

# Aluminium extrusions

EXTRAORDINARY POTENTIAL - INFINITE APPLICATIONS - INCREASING TECHNOLOGICAL CONTENT

Event organized by **GMS MILANO** and **A&L Alluminio e Leghe**

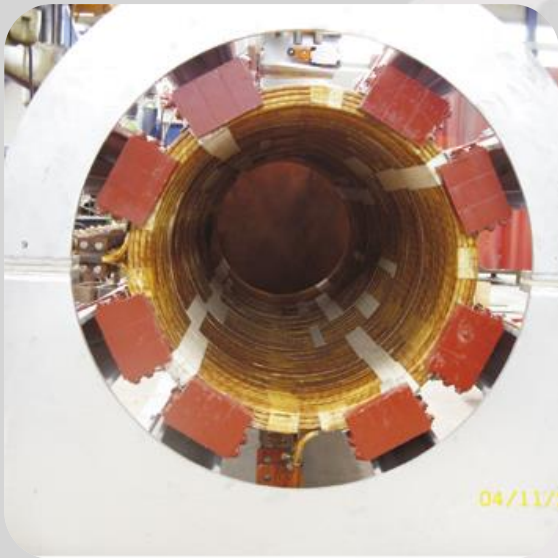


**APRIL 4<sup>TH</sup>, 2019**

## Induction heaters for extrusion technology

The **GMS** coil induction heaters in the Aluminum alloys extrusion process of billets are the most advanced units in this field.

Our systems are equipped with the modern IGBT technology, especially designed, developed and patented by **GMS** with the purpose to create a real flexible and efficient instrument.



# HEH

**HIGH EFFICIENCY HEATER  
BY ROTATION OF PERMANENT  
MAGNETS**

# DESIGN OF PROTOTYPE

## Electro-Mechanical Design

Sizing of the **electro-mechanical system** consists in the choice of **electric motors** and **related drives**.

- The motors should produce a **torque** that **offset**, in the whole range of operating speeds, the **electromagnetic breaking torque** produced in the billet by the induced electro-magnetic field.
- Considering the give size of the prototype and the general requirements of the problem, **commercial electric motors are adequate** for the machine.
- Since the **range of rotation speed** of magnetic module would lead to a choice of commercial motor too oversized for the application, a system with **transmission ratio 1:2.5** has been chosen consisting of **pulley and drive belt**.



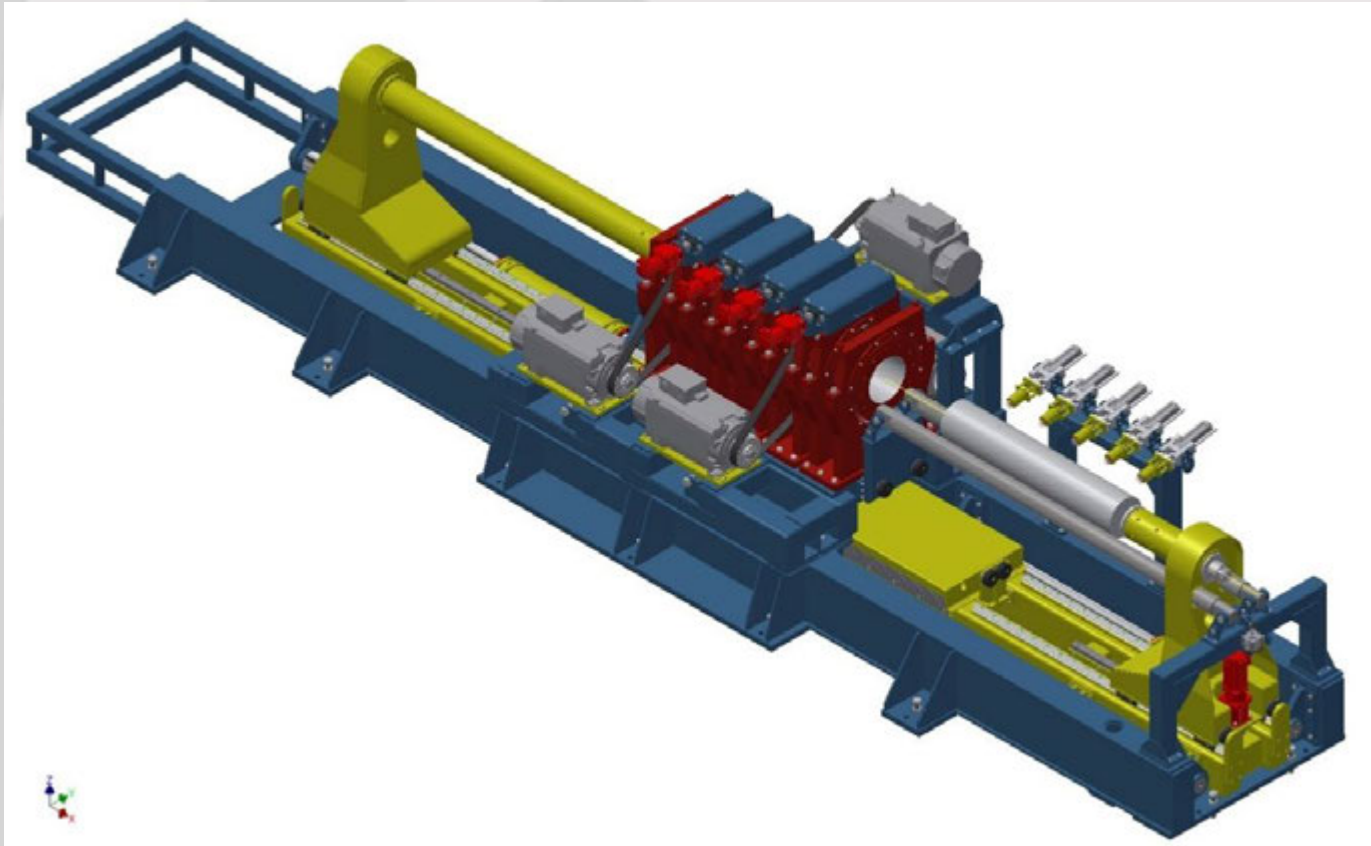
# MECHANICAL DESIGN

## Main targets of HEH mechanical design

- Maximum efficiency of whole system
- Modern mechanical solution complete assembled on n.1 single frame.
  - Complete pre-commissioning before delivery
  - Easy and precise installation on site
- Limited overall dimensions
- No water cooling plant required
- No hydraulic plant required
- Simple technological Heating system formed by:
  - Heater unit
  - Billet translation device

The HEH heating system is formed by:

- Heater unit
- Billet translation device





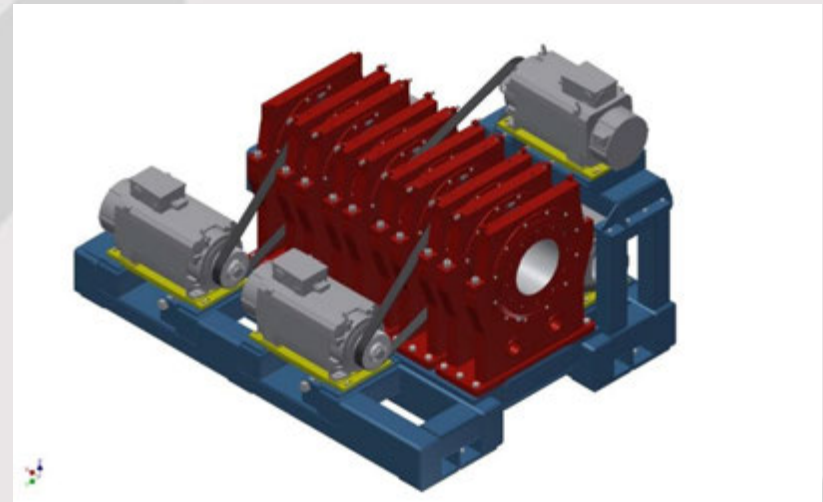
## Heater Unit

N.5 independent zones/modules fixed on strong frame

- For constructive simplicity all modules are same each others, and driven by its own electrical motor coupled with inverter unit for speed regulating and torque forces.
- The power installed on each module is suitable for an isothermal heating cycle (maximum power installed required). Simply by regulating the speed of each module we have taper heating.

