olive

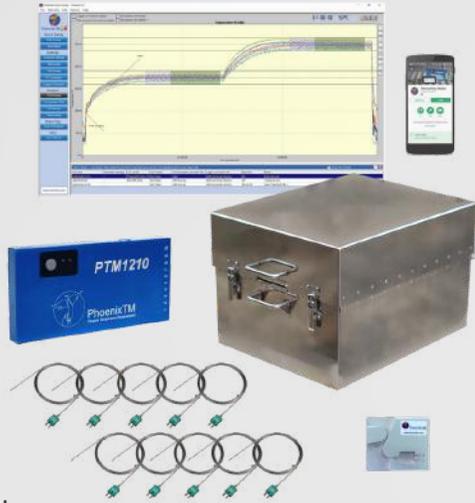


Use Saved Analysis: <None>



Finish Cancel

1



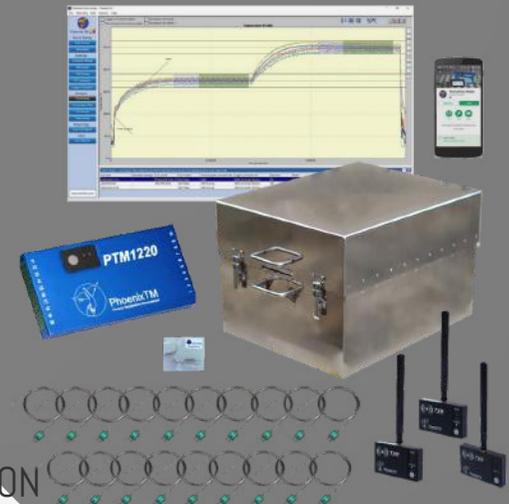
SOLUTION
FURNACE 10Ch

2

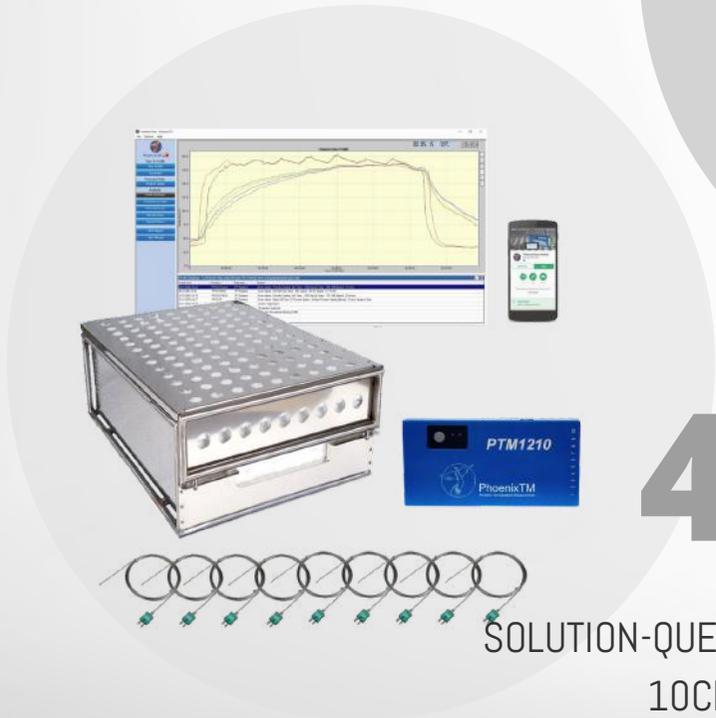


SOLUTION
FURNACE 10Ch RF

3



SOLUTION
FURNACE 20Ch RF



4
SOLUTION-QUENCH-AGING
10Ch

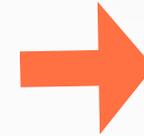


5
SOLUTION-QUENCH-AGING
10Ch RF



6
SOLUTION-QUENCH-AGING
20Ch RF

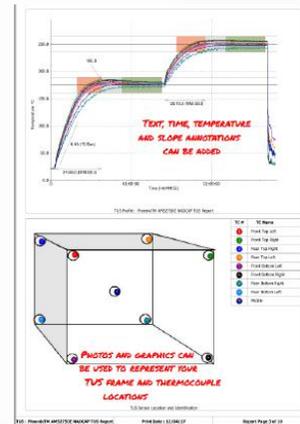
1. TEST INSTRUMENT



2. TEST SENSOR

4. TUS REPORT

3. SURVEY SOFTWARE





[P38] TABLE 3 - INSTRUMENTS AND INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION

CQI-9 and AMS2750E require an instrument calibration accuracy of ± 0.6 °C or $\pm 0.1\%$ of the reading whichever is the greater.

