

รายงานการวิจัย

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วิธีการเชิงระบบในการแก้ปัญหาข้อบกพร่องของงานเชื่อมระหว่างการ บำรุงรักษาท่อส่งน้ำมันที่มีผลมาจากสนามแม่เหล็กตกค้างอันเกิดจากอุปกรณ์ MFL โดยใช้เทคนิคของ TRIZ (ทฤษฎีการแก้ปัญหาเชิงประดิษฐ์คิดค้น)

Systematic Approach to Problem Solving of Low Quality Arc Welding during Pipeline Maintenance due to Residual Magnetic Flux on the Pipeline caused by MFL Inspection Device using TRIZ (Theory of Inventive Problem Solving)

> <mark>ได้รั</mark>บทุนสนับส<mark>นุ</mark>นการวิจัยจาก สถาบันเทคโนโลยีไทย-ญี่ปุ่น

> > 2556



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ผู้วิจัย

10

ผศ.ไตรสิทธิ์ เบญจบุณยสิทธิ์

กณะวิศวก<mark>รรมศาสตร์</mark> สถาบันเทคโนโลยีไทย-ญี่ปุ่น

ได้รับทุนสนับสนุนการวิจัยจากสถาบันเทคโนโลยีไทย-ญี่ปุ่น ปีงบประมาณ พ.ศ. 2556

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โครงการวิจัย	วิธีการเชิงระบบในการแก้ปัญหาข้อบกพร่องของงานเชื่อมระหว่างการบำรุงรักษาท่อส่ง		
	น้ำมันที่มีผลมาจากสนามแม่เหล็กตกค้างอันเกิดจากอุปกรณ์ MFL โดยใช้เทคนิคของ TRIZ		
	(ทฤษฎีการแก้ปัญหาเชิงประดิษฐ์กิดค้น)		
ผู้วิจัย	ผส.ไตรสิทธิ์ เบญจบุณยสิทธิ์		
หน่วยงาน	คณะวิศวกรรมศาสตร์		
ปีที่จัดพิมพ์	พฤษภาคม 2557		
แหล่งทุน	สถาบันเทคโนโลยีไทย-ญี่ปุ่น		

บทคัดย่อ

ท่อส่งน้ำมันและก๊าซมีมีความจำเป็นที่จะต้องได้รับการตรวจสอบอย่างสม่ำเสมอเพื่อให้เกิดความ มั่นใจว่าไม่มีการสึกกร่อนจนอาจเป็นสาเหตุให้เกิดการรั่วไหลได้ แต่เนื่องจากท่อส่งน้ำมันและก๊าซมีความยาว มากและไม่สามารถเปิดออกมาดูได้ ในการบำรุงรักษาจึงใช้วิธีการตรวจสอบแบบไม่ทำลาย และอุปกรณ์ที่ นิยมใช้กันคือ Magnetic Flux Leakage (MFL) device หรือที่รู้จักกันในชื่อของ "PIG" (ลูกหมู) โดยจะทำการ การส่งลูกหมูให้วิ่งเข้าไปตามท่อเพื่อทำการตรวจสอบผิวท่อหาร่องรอยของความสึกกร่อนแล้วส่งสัญญานราย งานผลไปยังเกรื่องคอมผิวเตอร์ ในการตรวจสอบผิวท่อเพื่อหาร่องรอยของความสึกกร่อนนั้น อุปกรณ์ MFL

หรือลูกหมูนี้จะสร้างสนามแม่เหล็กความเข้มสูงผ่านเข้าไปในเนื้อท่อในขณะที่เคลื่อนที่วิ่งไปในท่อ สนามแม่เหล็กกวามเข้มสูงนี้จะเกิดการอิ่มตัวอยู่ในผนังท่อ เมื่อมีการสึกกร่อนของท่อซึ่งทำให้เนื้อโลหะสูญ หายไปอยู่ ณ บริเวณใด จะทำให้สนามแม่เหล็กความเข้มสูงนี้เกิดการรั่วไหลออกมาจากผนังท่อในบริเวณนั้น ลูกหมูจะมีเซนเซอร์ติดตั้งอยู่ภายในกอยตรวจวัดสนามแม่เหล็กรั่วไหลที่เกิดขึ้น ทำให้ทราบตำแหน่งของ จุดบกพร่องและจะถูกบันทึกไว้เพื่อนำไปทำการซ่อมท่อต่อไป แต่หลังจากการตรวจสอบโดยอุปกรณ์ MFL เสร็จสิ้นลงแล้ว สนามแม่เหล็กความเข้มสูงจะยังคงตกก้างอยู่ภายในเนื้อท่อ เมื่อมีการตัดท่อส่วนที่สึกกร่อน ออกเพื่อทำการเชื่อมท่อใหม่เข้าไป จะเกิดปัญหามีแรงมากระทำต่อลวดเชื่อมและลำอาร์ก ทำให้ไม่สามารถ รักษาตำแหน่งของแนวเชื่อมได้ถูกต้อง งานเชื่อมที่ได้ออกมาจะไม่มีกุณภาพและมีข้อบกพร่องซึ่งอาจทำให้ เกิดปัญหาในภายหลังได้

ผู้วิจัยได้ใช้วิธีการเชิงระบบในการแก้ปัญหาข้อบกพร่องของงานเชื่อมระหว่างการบำรุงรักษาท่อส่ง น้ำมันที่มีผลมาจากสนามแม่เหล็กตกก้างอันเกิดจากอุปกรณ์ MFL โดยใช้เทคนิดของ TRIZ (ทฤษฎีการ แก้ปัญหาเชิงประดิษฐ์คิดค้น) เพื่อหาคำตอบที่มีความเป็นไปได้สูง ซึ่งพบว่าคำตอบในอุดมคติที่ได้จากการใช้ ทรัพยากรที่มีอยู่ในระบบ ถือใช้สนามแม่เหล็กจากกระแสที่ใช้ในการเชื่อมมาชดเชยสนามแม่เหล็กตกก้าง และได้ทำการทดสอบโดยการจำลองสนามแม่เหล็กบนคอมพิวเตอร์และทำการทดสอบภาภสนาม ผลปรากฎ ว่าได้ผลเป็นที่น่าพอใจ