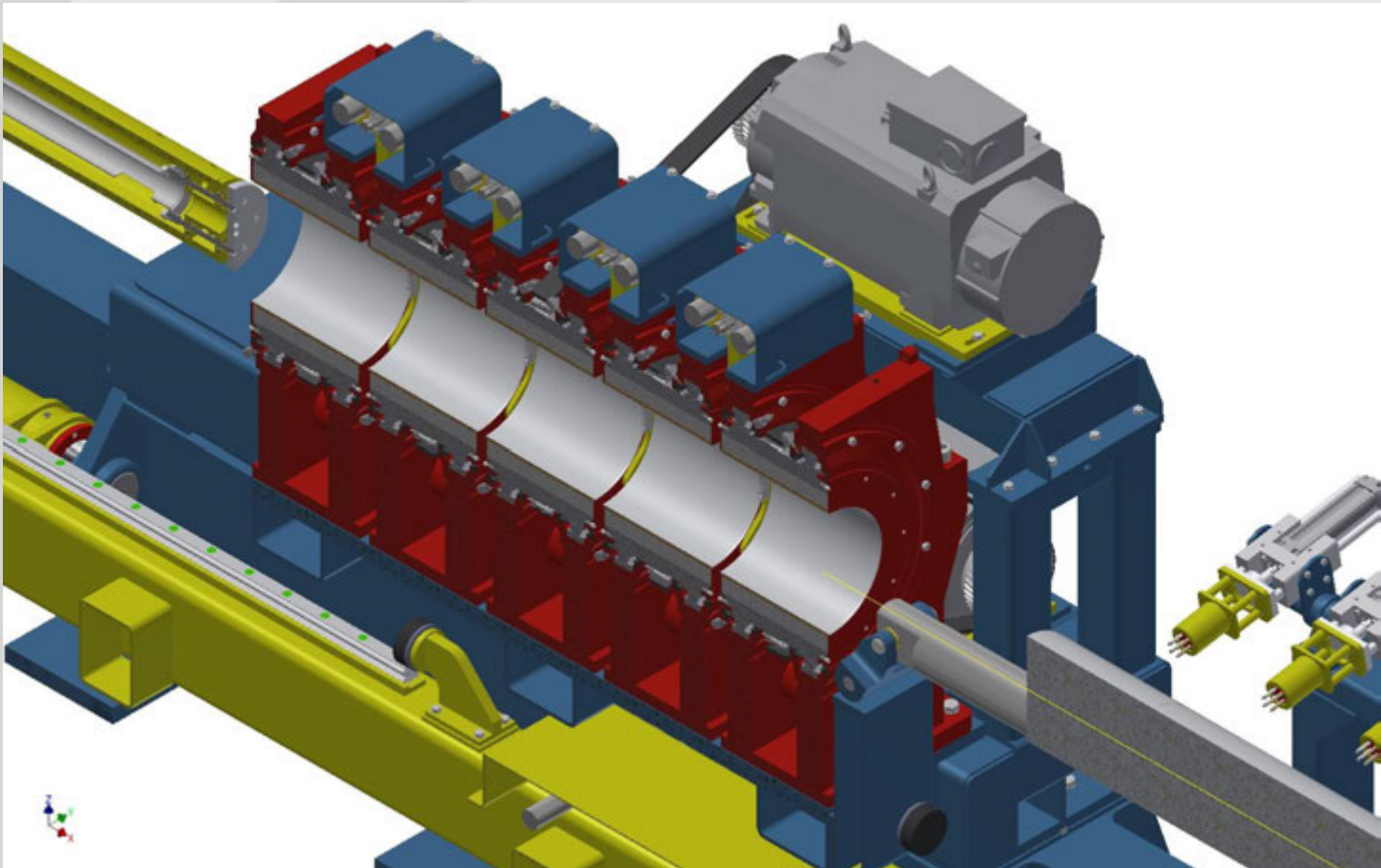
**Each single module is formed by:**

- Strong metallic frame
- Rotor body.
- Set of permanent magnet poles
- Set of rolling bearing
- High efficiency timing belt drive
- Brushless electrical motor
- Set of lateral clamping device



It's foreseen an automatic distribution grease plant in order to reduce maintenance activities.