PhoenixTM data logger accuracy +/- 0.3°C

Maximum Calibration Period : 3 Months



2.2.2 BASE METAL THERMOCOUPLE : Thermocouple whose thermoelements are composed primarily of base metals and their alloys. Example of base metal include E, J, K, N, T.

3.1.2.6 Thermocouples made from rolls calibrated in accordance with the paragraph may be used in lieu of individually calibrated thermocouples.

3.1.2.6.1 The maximum amount of wire/cable in roll at the time of calibration. All base metal sensor 5000 feet (1525 m)

3.1.2.5.1 Calibration intervals shall not exceed 150°C (AMS2750E) and 140°C (CQI-9) for all thermocouple



4.2.1 TABLE 1 - SENSOR AND SENSOR CALIBRATION

Temperature Uniformity Survey Sensor +/- 2.2°C or 0.75%

Calibration every 6 months - Type B, R, S

Calibration every 3 months - Base metal Type J, N, T.

Accuracy for thermocouples in accordance with IEC-EN 60584-2 and ASTM E230-ANSI MC96.1

IEC Tolerance class EN60584-2				
TC type	Class 1	Tolerance	Class 2	Tolerance
J	-40 to 375°C	+/-1.5°C	-40 to +333°C	+/- 2.5°C
	375 to 750°C	0.4% of reading	333 to 750°C	0.75% of reading
K-N	-40 to 375°C	+/-1.5°C	-40 to +333°C	+/- 2.5°C
	375 to 1200°C	0.4% of reading	333 to 1200°C	0.75% of reading
T	-40 to 125°C	+/-0.5°C	-40 to +133°C	+/- 1.0°C
	125 to 350°C	0.1% of reading	133 to 350°C	0.2% of reading
E	-40 to 375°C	+/-1.5°C	-40 to +333°C	+/- 2.5°C
	375 to 800°C	0.4% of reading	333 to 800°C	0.75% of reading
R-S	0 to 1100°C	+/-1.5°C	-0 to 600°C	+/- 2.5°C
	1100 to 1600°C	+/-1.5% of reading	333 to 800°C	0.75% of reading
B	Not applicable		-0 to 600°C	EMK to small
			600 to 1700°C	0.25% of reading

OTHERS

OTHERS

Limits of Error ASTM E230-ANSI MC96.1				
TC type	Special limits	Tolerance	Standard limits	Tolerance
J	0 to 750°C	+/-1.1°C or 0.4% of reading	0-750	+/- 2.2°C or 0.75% of reading
			-200 to 0°C	+/- 2.2°C or 2% of reading
K	0 to 750°C	+/-1.1°C or 0.4% of reading	0-750	+/- 2.2°C or 0.75% of reading
T	0 to 350°C	+/-0.5°C or 0.4% of reading	0 to 350°C	+/- 1°C or 0.75% of reading
			-200 to 0°C	+/- 1.0°C or 1.5% of reading
E	0 to 900°C	+/-1.1°C or 0.4% of reading	0 to 900°C	+/- 1.7°C or 0.5% of reading
			-200 to 0°C	+/- 1.7°C or 1 % of reading

PhoenixTM



All PhoenixTM thermocouples are manufactured using ANSCI MC96.1 thermocouple wire which has an accuracy of +/-1.1C or +/-04% of the range