กำสำคัญ : TRIZ, ARIZ, MFL สนามแม่เหล็กตกค้าง, การเชื่อมไฟฟ้า, การบำรุงรักษา, ท่อส่งน้ำมัน

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Researcher	Asst.Prof Trizit Benjaboonyazit	
Department	Faculty of Engineering	
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ABSTRACT

The pipelines in oil and gas industry must be regularly checked for possible corrosion that might cause leakage of oil and gas. Magnetic flux leakage (MFL) technique is a magnetic method of nondestructive testing that is used to detect corrosion and metal loss in steel pipelines. The MFL device travels inside a pipeline to inspect the corrosion parts with a powerful magnet which is used to magnetize the pipe wall. At areas where there is corrosion or missing metal, the magnetic field leaks from the pipe wall and will be detected by magnetic sensors placed between the poles of the magnet and data is transmitted to the outside recording device for analysis. The problem occurs when it is necessary to remove the damaged segments of the pipe and replace them with the new ones by welding them to the existing pipelines. It is found that welding rod and arc column are subjected to some kind of force that causes them to deviate from the right position.

In this paper, the problem of low quality arc welding during pipeline maintenance due to residual magnetic field on the pipeline caused by MFL inspection device is systematically analyzed to find the root causes and ideal solution of which internal resources are utilized, is attained by using ARIZ (in this case, internal resource of magnetic field from welding current is selected). Computer simulation using finite element method and field test are conducted and show satisfactory result for the proposed idea.

Keywords : TRIZ, ARIZ, MF, residual magnetic field, arc welding, pipeline, maintenance.

กิตติกรรมประกาศ

ผู้วิจัยขอแสดงความขอบพระกุณต่อสถาบันเทค โน โลยีไทย-ญี่ปุ่นที่ได้ให้การสนับสนุน โครงงานวิจัย ในกรั้งนี้ และขอขอบกุณบริษัท ปตท.สำรวจและผลิตปีโตรเลียม จำกัด (มหาชน) ที่ได้ให้กวามร่วมมือใน โกรงงานวิจัยในครั้งนี้

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ผส. ไตรสิทธิ์ เบญจบุณยสิทธิ์

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	หน้า
บทกัดย่อภาษาไทย	
Abstract	ๆ
กิตติกรรมประกาศ	ฅ
สารบัญ	٩
สารบัญตาราง	จ
	ฉ
สารบัญภาพ	ช
บทที่ 1 Introduction	
1 Introduction	1
2 Description of the Methodology	2
3 Problem Analysis	3
4 Problem Solving with ARIZ	8
5 Potential solutions	19
6 Magnetic Field Simulation and Field Test	22
7 Conclusions	24
References	25
ภาคผนวก	28
ก. ภาพถ่ายหน้างาน	29
ประวัติผู้วิจัย	31
ประวัติผู้วิจัย	51

สารบัญตาราง

บทที่

iC

หน้า

5

15

- 3.2 Table 1. Components in the pipeline welding system
- 4.2 Table 2. Substance-Field Resources

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สารบัญภาพ

บทที		หน้า
3.1	Fig. 1. Dipeline maintenance et en endere en la ille	
3.2	Fig. 1. Pipeline maintenance at an onshore crude oil transportation pipeline site	3
	Fig. 2. The process of arc welding	4
3.2	Fig. 3. Flow Analysis of current in pipeline welding system	6
3.2	Fig. 4. Function Model of the pipeline welding system	7
3.2	Fig. 5. Cause-Effect Chains Diagram of the problem of low quality of welding	8
4.1	Fig. 6. Graphical Models for the Technical Contradictions	10
4.1	Fig. 7. Graphical Models for the case of "Very strong Residual magnetic field"	11
4.1	Fig. 8. Graphical Models for New Problem Model	11
4.1	Fig. 9. Substance-field modeling and analysis	12
4.1	Fig. 10. Standard solution 1.2.5 "Switching Off" a Magnetic Influence	12
4.2	Fig. 11. Operational Time	14
4.3	Fig. 12. Ideal Final Result (IFR-1)	15
4.3	Fig. 13. Intensified Formula for IFR-1	16
4.3	Fig. 14. Physical Contradiction for the Macro-Level	17
4.3	Fig. 15. Physical Contradiction for the Micro-Level	17
5	Fig. 16. Potential Solution	20
6	Fig. 17. Magnetic property of the carbon steel pipeline (API grades)	20
6	Fig. 18. Magnetic field simulation with no compensation	21
6	Fig. 19. Magnetic field simulation with compensation	22
6	Fig. 20. Magnetic field variation at the V-groove from the axis inside the pipe to	22
	outside space	
6	Fig. 21. The table and graphs of resultant magnetic fields at the V-groove	23

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1. Introduction

The pipelines in oil and gas industry must be regularly checked for possible corrosion that might cause leakage of oil and gas. Magnetic flux leakage (MFL) technique is a magnetic method of nondestructive testing that is used to detect corrosion and metal loss in steel pipelines. In this technique, the MFL device, typically known as a "PIG" travels inside a pipeline to inspect the corrosion parts with a powerful magnet which is used to magnetize the pipelines. The wall of the pipeline is magnetized axially to near saturation flux density. If, at some point, the wall thickness is reduced by a defect or corrosion, a higher fraction of the magnetic flux will leak from the wall into the air inside and outside the pipe. The magnetic flux leakage will be detected by magnetic sensors placed between the poles of the powerful magnet and data are sent to the outside recording device for analysis. Analysts interpret the chart recording of the leakage field to identify damaged areas and estimate the depth of metal loss for maintenance. Experiments and numerical simulation of magnetic flux leakage inspection in pipeline steel with 3D finite element method have been carried out to prove the effectiveness of the technique of MFL [1].