## Section of Heater Unit



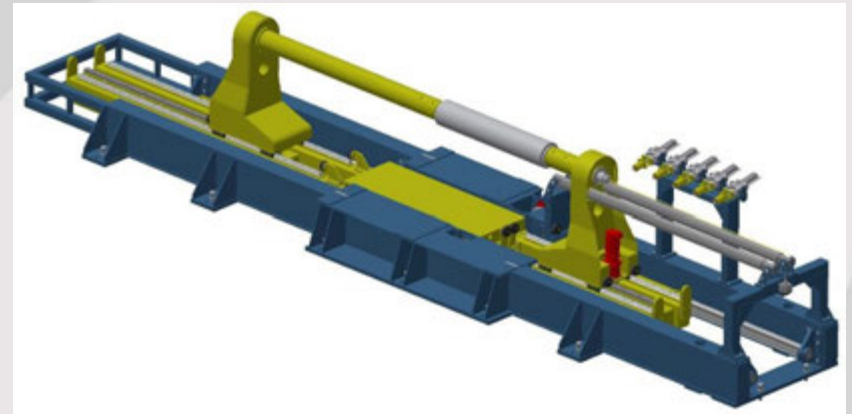
## Billet Handling Device

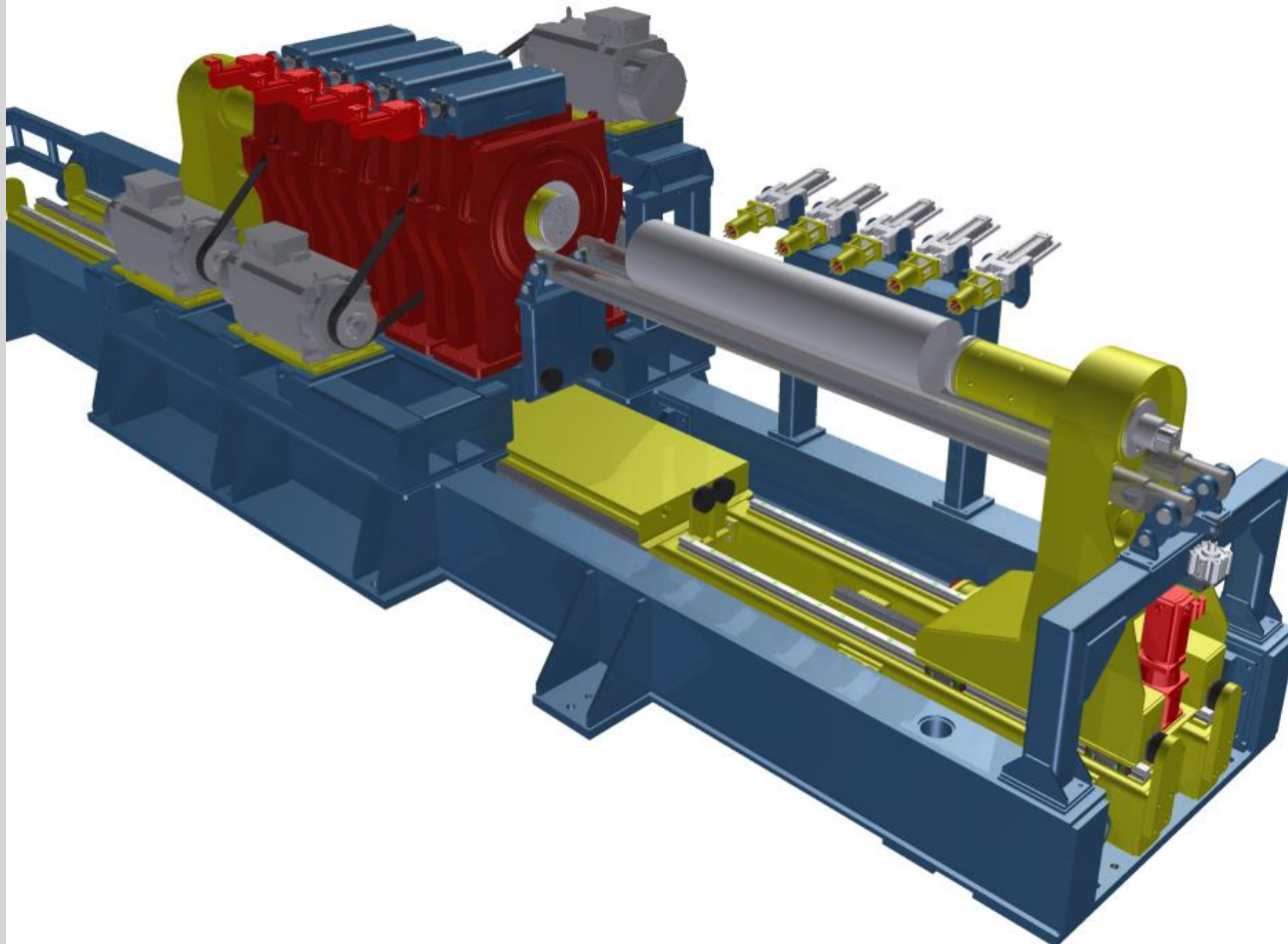
Special billet translation unit designed according to Pandolfo requirements for a correct coupling with existing billets handling system.

- The purpose of this unit is to bring the billet from inlet side and move it inside the heater for heating operation.
- During translation and heating cycle the billet is suspended.

### **The unit is formed by:**

- N.1 Strong metallic frame fixed on the floor
- N.1 Support billet device with pneumatic vertical movement
- N.1 Intermediate translation frame operated by brushless gear-motor to allow precise billet introduction into heater
- N.2 independent movable carriages operated by brushless gear-motor to allow the handling of the billet between heads
- Thermocouples units







# **SUPERVISOR SYSTEM**



## Design of control and supervisor system

The design of control and supervisor system has been done through hardware components and the relative managing software that permit to control the devices, the data acquisition on the heating process, exchange of information between different devices, set-up of whole machine.

In particular have been developed the following automated function managed by a PLC and operator HMI:

- **Monitoring of input and output temperature**
- **Managing of motors and relative drives**
- **Command of the loading-unloading system of billets**
- **Monitoring of energy consumption**

## Software interface developed for HMI

General

Maintenance

Power Meas.

Rotors

Alarms

Termocouples

Settings

Exit

### General

Ciclo Semi-Auto

Funzione START
Funzione STOP
RESET ALLARMI

Funzione Selez.  
Taper  
Preriscaldamento  
Rodaggio Cuscinetti  
Motore Singolo  
Ingrass.

CICLO COMPLETO  
  
BYPASS SITEMA BILLETTA

Informazioni Generali

Lega 6063  
Lunghezza 924  
Lungh. Mis. 1333  
Validatione TC  
Riscaldamento  
Pronto al Risc.

Coppia OK  
Spintore Corto  
Spintore Lungo  
Morsa  
Condizioni di sicurezza  
Pandolfo Porta Aperta  
Pinza Pandolfo fuori ingombro  
Pandolfo Forno ON  
Bacinella Pandolfo fuori ingombro

Ciclo Semi-Auto

CARICO START  
CARICO STOP  
SCARICO START  
SCARICO STOP

Ricetta

|          | SPEED TH0 | TH0 | SPEED TH1 | TH1 | TOTAL TIME | KW TH0 | KW TH1 | TC IN | TC OUT  |
|----------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|------------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| Rotore 1 | 1000      | 20  | 540       | 11  | 31         | 48.8   | 26.7   | 1372  | 478     |
| Rotore 2 | 800       | 20  | 440       | 11  | 31         | 65.8   | 35.5   | 510   | 439 481 |
| Rotore 3 | 660       | 20  | 400       | 11  | 31         | 55.7   | 32.4   | 500   | 482 489 |
| Rotore 4 | 800       | 20  | 450       | 11  | 31         | 66.4   | 36.4   | 500   | 485 488 |
| Rotore 5 | 1000      | 34  | 540       | 11  | 45         | 44.1   | 24.6   | 500   | 436 482 |