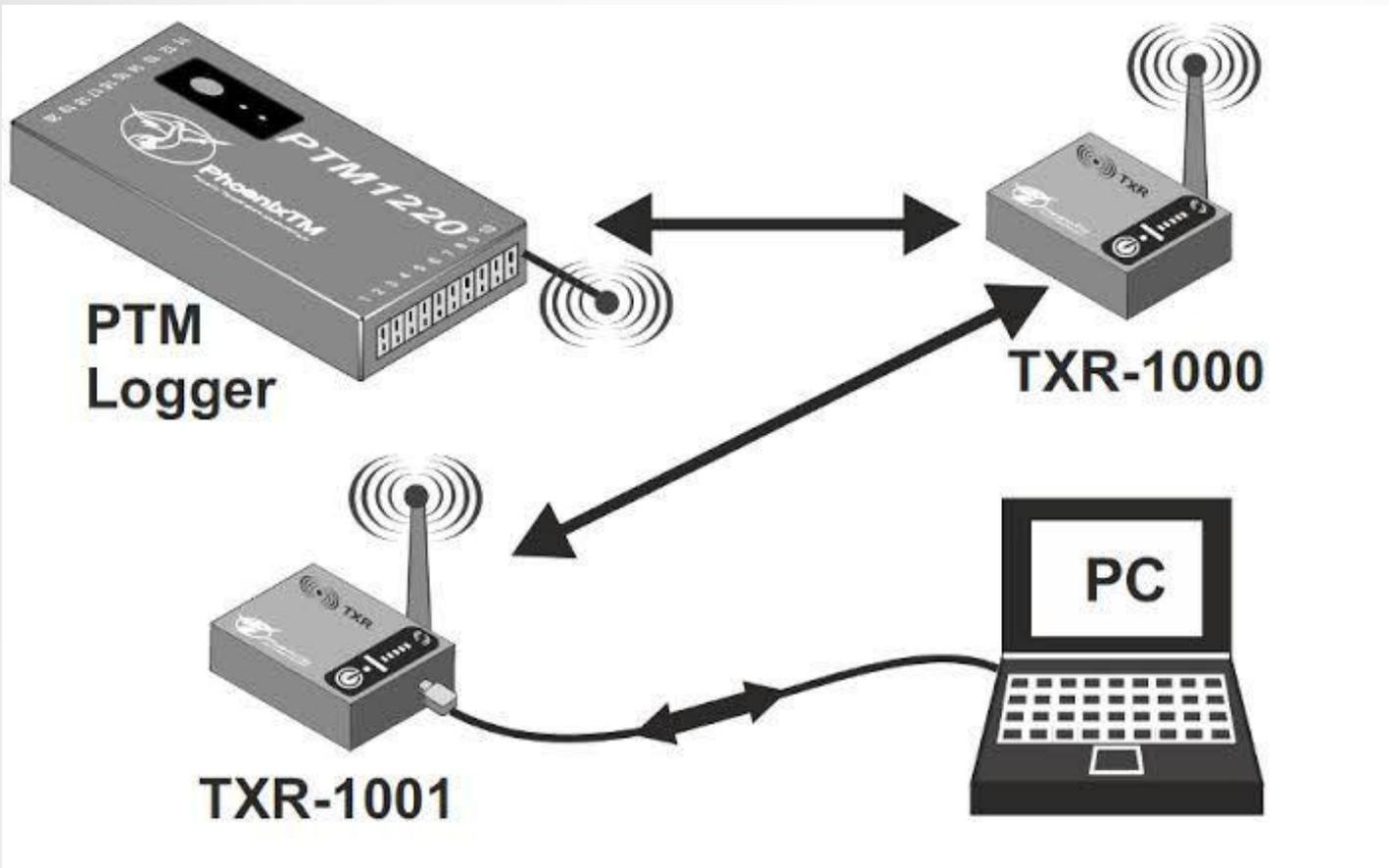
[P44] TABLE 11 - NUMEBR OF TUS SURVEY SENSORS