Problem occurs when it is necessary to remove the damaged segment of the pipe and replace it with the new ones by welding them to the existing pipelines. It is found that welding rod and arc column are subjected to some kind of force that causes them to deviate from the right position and sometime the arc is even blown away. This phenomenon is known as the magnetic arc blow problem where the cause of it is explained as the interaction between the magnetic field of the welding current and the field of the residual magnetism which may result in poor quality welding [2]. The residual magnetic fields which generate magnetic arc blow have been determined in scientific investigations and confirmed by practical experience. It has been established that in the range from 0 to 2 mT (0 to 20 Gauss), the intensity of the magnetic arc blow is very low and has no influence on the welding process. The effect of magnetic arc blow becomes evident in the range from 2 to 4 mT (20 to 40 Gauss), but the effect may be eliminated by simple measures (the variation of the point of connection of the return conductor, welding current, the angle of inclination of the electrode). In the presence of the magnetic fields in a welding gap with a residual magnetism of more than 4 mT (40 Gauss), it is necessary to demagnetize the welded component or welded section [3]. Many methods have been suggested to overcome arc blow problem such as using C-shape permanent magnet placed across the weld joint to compensate for the residual magnetic field [3], or using ground lead of DCEN welding machine wrapped over the pipe to generate compensating magnetic field [4]. But there is no clear explanation on how these methods were derived and whether there are any other potential solutions for the problem.

In this paper, the problem of low quality arc welding during pipeline maintenance due to residual magnetic field on the pipeline caused by MFL inspection device of an oil and gas exploration and production company in Thailand is systematically analyzed by deploying the method of function analysis and cause effect chains analysis to find the root causes of the problem and ideal solution of which internal resources are utilized is searched for by using ARIZ. Finally, computer simulation using finite element method and field test are conducted to evaluate the proposed idea.

Besides, this paper also aims to prove TRIZ's effectiveness in idea generation and systematic innovation using the problem of low quality arc welding during pipeline maintenance due to residual magnetic field on the pipeline caused by MFL inspection device as a case study.

2. Description of the Methodology

The methodology used in this paper is comprised of FA (Function Analysis) CECA (Cause Effect Chains Analysis) and ARIZ (Algorithm of Inventive Problem Solving). FA and CECA are used to analyze the problem to find key problem after which ARIZ is deployed to solve it and search for ideal solutions.

ARIZ is a step-by-step method of analyzing a problem for the purpose of revealing, formulating, and resolving contradictions. ARIZ was developed by Genrikh Altshuller who is the founder of TRIZ. TRIZ (pronounced TREEZ) is the Russian acronym for the Theory of Inventive Problem Solving. It began in 1946 when the Russian scientist Genrikh Altshuller studied thousands of patents and noticed certain patterns. From these patterns he discovered that the evolution of a technical system is not a random process, but is governed by certain objective laws. He developed various innovation tools for solving inventive problems which involve at least one contradiction which can be resolved without compromising or trade-off by using the 40 inventive principles, principles of separation [5] and 76 standard solutions [6]. ARIZ was later developed to

tackle complex problems by combining all the innovation tools in a systematic way which is explained in details in section 4.

3. Problem Analysis

3.1. Initial Problem Situation

Pipelines maintenance of an oil and gas exploration and production company in Thailand is conducted at an onshore crude oil transportation pipeline as shown in Fig. 1. An MFL device with strong magnetic field is used to magnetize the pipe wall to nearly saturation level while traveling through the pipelines. Magnetic field leakage at the corrosion part will be detected by magnetic sensors on the MFL device. After corrosion part of the pipeline is located, the damaged segment is cut off and replaced with the new one by welding them to the existing pipeline, the welding engineer of the company experiences difficulty in maintaining the position of welding rod and arc column which is subjected to some kind of force that causes it to deviate from the right position, thus render the low quality of arc welding.

The pipeline is made of carbon steel API5L-X42 with outside diameter as 6 inch and wall thickness as 6.35 mm. The welding process is Shielded Metal Arc Welding (SMAW) on DC type arc welding machine with Electrode Positive (DCEP). The welding rod is of 3.2 mm in diameter and the welding current is in the range of 90-130 A. The weld joint is prepared by furnishing the pipe with squared ends and beveled edges so that, when placed with ends about 1/16-inch apart, there is a V-groove all the way around the joint where the welding metal is applied. The groove angle is about 75 degrees for pipe with a wall thickness of 1/4 inch or less as stated in the Standards for pipeline welds [7].



Fig. 1. Pipeline maintenance at an onshore crude oil transportation pipeline site

3.2. Function Analysis and Cause-Effect Chains Analysis

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Function Analysis and Flow Analysis are used to analyze the system by which Function model is created to analyze the functions of all the components in the system after which Cause-Effect Chains Analysis is used to identify the key problems.

The process of SMAW arc welding can be described as shown in Fig. 2. as follows, electric power source supplies current to the welding rod through electrode lead and welding clip, the current flows through the arc column to the pipe and returns to power source through grounding clamp and grounding wire. The arc column is started by tapping or scratching the welding rod against the pipe to create_short circuit where large current flow causes high temperature at contact point. When welding rod departs from pipeline, the heat and electric field at the contact point will causes air between welding rod and pipe to ionize and become conductive. The current will flow through the conductive plasma, causing it to become arc column. The heat from the arc column will melt the welding rod to create weld bead which will join the heated pipelines together [8].



HowStuffWorks

Fig. 2. The process of arc welding [8]

TC

Components in the pipeline welding system are listed as in Table 1.