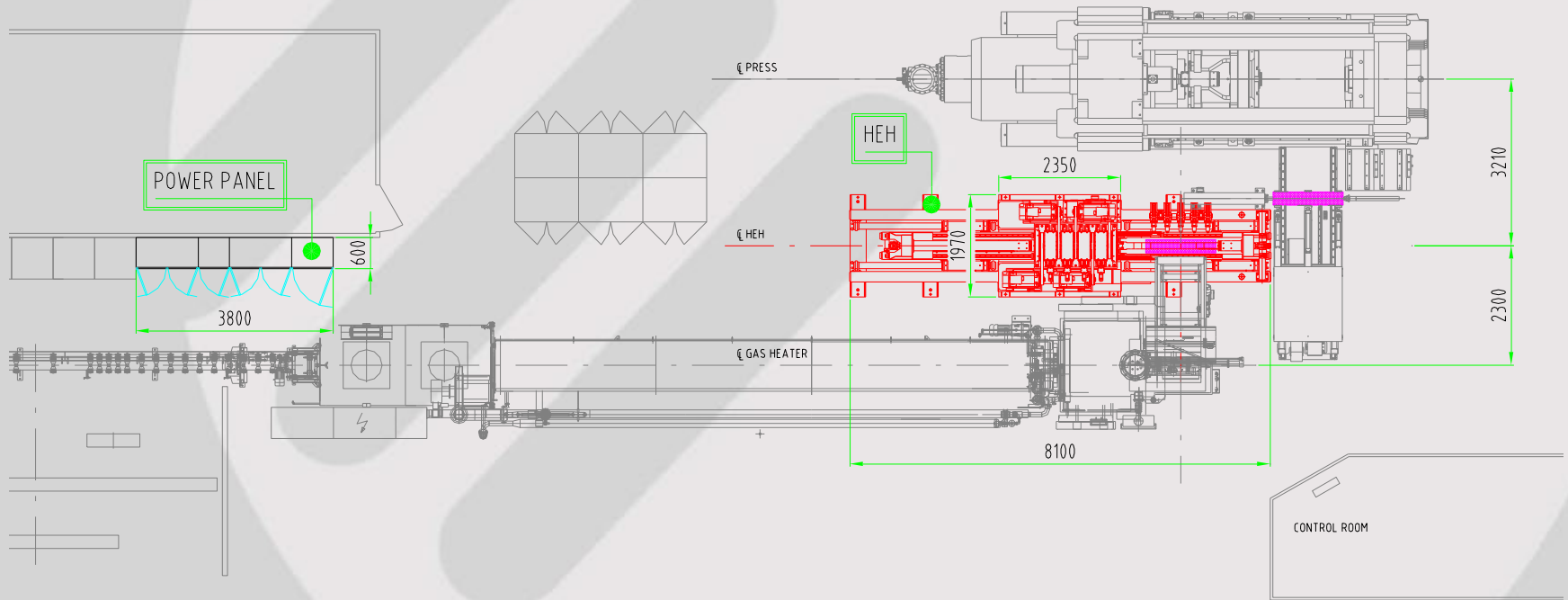
STATO  
Ora 15:49:29 Data 15-09-2017 Dati:REMOTO Fun:TAPER Sel:PRESSA+SEMI Sicur.: LOGOFF Modbus