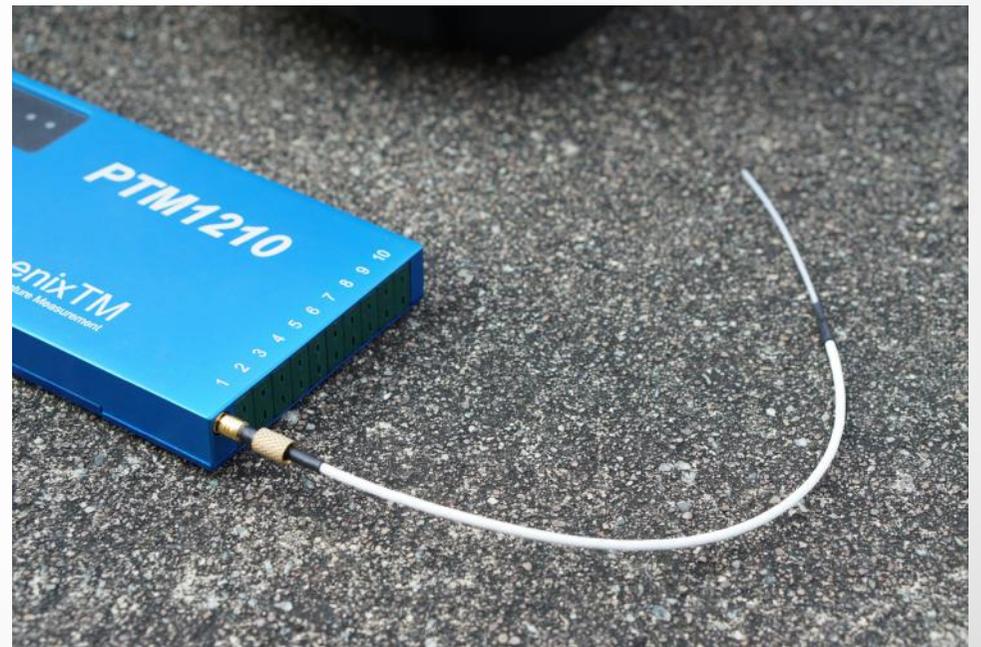
Workspace	3 cubic	225 cubic	300 cubic	400 cubic	600 cubic	800 cubic	1000 cubic	2000 cubic	3000 cubic	4000 cubic
Volume Less	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet
Than	(0.085 m3)	(6.4 m3)	(8.5 m3)	(11 m3)	(17 m3)	(23 m3)	(28 m3)	(57 m3)	(85 m3)	(113 m3)
Number of Sensors (1) Classes 1 and 2	5	9	14	16	19	21	23	30	35	40
Number of Sensors (1) Classes 3 thru 6	5	9	12	13	14	15	16	20	23	25
Cubic feet per Sensor Classes 1 and 2	<1	25	21	25	32	38	43	67	86	100
Cubic feet per Sensor Classes 3,4,5 and 6	<1	25	25	31	43	53	63	100	130	160



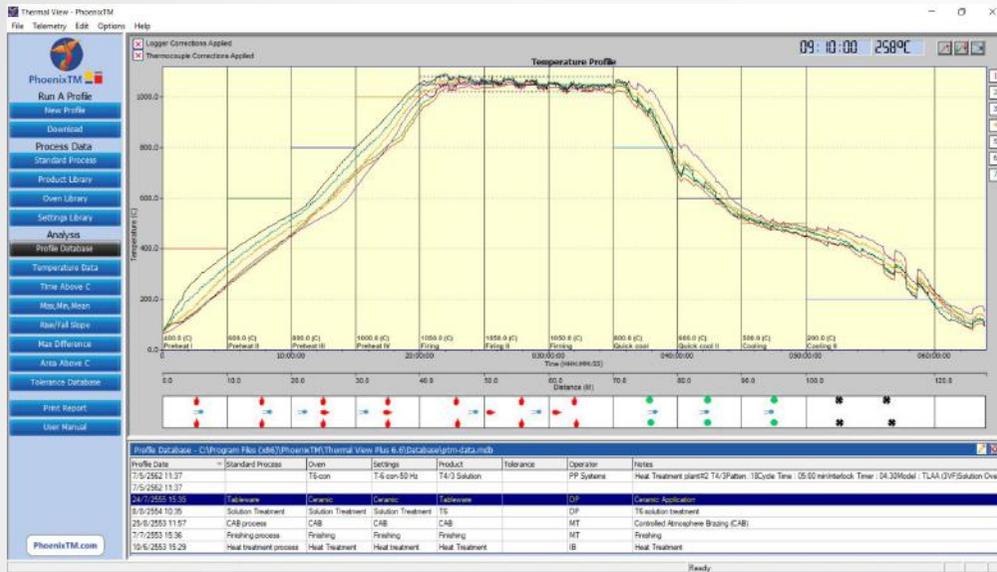
Phoenix™ Thermal View Survey Software allow to generate TUS report with up to 60 thermocouples