Table 1. Components in the pipeline welding system

Engineering System	Components	Super system Components
Pipeline welding system	Pipeline	MFL Device
	Welding rod	
	Arc column	
	Power source	
	Electrode lead	
	Grounding wire	E
7/VS7	Grounding clamp	



The current in the pipeline welding system will pass through the components as shown in Fig. 3.



Fig. 3. Flow Analysis of current in pipeline welding system

Function Model is created to analyze the interaction or function among each component in the pipeline welding system. It is found that the current flow in the welding rod and arc column will create magnetic field around them which will interact with the residual magnetic field in the pipeline caused by MFL device or "PIG" under the non-destructive inspection process as shown in Fig. 4.



Fig. 4. Function Model of the pipeline welding system

Cause-Effect Chains Diagram is created to analyze the root cause of the problem. The problem or Target Disadvantage is the low quality of welding. Cause-Effect Chains Analysis is applied to identify Key Disadvantages or root causes and the Key Disadvantages are identified as MFL running through the pipeline and Current flow in arc column as shown in Fig. 5 which suggests us to change to different non destructive inspection system and welding system. But since it is difficult to change the method of MFL non-destructive inspection system and the electric arc welding system, the Key Disadvantages is considered as residual magnetic field in the pipeline and magnetic field around the arc column which combine to create unbalance of magnetic flux around the arc column which is the key problem that make arc column deviated from the right position and renders low quality of welding.

7



Fig. 5. Cause-Effect Chains Diagram of the problem of low quality of welding

4. Problem Solving with ARIZ

From problem analysis, the Key Disadvantages are identified as residual magnetic field in the pipeline and magnetic field around the arc column which combine to create unbalance of magnetic flux around the arc column which is the key problem that makes the arc column deviated from the right position and renders low quality of welding. In order to get an ideal solution, it is preferable to consider using existing available resources in the system to solve the problem instead of importing from outside the system which may be costly. Since TRIZ's concept of resources is one of the important parts in the Algorithm of Inventive Problem Solving (ARIZ) [9], ARIZ is applied to systematically analyze the problem and search for potential solutions.

ARIZ was developed by Genrikh Altshuller, the founder of TRIZ (born Tashkent, Uzbek SSR, USSR, 15 October 1926; died Petrozavodsk, Russia, 24 September 1998) The last version of ARIZ is ARIZ-85C which contains 9 parts and totally 40 steps [10,11] as follows,

Part 1. Analyzing the Problem

Part 2. Analyzing the Problem Model

Part 3. Formulating the Ideal Final Result and Physical Contradiction

Part 4. Mobilizing and Utilizing Substance-Field Resources

Part 5. Applying the Knowledge Base

Part 6. Changing or Substituting the Problem

Part 7. Analyzing the Method for Resolving the Physical Contradiction

Part 8. Capitalizing on the Solution Concept

Part 9. Analyzing the Problem-Solving Process

ARIZ has been applied in many engineering systems to solve various problems for systematic innovation. Recently, ARIZ has also been utilized in non-technical systems to solve management problem and agricultural problem [12]. The problem of low quality of welding is analyzed systematically step by step using ARIZ as below to generate ideas at each step for possible solutions. All the ideas will be reviewed at the end to look into their possibility and suitability, and some suitable ideas will be selected as potential solutions to be tested and evaluated.

4.1. Part 1. Analyzing the Problem

Step 1.1 Formulate the Mini-Problem

The pipeline welding system has the main function of joining the pipelines after replacing the corrosion segment with the new one. The main parts of the system consists of MFL device, Residual magnetic field, Pipeline and Arc column.

Mini-problem can be formulated as follows,

It is necessary, with minimum changes to the system, to maintain the residual magnetic field for detecting corrosion part during non-destructive inspection process without deviating the arc column during the arc welding process.

Step 1.2 Define the Conflicting Elements

The Conflicting Elements includes Product and Tool which, in this case, are defined as follows,

Products: Detecting corrosion part and Deviating arc column

Tool: Residual magnetic field

Step 1.3 Build Graphical Models for the Technical Contradictions Technical Contradictions (TC) are formulated as follows, TC-1: If the Residual magnetic field is strong, it is easy to detect corrosion part, but the arc column will be deviated.

TC-2: If the Residual magnetic field is weak, the arc column can be positioned correctly, but it is difficult to detect corrosion part.

The Graphical Models for the Technical Contradictions are built as shown in Fig. 6.



TC-2: With weak Residual magnetic field



Fig. 6. Graphical Models for the Technical Contradictions

Step 1.4 Select a Graphical Model for Further Analysis

Since the main function of the pipeline welding system is joining the pipelines with good quality of welding, the arc column must not be deviated by Residual magnetic field. Thus, we should choose TC-2 which states that with weak Residual magnetic field, the arc column can be positioned correctly, but it is difficult to detect corrosion part. This is impossible without changing the mechanism of MFL device which goes beyond the mini problem defined in step 1.1

Thus, we try to look at the problem from another direction. TC-1 is selected as Graphical Model for further analysis. In this case, with strong Residual magnetic field, it is easy to detect corrosion part, but the arc column will be deviated. So we try to solve the problem of eliminating harmful effect of Residual magnetic field in the following steps.

Step 1.5 Intensify the Conflict

In order not to compromise (trade off) useful function with harmful effect, we intensify the conflict by considering that instead of "Strong Residual magnetic field", it is replaced by a "Very strong Residual magnetic field" in TC-1 as shown in Fig. 7.

With very strong Residual magnetic field



Fig. 7. Graphical Models for the case of "Very strong Residual magnetic field"

Step 1.6 Formulate the Problem Model

Find an element "X" that maintains the feature of the very strong residual magnetic field for detecting corrosion part during non-destructive inspection process while also protecting the arc column from being deviated during the arc welding process as shown in Fig. 8.