## Animation of heating cycle



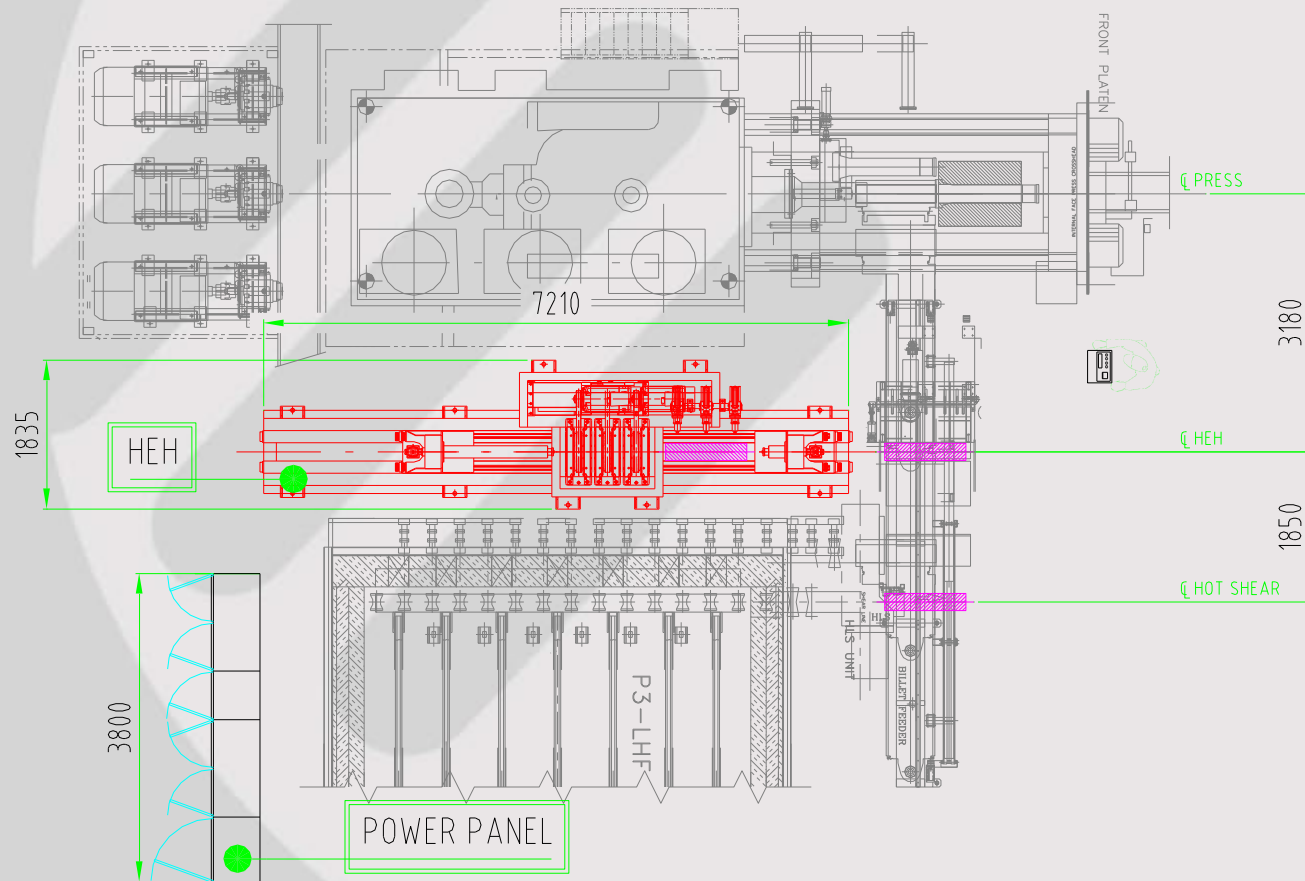
# **GENERAL LAYOUT AND INSTALLATION**

## General Lay Out





## General Lay Out

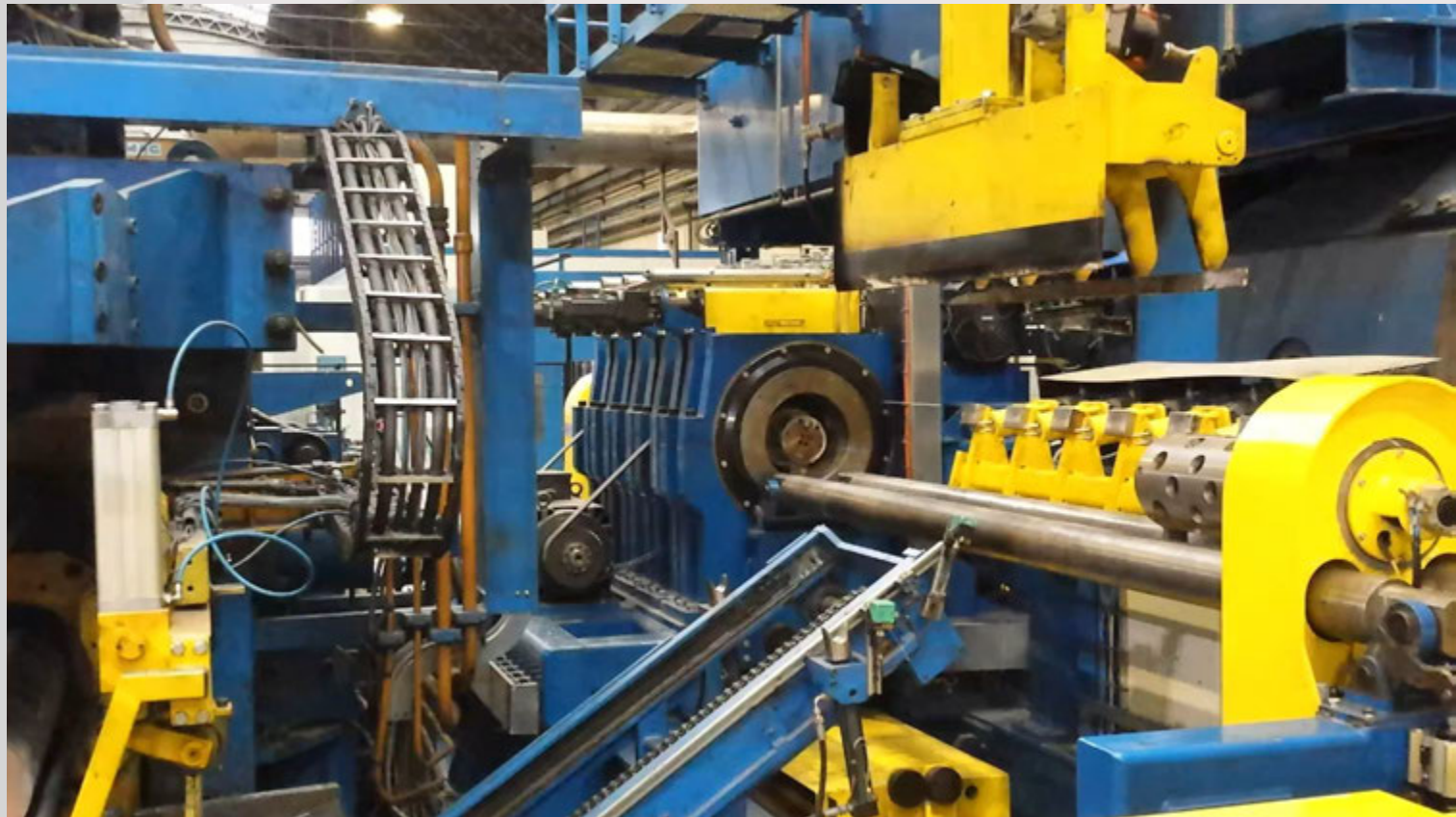


## Installation of HEH

After the off line tests session the existing traditional induction heater has been removed, and HEH heater was installed.



## HEH taper heating cycle





# PRODUCTION RESULTS

## Production Tests

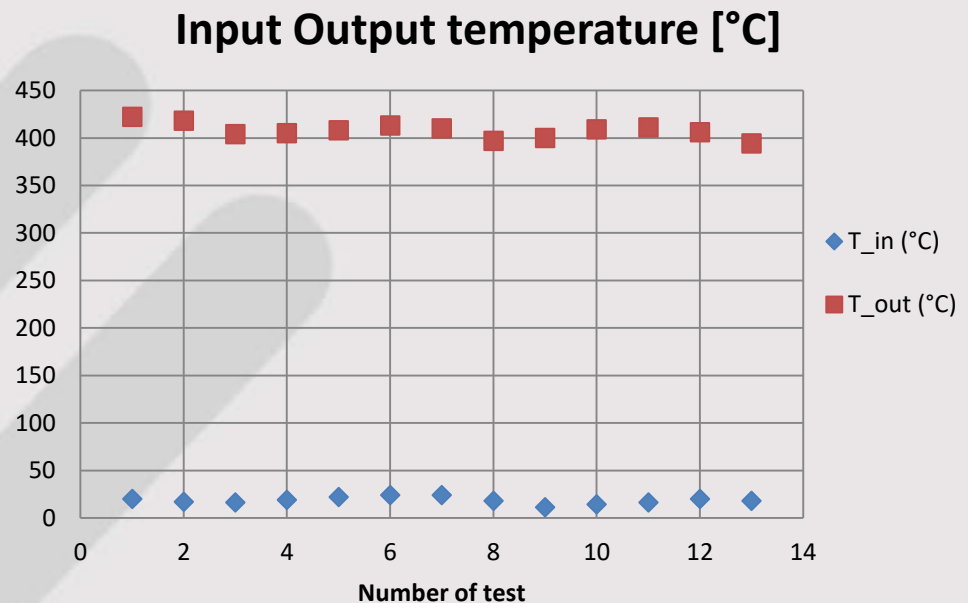
The purpose of **production tests** was to **demonstrate** that the new induction heater, in addition to consuming **less electric power** than the **traditional heater** at the same  $\Delta T$ , would be able to heat the billets correctly at various lengths, ensuring the necessary productivity for the extrusion press without causing losses due to billet delivery delays or waste.

To allow **statistical analysis** on a significant data volume, a special **SQL Server database** was created to record **all significant parameters** for each heating cycle. In this way it was possible to **check the consumption** and the **correct heating process** by analyzing a large volume of data.

Through the data collection, it was possible **to compare** the **consumption of electricity** with the **traditional induction heater** and with the **HEH heater**.

## Heating from ambient temperature up to 400°C

| n test | T <sub>in</sub> (°C) | T <sub>out</sub> (°C) | η    |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| 1      | 20                   | 422                   | 83,8 |
| 2      | 17                   | 418                   | 82,9 |
| 3      | 16                   | 404                   | 80,9 |
| 4      | 19                   | 405                   | 81,1 |
| 5      | 22                   | 408                   | 79,8 |
| 6      | 24                   | 413                   | 81   |
| 7      | 24                   | 410                   | 81,1 |
| 8      | 18                   | 397                   | 80,2 |
| 9      | 11                   | 400                   | 78,9 |
| 10     | 14                   | 409                   | 80,5 |
| 11     | 16                   | 411                   | 80,9 |
| 12     | 20                   | 406                   | 78,5 |
| 13     | 18                   | 394                   | 77,4 |