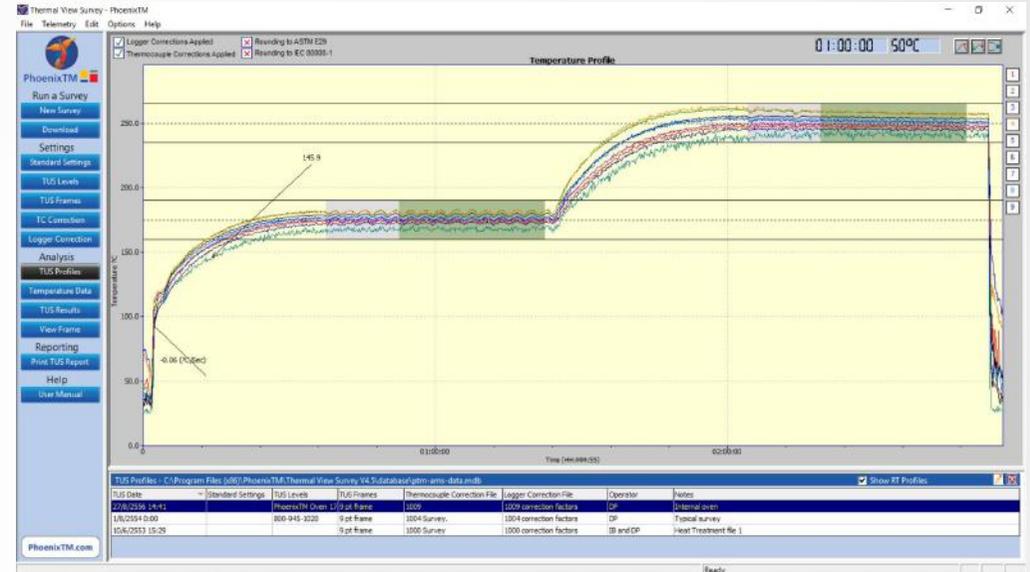




SW15 - Thermal View Plus Software



SW25 - Thermal View Survey Software



ThermalView Mobile | Android

The screenshot shows the ThermalView Mobile app interface on an Android device. The app is titled 'ThermalView Mobile' and is developed by 'PhoenixTM GmbH Tools'. It has a PEGI 3 rating and is compatible with the user's device. The app is shown in three different states: 1) A battery status screen showing '3,0V' Battery Voltage, '2011' Serial number, '14,9' Firmware, and 'YES' Telemetry. 2) A chart showing a temperature profile with multiple data series. 3) A 'Reset Logger' screen with options for 'Sample interval' (0.05s), 'Active channels' (1-20), 'Start trigger' (Button), 'Stop trigger' (Button), 'Disable switch' (3D), and 'OC Detection' (RESET LOGGER).

[P32] 3.5.21 Temperature Uniformity Survey Report

3.5.2.1 The following items shall be included in the temperature uniformity survey report.

- a. Furnace identification name or number
- b. Survey temperatures
- c. TUS sensor and location identification including a detailed diagram, description or photograph(s) of any load or rack used
- d. Time and temperature data from all recorded sensors required for furnace instrumentation type for all zones tested (3.5.13.3.2)
- e. Correction factors for TUS sensors at each survey temperature.
- f. As found and as left TUS offsets (if used in production)
- g. Corrected or uncorrected readings of all TUS sensors at each survey temperature. Readings shall be identified as corrected or uncorrected.
- h. Testing company identification (if not performed in-house)
- i. Signature for the testing company (if not performed in-house)
- j. Identification of technician performing survey
- k. Survey start date and time
- l. Survey end date and time
- m. Survey test instrument identification number
- n. Indication of test pass or test fail
- o. When required, documentation of furnace survey sensor failures (See 3.5.16)
- p. Summary of corrected plus and minus TUS readings at each test temperature after stabilization.
- q. Quality Organization approval.

3.5.21.2 Although not a required part of the uniformity survey report, the following shall be accessible on site:

- a. Control instrument tuning parameters
- b. TUS sensor calibration report
- c. Control and recording sensor calibration report
- d. Diagrams of control and recording sensors, load and TUS sensor locations in three dimensional space.

For aluminium heat treating :

Thermocouple and calibration of thermocouple shall conform AMS2750.

Instrument calibration per AMS2750 shall be quarterly at a minimum.