Fig. 8. Graphical Models for New Problem Model

Step 1.7 Apply the System of Standard Solutions

In this step, the graphical model is analyzed using substance-field modeling and analysis [13] along with system of standard solutions [14] to find element "X" as follows,

The initial model is created with S1 as Pipeline, S2 as Arc column, F1 as Residual magnetic field and F2 as Welding current.

While welding Pipeline (S1as an object) with Welding current (F2) through Arc column (S2 as a tool), Residual magnetic field (F1) causes a harmful function by exerting its force

through the pipeline to deviate the arc column. The useful function (weld) becomes insufficient (Dashed line) as shown in Fig. 9.



Fig. 9. Substance-field modeling and analysis

In order to eliminate the harmful effect in the system, the system of standard solutions class 1.2 are considered and it is found that the standard solution which corresponds to the above initial model is standard solution 1.2.5 which states as follows,

Standard solution 1.2.5 "Switching Off" a Magnetic Influence (as shown in Fig. 10)

If it is necessary to destroy a Substance-Field Model with a magnetic field, the problem can be solved by applying the physical effects which are capable of "switching off" the ferromagnetic properties of substances, for example, by demagnetizing during an impact or during heating above the Curie point.



Fig. 10. Standard solution 1.2.5 "Switching Off" a Magnetic Influence

Standard solution 1.2.5 gives us a hint to find some other fields to destroy the residual magnetic field in the pipeline. Several ideas are generated as follows,

Idea 1: Use thermal field

Heat the pipe above its Curie point so that it might lose its ferromagnetic properties.

Idea 2: Use mechanical field

Hit the pipe with a hammer. This might destroy the alignment of the residual magnetic field in the pipeline.

Idea 3: Use magnetic field

Use permanent magnet to rub the pipeline. This might demagnetize the residual magnetic field in the pipeline.

Idea 4: Use electric field

Use an alternate current solenoid to alter the magnetic dipole's order. This might destroy the alignment of the residual magnetic field in the pipeline.

Evaluation

After doing some field-test. It is found that all the methods in the above ideas are not practical to be implemented. Although they can be applied to a small permanent magnet, but the structure of the magnetized steel pipeline is too large to use the methods of heating, hammering, rubbing or using alternate current solenoid to remove the residual magnetic field in the pipeline.

4.2. Part 2. Analyzing the Problem Model

If the problem is easily solved within Part 1, there is no need to go further into Part 2. Part 2 and other Parts that follow will deal with solving complex problem as in the following steps.

Step 2.1 Define the Operational Zone (OZ)

In the problem of pipeline welding system, the Operational Zone is defined to be the place around the welding zone between welding rod and pipeline.

Step 2.2 Define the Operational Time (OT)

In the problem of pipeline welding system, the Operational Time is defined to be the sum of the period of time before the welding (T1) and the period of time during the welding (T2) where conflict occurs during the welding time as shown in Fig. 11.





Step 2.3 Define the Substance Field Resources

2.

The main idea of using substance-field resources is to use any changes in parameters of existing system substance and field resources (including the natural environment) for system problem solving and development [15,16].

Substance-field resources are substances and fields that are already available or may be easily produced under problem conditions. There are two types of substance-field resources: internal system substance-field resources and external system substance-field resources.

At this state, we create a list of Substance-Field Resources with their parameters as in Table

Table 2. Substance-Field Resources

Substance-Field Resources	Type	Parameters
Heat from the welding current	Field	Temperature
Magnetic field from welding current	Field	Intensity, Direction
Welding current	Field	Amplitude, Frequency
Electrode lead	Substance	Length, diameter, conductivity
Pipeline	Substance	Length, diameter, conductivity
Earth Magnetic line	Field	Intensity, Direction
Gravity	Field	Weight

4.3. Part 3. Formulating the Ideal Final Result and Physical Contradiction

Step 3.1 Identify the Formula for IFR-1

Ideal Final Result (IFR) is used to define the problem to be solved [17]. The Ideal Final Result by introducing the X element is defined as follows,

While neither complicating the system nor causing harmful effects, element "x" eliminates the harmful effect of the very strong residual magnetic field to deviate the arc column during operational time within the conflict zone while preserving the ability of the very strong residual magnetic field to detect corrosion part of the pipeline during non-destructive inspection process as shown in Fig. 12.



Step 3.2 Intensify the Formula for IFR-1

We intensify the formula of IFR-1 by introducing an additional requirement that the X element comes from substance field resources. In this case, "Magnetic field from welding current" is considered first with its parameter intensity and direction to replace the X element.

IFR-1: While neither complicating the system nor causing harmful effects, "Magnetic field from welding current" with proper intensity and direction eliminates the harmful effect of the very strong residual magnetic field to deviate the arc column during operational time within the conflict zone while preserving the ability of the very strong residual magnetic field to detect corrosion part of the pipeline during non-destructive inspection process as shown in Fig. 13.



Step 3.3 Formulate the Physical Contradiction for the Macro-Level

The Physical Contradiction [18] for the Macro-Level is formulated as follows,

"Magnetic field from welding current" should have proper intensity and direction during welding time to eliminate the harmful effect of the very strong residual magnetic field, and should have no intensity and direction during pre-welding time to preserve the ability of the very strong residual magnetic field to detect corrosion part as shown in Fig. 14.



Fig. 14. Physical Contradiction for the Macro-Level

At this state we cannot come up with any ideas, we then go further into next step to look at the Physical Contradiction for the Micro-Level.

Step 3.4 Formulate the Physical Contradiction for the Micro-Level

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The Physical Contradiction for the Micro-Level is formulated as follows,

"Free electrons" should flow around the pipe in the conflict zone to create proper intensity and direction of magnetic field during welding time to eliminate the harmful effect of the very strong residual magnetic field, and should not flow around the pipe in the conflict zone during pre-welding time to preserve the ability of the very strong residual magnetic field to detect corrosion part as shown in Fig. 15.