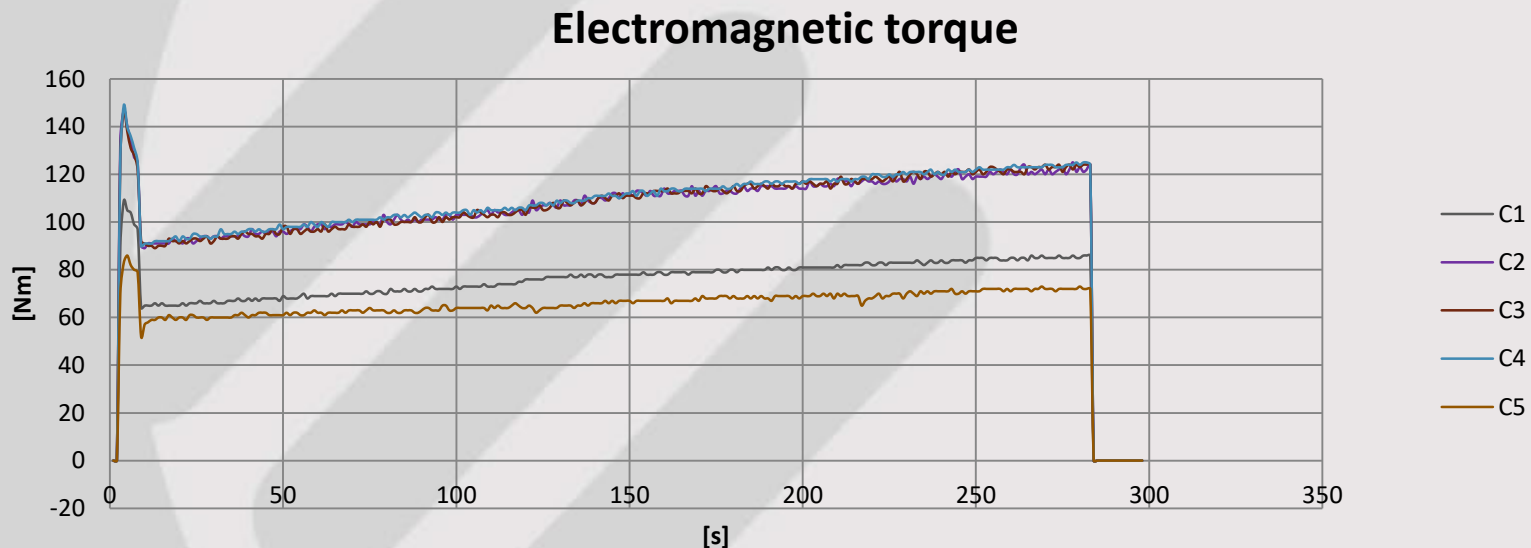


Note: the increase of temperature is about 400 °C so the efficiency estimated from the driver to the billet is about 80%. If we consider also the electrical drive and the auxiliary parts, the overall efficiency is about 73%.

The energy consumption for a uniform heating with an increase of Temperature of 400°C is **135 kWh/ton**.



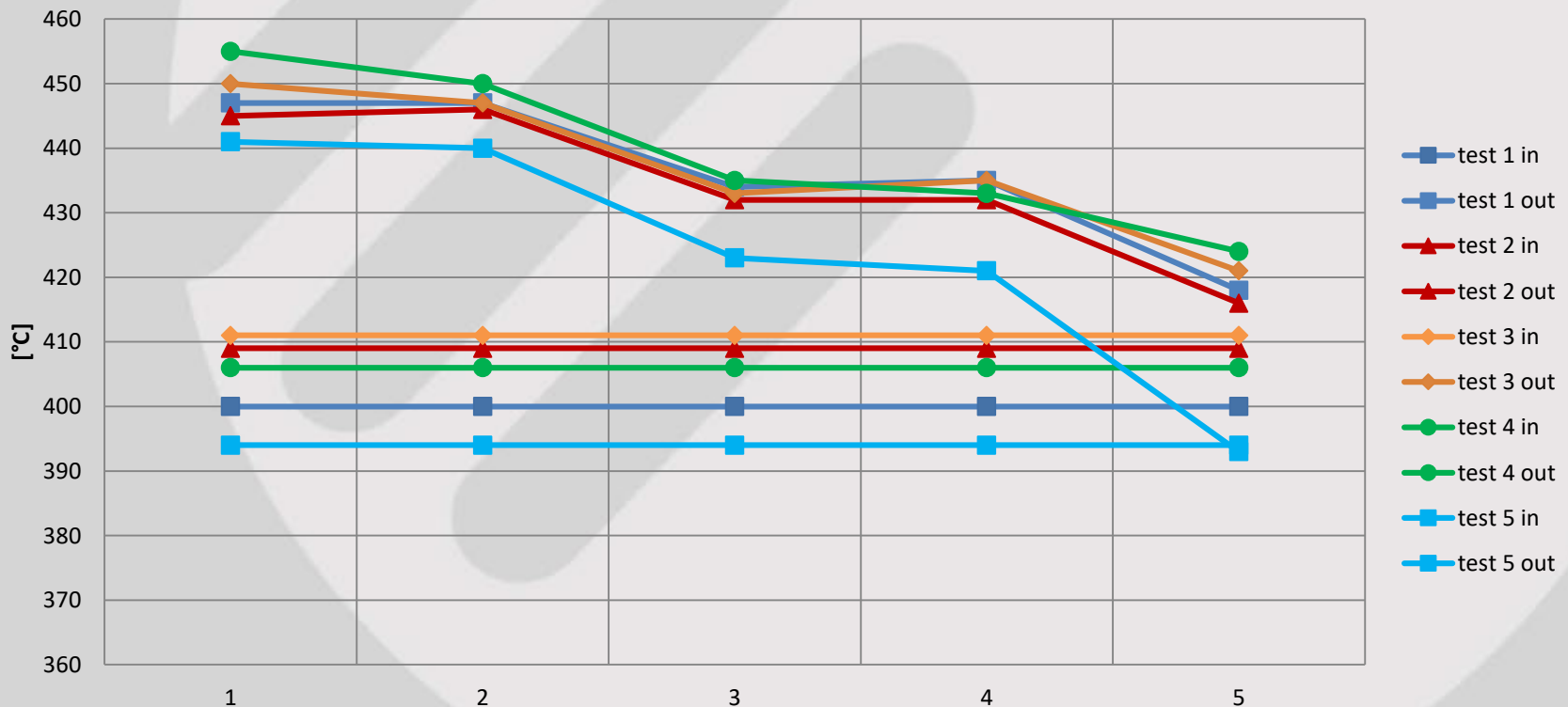
## Electromagnetic Torque in the 5 magnetic modules



Note: the electromagnetic torque developed in the module 2-3-4 is equal because they are completely filled by the billet. The torque developed in the modules 1 and 5 (the external ones) is lower because they are not completely filled by the billet. The torque is increasing during the heating process because the temperature and consequently the resistivity of Aluminum are increasing (the rotational speed is constant) .

# Taper heating by rotating the magnetic modules at different speeds

T profile along the axis before and after heating



## KPI (Key Performance Indicators) analysis

The **Key Performance Indicators** (KPIs) chosen to quantitatively assess the performance of the prototype are mainly subdivided in **n.5 classes**:

1. **Indicators of process technical quality**
2. **Indicators of extruded quality**
3. **Energy performance indicators**
4. **Process performance indicators**
5. **Environmental performance indicators**

In each class two or more indicators were defined to describe in the best way the different aspect involved in the line production operation condition of the permanent magnet heater.

## Class n.1 – Indicators of process technical quality

- **Temperature profile of the billet after the heating process.** At the end of the heating process, the billet was extracted from the HEH heater and the temperature profile was acquired by a system of n.10 thermocouples K type. The target of the KPI is defined as the difference between the measured values and the temperature profile required by Pandolfo. This difference has to be comprised between  $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- **Extrusion speed measured during the process.** During the extrusion process the speed is acquired by the press system, and the value of speed is compared with historical value acquired doing the same final profile when there was the traditional AC induction heater. The target of KPI is defined as the difference between the new and the old extrusion speed. This value has to be comprised between  $\pm 10\%$  of old speed value.
- **Aluminum extruded outlet temperature of the steel die.** The temperature of extruded profile after the steel die must be as uniform as possible; its value is measured by the press system during the process. The target of KPI is defined as the variation of profile temperature that has to be **less than  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$**  during the extrusion.