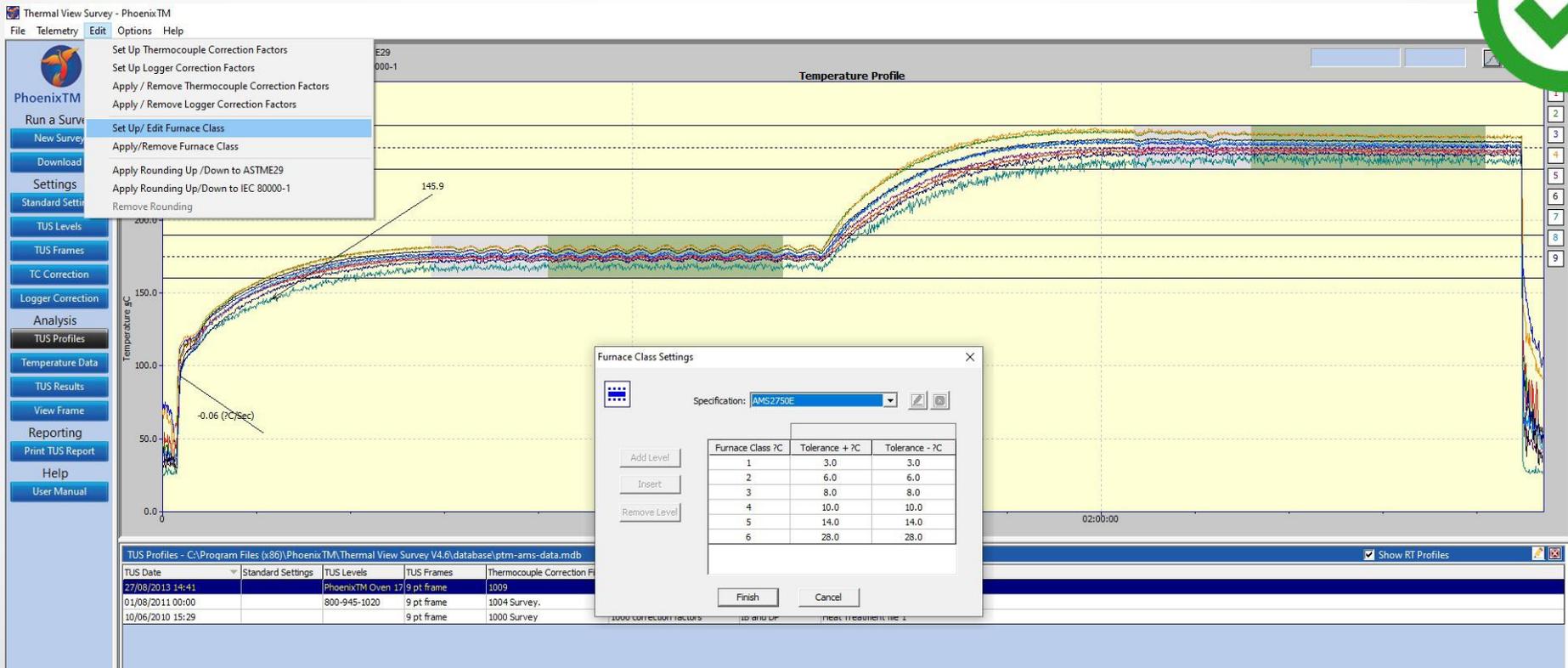
Temperature uniformity tolerance for solution treating and aging furnace shall be **+/- 6°C**.

Quenchability check e.g. cooling curve of quench media, viscosity or tritration must be perform semianual.

Furnace Class	Temperature Uniformity	
	Range (Degrees F)	Range (Degrees C)
1	±5	±3
2	±10	±6
3	±15	±8
4	±20	±10
5	±25	±14
6	±50	±28

[P14] 3.3.1 FURNACE CLASS UNIFORMITY RANGE

PhoenixTM Thermal View Software provide automatically estimate furnace class calculated from TUS level to meet CQI-9 and AMS2750E standard.



Oven Customers

Distribution period 2012 - 2019 | Thailand

Low temperature profile system is one of the most popular model. More than hundred Thai customers have proofed that thru-process temperature profile data of air and products combined Phoenix™ engineered analysis software make huge changes such as confirm paint curing, oven cold-spot surveying, preventive maintenance program, oven fault finding, production planing, researches and ect.



Furnace Customers

Distribution period 2012 - 2019 | Thailand

High temperature profile system allows customer to measure process temperature up to 1,200°C particularly in aluminium and heat treatment industries. The process such as Controlled Atmosphere Brazing (CAB), Anneling furnace, T6 solution treatment, Intergrated quench carburizing furnace, vacuum furnace, AMS2750E & CQI-9 Temperature Uniformity Surveys (TUS) and System Accuracy Tests (SAT).



DENSO



Product information



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Knowledge base application story

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