Fig. 15. Physical Contradiction for the Micro-Level

Step 3.5 Formulate the Ideal Final Result (IFR-2)

The Ideal Final Result (IFR-2) from the Physical Contradiction for the Micro-Level is formulated as follows,

IFR-2: "Free electrons" should, on their own, flow around the pipe in the conflict zone to create proper intensity and direction of magnetic field during welding time to eliminate the harmful effect of the very strong residual magnetic field, and should be, on their own, neutralized during pre-welding time to preserve the ability of the very strong residual magnetic field to detect corrosion part.

Step 3.6 Consider Solving the New Problem using the System of Standard Solutions

Consider Solving the New Problem in step 3.5 using Standard solution 1.2.5 once again with magnetic field from welding current as resource to generate ideas.

Standard solution 1.2.5 "Switching Off" a Magnetic Influence: which states that If it is necessary to destroy a Substance-Field Model with a magnetic field, the problem can be solved by applying the physical effects which are capable of "switching off" the ferromagnetic properties of substances, for example, by demagnetizing during an impact or during heating above the Curie point.

Idea 5: Use "Magnetic field from welding current"

Magnetic field from welding current is a derived resource in the system and can be utilized to counteract the residual magnetic field in the pipeline locally at the welding zone during the welding time. By winding the electrode lead and grounding wire around the pipe near the welding zone with proper amount of turns and direction, the free electrons will, on their own, flow around the pipe in the conflict zone to create proper intensity and direction of magnetic field during welding time as soon as the arc column is initiated, and during the non-destructive inspection process before the welding time, no free electron is flowing around the pipe, thus, the ability of the residual magnetic field to detect corrosion part can be preserved.

Although we use the same Standard solution 1.2.5 as in Step 1.7, the difference is that with all the substance field resources at hand, we can have a deeper insight into how the problem could be solved ideally. Besides, TRIZ's Inventive Principle [5] Number 3 'Local Quality' helps us to overcome our psychological inertia [6] by giving a hint that instead of demagnetizing the entire pipeline, we can just demagnetize only the welding zone locally.

We also look for other ideas by going back to step 3.2 and replace X element with other substance field resources as heat from welding current and repeat the process of part 3 again to get the idea of heating the welding zone locally which might neutralize its ferromagnetic properties (Idea 6), and we also go further into other parts of ARIZ to mobilize resources and apply TRIZ's knowledge base to come up with an ideas of using the AC mode of the existing welding machine to create strong alternate magnetic field at the welding zone to destroy the alignment of the residual magnetic field in the pipeline (Idea 7).

In this case, idea 5 of using "Magnetic field from welding current" to counteract the residual magnetic field in the pipeline is considered to be more suitable and is adopted as potential solution to be evaluated with computer simulation and field test.

5. Potential Solution

Since the arc welding machine is DC type with electrode positive (DCEP), the electrode lead and grounding wire can be wound around the pipe to generate constant magnetic field across the welding zone with the direction in accordance with the right hand rule. The intensity of magnetic field can be adjusted by adjusting the welding current and the number of turns of the electrode lead and the grounding wire on the pipe. With proper intensity and direction of the magnetic field, the residual magnetic field across the welding zone can be reduced to the value that it will no longer cause harmful effect to deviate the arc column which renders low quality of welding as shown in Fig. 16 where Br stands for the residual magnetic field and Bi stands for magnetic field from welding current.



Fig. 16. Potential Solution

6. Magnetic Field Simulation and Field Test

For magnetic field simulation, the software of Finite Element Method Magnetics (FEMM]) is used to develop an axisymmetric model of the pipeline with V-groove and coils on it. The pipeline model is divided into 3 parts with new segment that has no residual magnetic field in the middle. The other 2 parts of steel pipeline at both ends has residual magnetic field and acts like permanent magnets [19]. The magnetic property of the steel pipeline is assumed to have the same property as the test result from Southwest Research Institute [20] with BH Curve and coercivity as shown in Fig. 17.



Fig. 17. Magnetic property of the carbon steel pipeline (API grades)

Since the corrosion part of steel pipeline is usually within 50 cm, the new segment of pipe for replacement is modeled as 50 cm long, and each of the 2 pipes with residual magnetic field at both ends is modeled as 125 cm long. The V-groove for welding between each segment is prepared according to the Standards for pipeline welds [7]. The result of magnetic field simulation with no compensation coils shows a large amount of magnetic flux leaking at the V-groove as shown in Fig. 18.

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Fig. 18. Magnetic field simulation with no compensation

With proper compensation coils, magnetic field simulation shows reduction in amount of magnetic flux leaking at the V-groove as shown in Fig. 19.

Density Plot: |B|, Tesia



Fig. 19. Magnetic field simulation with compensation

Magnetic field at the V-groove has different intensity depending on the location where it is measured. Fig. 20 shows the magnetic field variation at the V-groove (Bv) in the radial direction at different points located from the axis inside the pipe to outside space. On the left side of the figure is the case with no compensation coils and on the right side of the figure is the case with proper compensation coils. Without compensation coil, magnetic field at the root pass of the V-groove is as strong as 0.09 Tesla or 900 Gauss. And even at the pipe surface level, the magnetic field at the V-groove is as strong as 0.03 Tesla or 300 Gauss which is 10 times higher than the maximum permissible value of 30 Gauss needed to avoid arc blow [4]. With proper compensation coils, magnetic field at the V-groove can be reduced to keep under the maximum permissible value of 30 Gauss as on the right side of the figure.