## Class n.2 – Indicators of extruded quality

- **Maintaining of correct hardness of extruded profile.** Several samples of extruded profile are taken statistically after the extrusion end aging process and their hardness is verified.  
The target of KPI is the percentage of **scrap profile** that has to be **less than 0.2%**.
- **Surface and section quality of extruded.** Some samples of extruded profile are taken statistically at the exit of die and their surface and section are verified.  
The target of KPI is the percentage of **scrap profile** that has to be **less than 0.5%**.



## Class n.3 – Energy performance indicators

- **Input power [kW].** The maximum peak of electric power absorbed by the HEH for each billet heated is measured by a power meter positioned on the supply line of heater. The target of KPI is the peak of power has to be less than the maximum power installed in the prototype 475 [kW].
- **Energy consumption [kWh/ton].** The energy consumption for the heating of every billet processed is measured by time integration of absorbed power. This value is divided by the weight of billet and reported in kWh/ton of Aluminium processed. The target of KPI is that the **energy consumed has to be less than** the energy consumed when there was the traditional AC induction heater [**19.15 kWh/ton**].
- **Energy efficiency [%].** The ratio between the thermal energy of the billet (proportional to the thermal gradient) and the electric energy absorbed by the prototype is calculated for every billet heated. The target of KPI is that the **efficiency has to be higher than 77%** theoretical value estimated during the design phase.

## Class n.4 – Process Performance Indicators

- **Hourly productivity rate [ton/h]**. The average productivity in term of tons per hour was calculated in the five month of on line commissioning test, this value includes all the billet processed. The target of KPI is the **average productivity has to be higher than 1.9 [ton/h]** value of previous year (2016). This indicator is important because is necessary for the calculation of next class of indicator.

## Class n.5 – Environmental Performance Indicators

- **Carbon footprint (kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq emissions).** The value of monthly **saving of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions** is calculated respect the energy saving due to the new HEH permanent magnet heater versus the traditional AC induction heater. The target of KPI **has to be higher than the 6800 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. per month**, value estimated during the design of prototype.
- **Acidification potential (kg of SO<sub>2</sub> eq emissions).** The value of monthly **saving of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions** is calculated respect the energy saving due to the new HEH permanent magnet heater versus the traditional AC induction heater. The target of KPI **has to be higher than the 30 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. per month**, value estimated during the design of prototype.

# KPI Results

| KEI PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [KPI] |                                                                | TARGET                  | 2017   |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                 |                                                                |                         | May    | June   | July   | August | Sept.  |
| <b>1</b>                        | <b>INDICATORS OF PROCESS TECHNICAL QUALITY</b>                 |                         |        |        |        |        |        |
|                                 | Temperature profile of the billet after heating process        | $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ | OK     | OK     | OK     | OK     | OK     |
|                                 | Extrusion speed measured during the process                    | $\pm 10\%$              | OK     | OK     | OK     | OK     | OK     |
|                                 | Aluminum extruded outlet temperature of the steel die          | $< 15^{\circ}\text{C}$  | OK     | OK     | OK     | OK     | OK     |
| <b>2</b>                        | <b>INDICATORS OF EXTRUDED QUALITY</b>                          |                         |        |        |        |        |        |
|                                 | Maintaining of correct hardness of extruded profile            | $< 0,2\%$               | 0,171% | 0,083% | 0,168% | 0,030% | 0,067% |
|                                 | Surface and section quality of extruded                        | $< 0,5\%$               | 0,448% | 0,311% | 0,205% | 0,348% | 0,026% |
| <b>3</b>                        | <b>ENERGY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>                           |                         |        |        |        |        |        |
|                                 | Input power [kW]                                               | $< 475$                 | OK     | OK     | OK     | OK     | OK     |
|                                 | Energy consumption [kWh/t]                                     | $< 19,15$               | 12,22  | 12,26  | 12,14  | 12,33  | 12,10  |
|                                 | Energy efficiency                                              | $> 77\%$                | 81,8%  | 81,5%  | 82,3%  | 81,1%  | 82.6%  |
| <b>4</b>                        | <b>PROCESS PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>                          |                         |        |        |        |        |        |
|                                 | Hourly productivity rate [t/h]                                 | $> 1,9$                 | 2,220  | 2,230  | 2,316  | 2,378  | 2,462  |
| <b>5</b>                        | <b>ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>                    |                         |        |        |        |        |        |
|                                 | Carbon footprint [monthly kg eq of CO2 emission saving]        | $> 6800$                | 7328   | 7073   | 6984   | 4428   | 8077   |
|                                 | Acidification potential [monthly kg eq of SO2 emission saving] | $> 30$                  | 33,80  | 32,62  | 32,21  | 20,42  | 37,26  |

## Analysis of consumption

**HEH permanent magnet heater doesn't influence the process quality and the extrusion performance** compared with traditional AC induction heater, but **it reduces the energy consumption, generating a saving of cost and a reduction of emission** respect the traditional coil Induction AC heater.

|                                                           | Values related to conventional process before installation of HEH (conventional AC induction heater) | Values estimated related to installation of new HEH heating system (permanent magnet heater) | Real Values related to HEH process measured in the processing line extrapolated to higher production |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CONSUMPTION                                               | VALUE                                                                                                | VALUE                                                                                        | VALUE                                                                                                |
| Annual electricity consumption for induction heater / HEH | 212.000 kWh                                                                                          | 158.000 kWh                                                                                  | 100.000 kWh                                                                                          |
| <b>Total electricity consumption</b>                      | <b>19,15 kWh/t</b>                                                                                   | <b>12,39 kWh/t</b>                                                                           | <b>12,21 kWh/t</b>                                                                                   |



## Main advantages of HEH heater system

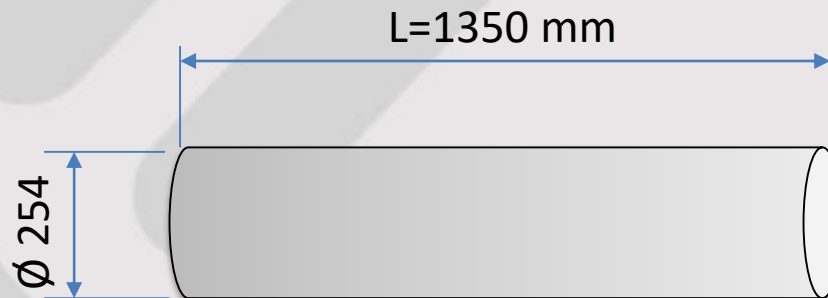
- **Low consumption** compared to traditional induction coil heating system
- **Limited** overall dimensions
- **High flexibility** of positioning in existing plants (also after gas pre-heating)
- **Limited** time for installation and start up
- **Simple** technological concept
- **Low maintenance** operations and costs
- Repeatability of results either in **isothermal** and **taper** heating cycle
- **No** water cooling system
- **No** hydraulic system
- **No** power transformer unit
- **No** converter unit
- **No** capacitors bank

## LCA analysis methodology

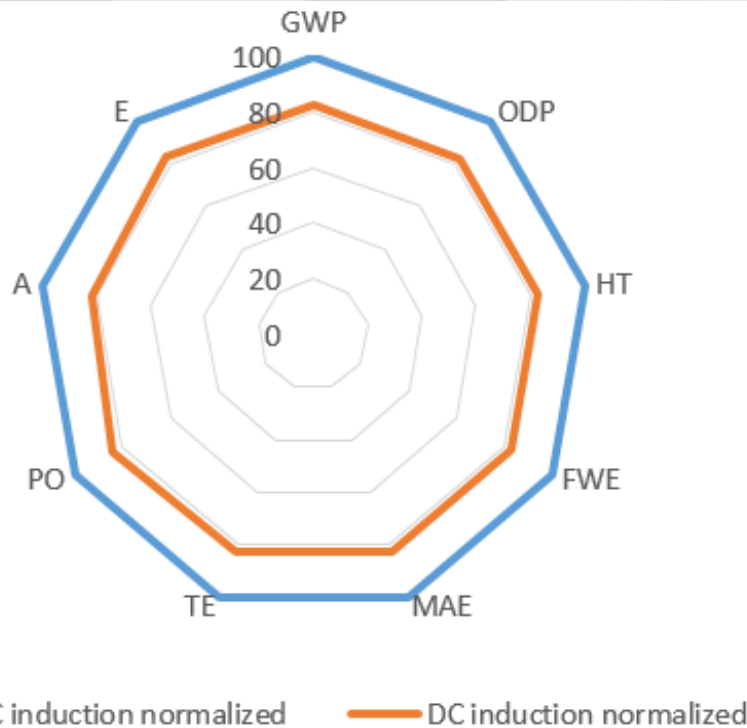
**Conventional Technology:**  
**Natural Gas heater +**  
**Conventional AC induction heater**

**HEH Technology:**  
**Natural Gas heater +**  
**HEH DC induction heater**

### Heated Billet dimensions:



## LCA analysis results



All environmental impacts indicators were reduced (near 20% less) with the HEH DC induction heater comparing to conventional AC induction heater.

This is mainly due to the electricity savings related to HEH heater.

## Offer in progress

Country: **India**

### Customer Process Requirements:

- Billet dimension: **Ø6"** [152,4 mm] – L= 800 mm
- Billet inlet temperature: 20°C
- Billet outlet temperature: 550°C
- Nominal production rate: **25 billet/h** [ $\Delta T = 530^{\circ}\text{C}$  **Full heating**]

### HEH Solution:

- Number of heating zone: **3**
- Nominal power rate for each single zone: **95 kW**
- Total nominal power rate: 285 kW
- Energy consumption: **184 kWh/t**  
[Isothermal heating –  $T_{\text{in}} = 20^{\circ}\text{C}$  –  $T_{\text{out}} = 550^{\circ}\text{C}$ ]

## Offer in progress

Country: **UAE**

### Customer Process Requirements:

- Billet dimension: **Ø8"** [203 mm] – L= 1200 mm
- Billet inlet temperature: 20°C
- Billet outlet temperature: 530°C
- Nominal production rate: **12 billet/h** [ $\Delta T = 510^{\circ}\text{C}$  **Full heating**]

### HEH Solution:

- Number of heating zone: **4**
- Nominal power rate for each single zone: **95 kW**
- Total nominal power rate: 380 kW
- Energy consumption: **177 kWh/t**  
[Isothermal heating –  $T_{\text{in}} = 20^{\circ}\text{C}$  –  $T_{\text{out}} = 530^{\circ}\text{C}$ ]



## Offer in progress

Country: **Korea**

### Customer Process Requirements:

- Billet dimension: **Ø10"** [254 mm] – L= 1500 mm
- Billet inlet temperature: 400°C
- Billet outlet temperature: 500°C
- Nominal production rate: **35 billet/h** [ $\Delta T = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$  **Taper heating**]

### HEH Solution:

- Number of heating zone: **4**
- Nominal power rate for each single zone: **115 kW**
- Total nominal power rate: 460 kW
- Energy consumption: **30 kWh/t**  
[Isothermal heating – T in = 400°C – T out = 500°C]

## Offer in progress

Country: **Turkey**

### Customer Process Requirements:

- Billet dimension: **Ø10"** [254 mm] – L= 1000 mm
- Billet inlet temperature: 380°C
- Billet outlet temperature: 480°C
- Nominal production rate: **35 billet/h** [ $\Delta T = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$  **Taper heating**]

### HEH Solution:

- Number of heating zone: **3**
- Nominal power rate for each single zone: **95 kW**
- Total nominal power rate: 285 kW
- Energy consumption: **25 kWh/t**  
[Isothermal heating –  $T_{\text{in}} = 380^{\circ}\text{C}$  –  $T_{\text{out}} = 480^{\circ}\text{C}$ ]

## Offer in progress

Country: **Portugal**

### Customer Process Requirements:

- Billet dimension: **Ø12"** [305 mm] – L= 1500 mm
- Billet inlet temperature: 350°C
- Billet outlet temperature: 480°C
- Nominal production rate: **24 billet/h** [ $\Delta T = 130^{\circ}\text{C}$  **Taper heating**]

### HEH Solution:

- Number of heating zone: **4**
- Nominal power rate for each single zone: **115 kW**
- Total nominal power rate: 460 kW
- Energy consumption: **32 kWh/t**  
[Isothermal heating – T in = 350°C – T out = 480°C]

Summarizing, HEH offers a number of INNOVATION over existing technologies including from environmental perspective:

- ❑ Excellent heating rates and high energy conversion efficiency (**up to 80-85%**);
- ❑ Higher efficiency (about 30%) and **overall energy saving of 50%** compared to conventional gas furnace equipped with AC induction heaters for “taper”;
- ❑ Higher energy efficiency means also **reduced CO2 emissions of about 50% and also saving of air pollutants** if the HEH technology completely replaces gas burners;  
**higher flexibility EFFICIENT AND RELIABLE control of temperature distribution**, depending upon the energy cost HEH will enable the manufacturer to **reduce investments, save processing time and energy and hence cut production costs**;
- ❑ No cooling water circuit required.

The system is specially interesting in those extrusion process where the «taper» is required, for replacing existing induction systems or when the existing gas heating systems are close to their capacity limits: in this case the gas pre-heating and the HEH final taper is a winning choice.

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**



**GMS Global Metallurgical Solutions SRL**

Via Borsellino e Falcone 31  
20026 Novate Milanese (MI) • ITALY  
Phone + 39 02 38207610  
Fax +39 02.96457319  
[info@gms-egt.com](mailto:info@gms-egt.com)  
[www.gms-egt.com](http://www.gms-egt.com)



**GMS WORKSHOP**

Via G. Pastore 3/5  
28805 Vogogna (VB) • ITALY  
Phone + 39 02 38207610  
Fax +39 02.96457319  
[info@gms-egt.com](mailto:info@gms-egt.com)  
[www.gms-egt.com](http://www.gms-egt.com)