Fig. 20.. Magnetic field variation at the V-groove from the axis inside the pipe to outside space

In order to compensate for the residual magnetic field at the V-groove, suitable compensation magnetic field must be created with proper intensity and direction not to overcompensate or undercompensate. Magnetic field required to compensate for the given residual magnetic field at the V-groove varies with the type and size of the pipe, the position of the coil, the welding current that flows into the coil and the number of turns of the coil. As stated in the Initial Problem Situation, the problem occurs in pipelines maintenance at an onshore crude oil pipeline of an oil and gas exploration and production company in Thailand where carbon steel API5L-X42 with outside diameter as 6 inch and wall thickness as 6.35 mm are mostly used, there is no need to consider other variation. The position of the coils is considered to be fixed at 30 cm close to the V-groove on both sides for effective compensation without the risk of being melted away by the heat from arc column. And since the welding rod is of 3.2 mm in diameter and the welding current is in the range of 90-130 A, magnetic field simulation at the V-groove with compensation coils is conducted with the welding current and the number of turns as parameters. Resultant magnetic fields at the V-groove is calculated at different location in the V-groove as Bvs at the pipe surface level of the V-groove, Bvm at the middle of the V-groove, and Bvr at the middle of the root pass in the V-groove. The results are displayed as table and graphs in Fig. 21.

I (Amp)	N (Turn)	IN (Amp-Turn)	Bvs (Gauss)	Bvm (Gauss)	Bvr (Gauss
90	12	1080	75	158	224
100	12	1200	54	119	169
110	12	1320	34	79	114
120	12	1440	12	38	58
125	12	1500	2	17	29
130	12	1560	-9	-4	0.3
90	15	1350	28	68	100
100	15	1500	2	17	29
110	15	1650	-26	-37	-45
120	15	1800	-56	-94	-124
125	15	1875	-72	-125	-166
130	15	1950	-89	-157	-210



Fig. 21. The table and graphs of resultant magnetic fields at the V-groove

Fig. 21 shows that all the resultant magnetic fields at different location in the V-groove varies almost linearly to the product of current and number of turns which is equal to the magnetomotive force and has the unit of Amp-turn. With low magnetomotive force, the magnetic field is undercompensated while with high magnetomotive force, the magnetic field is overcompensated. Both cases will yield the resultant magnetic field higher than 30 Gauss which will cause arc blow. From the graph in Fig. 21, the proper value of magnetomotive force that will not cause arc blow is around 1,440-1,650 Amp-turn for optimistic case scenario with Bvs calculated at the pipe surface level of the V-groove, and a narrow range of 1,500-1,560 Amp-turn for pessimistic case scenario with Bvr calculated at the middle of the root pass in the V-groove. The welding engineer at the worksite can easily adjust the welding current and the number of turns to suit the optimal magnetomotive force with the formula I*N = 1,500 Amp-turn. At the field test, magnetomotive force of 1,500 Amp-turn with current setting at 100 A and 15 turns of coils on both side of the welding zone is used, the field test shows that the force exerting on arc column disappears and there is no more deviation of arc column which conforms with the magnetic field simulation and justifies the idea generated by ARIZ.

7. Conclusions

The problem of low quality arc welding during pipeline maintenance due to residual magnetic field on the pipeline caused by MFL inspection device of an oil and gas exploration and production company in Thailand is systematically analyzed by deploying the method of function analysis and cause effect chains analysis to find the root causes of the problem and ideal solution of which internal resources are utilized is searched for by using ARIZ. 7 ideas are generated during the process of ARIZ of which 3 ideas are ideal solutions using existing internal resources. The potential solution with the idea of using magnetic field from welding current to counteract residual magnetic field on the pipeline is proposed, and physical system is achieved by winding the electrode lead and grounding wire around the pipe near the welding zone with proper amount of turns and direction. Magnetic field simulation using finite element method shows that the optimal magnetomotive force of the coil which properly compensates the residual magnetic field at the welding zone is around 1,500 Amp-turn. The welding engineer at the worksite can easily adjust the welding current and the number of turns to suit the optimal magnetomotive force with the formula I*N = 1,500 Amp-turn. At the field test, magnetomotive force of 1,500 Amp-turn

with current setting at 100 A and 15 turns of coils on both side of the welding zone is used, the result shows that the force exerting on arc column disappears and there is no more deviation of arc column which conforms with the magnetic field simulation and justifies the idea generated by ARIZ.

Although the solution in this paper is generated and designed to solve the problem on specific type and size of steel pipeline and with welding type as DCEP, the welding type of DCEN can also be applied and it can be easily extended to be used with other types and sizes of steel pipeline by finding the optimal magnetomotive force of the coil to counteract residual magnetic field on the pipe.

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ภาคผนวก

ก. ภาพถ่ายหน้างาน

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บ่อน้ำมันที่อำเภอบางกระบือ จังหวัดพิจิตร



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แนวท่อส่งน้ำมันจากบ่อน้ำมันไปยังโรงแยก



เครื่องเชื่อมไฟฟ้า



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<u>ประวัตินักวิจัย</u>

🗆 หญิง

<u>ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป</u>

1.1 ชื่อ (นาย / นาง / นางสาว)ไตรสิทธิ์	
First Name (Mr / Mrs / Ms) Trizit	Last Name Benjaboonyazit



เลขบัตรประจำตัวประชาชน xxxxxxxxxxxxx

1.4 ที่อยู่ป[ั]จจุบัน (บ้าน)

.....แขวง คลองกุ่ม ...เขต บึงกุ่ม ...กทม 10240.....

โทรศัพท์บ้าน023754621...โทรศัพท์มือถือ ...0859553031...โทรสารE-mail ; ...trizit@gmail.com สถานที่ทำงาน ชื่อหน่วยงาน

.....สถาบันเทคโนโลยีไทย-ญี่ปุ่น.....

...... Thai-Nichi Institute of Technology.....

1.5 ตำแหน่งปัจจุบันผู้ช่วยคณบดีฝ่ายวิเทศสัมพันธ์ คณะวิศวกรรมศาสตร์......

1.6 ตำแหน่งทางวิชาการผู้ช่วยศาตราจารย์

<u>ส่วนที่ 2 ประวัติการศึกษาและวิชาการ</u>

2.1 ประวัติการศึกษา

- ปริญญาเอก ที่สถาบัน	
	ปีที่เข้า-จบการศึกษา
	ทศญี่ปุ่นกณะคณะวิศวกรรมศาสตร์
	บีที่เข้า-จบการศึกษา1980
	ทศญี่ปุ่นกณะ

สาขาวิชาวิศวกรรมไฟ<mark>ฟ้า.....</mark>บีที่เข้า<mark>-จ</mark>บการศึกษ<mark>า</mark>1978......

สถาบัน

.....

ปีที่เข้า-จบการศึกษา

.....

2.2 การเข้ารับการฝึกอบรม (เรียงตามลำดับจากปอจุบัน)

วุฒิการศึกษาอื่น

1. ชื่อหลักสูตร ... Smart Grid Seminar 2013......เมื่อปี พ.ศ.2013.....ระยะเวลา ...1...วัน

คณะ/สาขาวิชา

ชื่อหลักสูตร ...Electric Vehicle.....เมื่อปี พ.ศ. ...2012...... ระยะเวลา ...1....วัน

3. ชื่อหลักสูตร ...TRIZ, Theory of Inventive Problem Solvingเมื่อปี พ.ศ. ...2006...... ระยะเวลา ...10...วัน

ส่วนที่ 3 ประวัติการทำงาน (เรียงกำดับจากปจจุบัน)

- ชื่อหน่วยงาน..ฝายวินิจฉัยและบริการที่ปรึกษา, สมาคมส่งเสริมเทคโนโลยี (ไทย-ญี่ปุ่น) ดำแหน่ง ผู้เชี่ยวชาญ ระดับ 5
- 2. ชื่อหน่วยงาน...ภาดวิชาวิศวกรรมไฟฟ้า มหาวิทยาลัยรังสิต ดำแหน่ง หัวหน้าภาด
- ชื่อหน่วยงาน..บริษัท Life Engineering Corporation, ประเทศญี่ปุ่น ดำแหน่ง ผู้จัดการโกรงการ
- 4. ชื่อหน่วยงาน.. ฝ่ายการศึกษาและฝึกอบรม สมาคมส่งเสริมเทคโนโลยี (ไทย-ญี่ปุ่น). ตำแหน่ง ผู้จัดการ
- ชื่อหน่วยงาน.. ภาควิชาวิศวกรรมไฟฟ้า มหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์ ดำแหน่ง อาจารย์ประจำ

<u>ส่วนที่ 4 ประสบการณ์ด้านการวิจัย</u>

- 4.1 หัวข้อการวิจัยที่ถนัดหรือมีความเชี่ยวชาญ
- 1. หัวข้อ ...ระบบควบคุมอัตโนมัติ.....
- 2. หัวข้อ....รถไฟฟ้า.....
- 3. หัวข้อ...TRIZ.....
- 4. หัวข้อ.....
- 5. หัวข้อ.....
- 4.2 ผลงานทางวิชาการ หรือ ผลงานการศึกษาวิจัยที่ผ่านมา (เรียงตามลำดับจากปัจจุบัน)

- 4. ชื่อเรื่องบี พ.ศบ

4.3 การนำเสนอบทความทางวิชาการที่ผ่านมา

1. ชื่อเรื่อง ..การเพิ่มเสถียรภาพของระบบไฟฟ้ากำลังโดยไช้เครื่องรักษาระดับแรงดันที่ควบคุมการทำงานด้วยไหริสเตอร์

SI

.... จัดโดย ..คณะกรรมการจัดประชุมวิชาการวิศวกรรมไฟฟ้า 8 สถาบัน... ปี พ.ศ...... 1982.....

- 1. ชื่อเรื่อง ...องค์ความรู้ทางวิศวกรรมไฟฟ้ากับ TRIZ.....
- 2. ชื่อเรื่อง ...การพัฒนาความคิดสร้างสรรค์.....
- ชื่อเรื่อง

<u>ส่วนที่ 5 ประสบการณ์ด้านการบริกา</u>รวิชา<mark>การ</mark>

5.1 การจดทะเบียนกับศูนย์ข้อมูลที่ปรึกษา กระทรวงการคลัง ห<mark>รือ</mark>หน่วยงานอื่น

- /□ ยังไม่ได้จดทะเบียน
- หน่วยงาน.....

5.2 ความเชี่ยวชาญเฉพาะทางในการเป็นวิทยากร / ที่ปรึกษา / ทดสอบและดรวจสอบผลิดภัณฑ์

- 1. หัวข้อ ...ระบบไฟฟ้า.....
- 2. หัวข้อ...ระบบควบคุมอัตโนมัติ.....
- 3. หัวข้อ... TRIZ
- 5.3 หลักสูตรที่เคยเป็นวิทยากรอบรมให้บุคคลภายนอก

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5.4 ผลงานการเป็นที่ปรึกษา / ทดสอบและตรวจสอบผลิตภัณฑ์

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- 2. หัวข้อ....การตรวจสอบระบบไฟฟ้า......ปีหักับบริษัท..... Cockpit..Co.,Ltd......บี พ.ศ....บี พ.ศ.....1996......
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- 5.5 ผลงานด้านการแปลหนังสือหรือบทความ
- 2. ชื่อเรื่อง ...วิศวกรรมไฟฟ้าแรงสูง.......จากภาษา ...ญี่ปุ่น.....เป็นภาษา.....ไทย......บี พ.ศ..1998......
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ส่วนที่ 6 คำรับรอง

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/□ ขอรับรองว่าข้อมูลที่กรอกข้างตันเป็นความจริง

ลงชื่อไตรสิทธิ์ (.....ไตรสิทธิ์ เบญจบุณยสิทธิ์......)