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预测控制在钢坯闪光焊顶锻控制系统中的应用

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摘 要: 分析了无头轧制系统中钢坯闪光焊的特点,针对于顶锻阶段的同步要求提出了一种基于神经元的同步误差预测控制方案。 使用软件 AME sim 建立了钢坯闪光焊的非线性液压系统模型和机械耦合系统模型,通过与控制系统接口实现了 AME sim 与 Simulink 的电液联合仿真。仿真结果表明,基于神经元预测控制的同步误差调节器具有明显的优越性。

关键词: 预测控制器; 同步控制; AMEsim 软件; 闪光焊; 无头轧制 中图分类号: TG438. 2 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0253-360X(2006)09-085-04



卢宁

0 序 言

钢坯的闪光焊接属于大截面连续闪光对焊,是实现无头轧制的关键技术之一。连续闪光对焊的焊接工艺主要由闪光阶段和顶锻阶段两个阶段组成¹¹,顶锻阶段要求夹具能够瞬间提供较大的顶锻速度和顶锻力。焊接 200 mm×200 mm 截面的方形钢坯时,顶锻时间一般小于 1 s, 顶锻力要达到1600 kN 以上,为快速加载系统。为了满足要求,国外同类设备均采用了两个顶锻液压缸并行加载的结构形式,这种结构使焊机在结构上存在较强的机械耦合,为了得到理想的顶锻效果,必须使顶锻过程中两个顶锻液压缸的输出力尽可能保持一致且同时达到最大。

考虑到钢坯闪光焊接是在运动中进行,系统中不方便安装压力传感器。作者提到的系统采用压力

反馈的方案,即如果能够保证顶锻过程中两个顶锻液压缸内动态压力一致,就可以满足快速顶锻过程中两个液压缸的输出力基本一致的要求。

对于存在机械耦合的液压并联同步加载系统。已经有多种消除同步误差的结构可以借鉴^[2],这些结构中同步误差调节器多为比例校正、PI(比例一积分)校正等。这些方法的缺陷就是直接采集同步误差信号并反馈到各支路进行补偿校正,没有考虑到输入信号的状态。因此系统同步误差在校正前已经出现,对系统造成了影响。为了解决上述问题。提出一种压力同步误差预测控制的方案。

1 同步误差预测控制器

图1所示为同步误差预测控制结构图,图中电

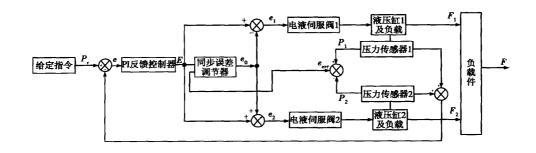


图 1 同步误差预测控制结构图

Fig. 1 Block diagram of synchronous error predictive control

液伺服阀 1、液压缸 1 为系统 1; 电液伺服阀 2、液压缸 2 为系统 2。

1.1 误差预测同步误差控制的原理

同步误差是由于各支路液压系统中液压元件参数的差异产生的,如果将系统间的参数差异看作一个数学模型即同步误差模型,则系统之间的同步误差可以认为是该模型在与系统输入相同的信号 *E* 激励下产生的。鉴于以上观点,可以通过辨识的方法预测某输入信号下的同步误差,就可以提前对系统输入进行调整从而提前消除同步误差。同步误差预测控制器结构图如图 2 所示。

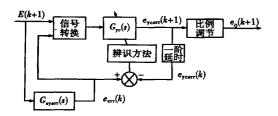


图 2 同步误差预测控制器结构图

Fig. 2 Block diagram of synchronous error predictive controller

图 2 中 G_{syerr} 为假想的同步误差模型; G_{ye} 为同步误差预测辨识器; $e_{\text{err}}(k)$ 为 k 时刻实际的同步误差; $e_{\text{yeerr}}(k+1)$ 为预测模型预测的 k+1 时刻的同步误差。转换器将输入信号转化成辨识器的输入形式,辨识得到的误差通过比例调节施加到两个系统中进行调节。预测模型采用串并联在线辨识结构,系统同步误差模型的输出与神经网络的模型输出的差值作为辨识模型权值调节的因素。

1.2 神经网络的模型

辨识模型采用自适应神经元结构如图 $3^{[3]}$ 所示,输入的节点数目选 n_x = 4,输出节点数目 n_o = 1。输入状态变量取系统同步误差和 PI 反馈控制器输出的一阶、二阶延时 X=[$-e_{\rm err}(k)$, $-e_{\rm err}(k-1)$,E(k),E(k-1)]; ω =[ω_1 , ω_2 , ω_3 , ω_4] 为输入状态

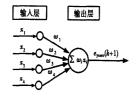


图 3 预测神经元的结构图

Fig. 3 Block diagram of predictive neuron

的权值。神经元的输入输出之间是线性关系为

$$e_{\text{yerr}}(k+1) = \sum_{j=1}^{4} w_j \circ x_j(k),$$

 $e_0(k+1) = K_{\text{err}} \circ e_{\text{yerr}}(k+1),$

式中: K_{er} 为同步误差预测控制的比例调整参数; $a_0(k+1)$ 为应用到系统中的调整值。

1.3 学习规则

预测控制器的学习规则采用广义规则。

$$\bar{\omega}_{i}(k) = \frac{\omega_{i}(k)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}} |\omega_{i}(k)|,$$

$$\omega_{i}(k+1) = \bar{\omega}_{i}(k) + d \circ [e_{\text{err}}(k) - e_{\text{yerr}}(k)] \circ x,$$

$$i = 1, 2, 3, 4;$$

式中: $\omega_i(k)$ 为 k 时刻输入信号 i 的权值; $\omega_i(k)$ 为 规范化权值; $\omega_i(k+1)$ 为调整后输入信号 i 的权值; x 为输入变量; d 为学习步长, d=0. $99^{[4]}$ 。 初始化权值为小的随机数, 即

$$\omega_i(0) = Random(\circ) \in [-1, +1], i=1, 2, 3, 4.$$

2 建立仿真模型

2.1 顶锻阶段变负载的实现

闪光焊接中闪光过程结束后,立即进入顶锻阶段,此时焊接的钢坯端面已经达到熔化状态,并且钢坯在距离端面一定范围内进入塑性变形状态,顶锻过程中顶锻力与钢坯端面变形量之间为3~5的指数关系^[5],因此顶锻过程中的负载为变刚度负载。在AMEsim 中该负载由变刚度弹簧实现,顶锻力与变形量之间初选3次方关系,如图4所示。

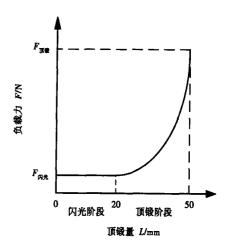


图 4 顶锻力与钢坯端面变形量的关系

Fig. 4 Relationship between upset force and billet end distortion

22 AMEsim 中建立的液压系统模型

AMESim是一种新型的工程仿真软件,主要用于模拟控制对象的建模环境,它的液压仿真软件包含有大量常用的液压元件、液压源和液压管路等; AMEsim 软件带有控制仿真软件 Simulink 的接口,可以实现与控制系统的联合仿真,使仿真结果更接近

真实环境。

在 AM Esim 建立的液压模型如图 5 所示,图中 Simulink 的接口模块可以将 Simulink 中的控制信息输出到伺服阀,同时也可以将液压模型中的传感器信息反馈到 Simulink 中,实际上它代表了液压系统的控制器。

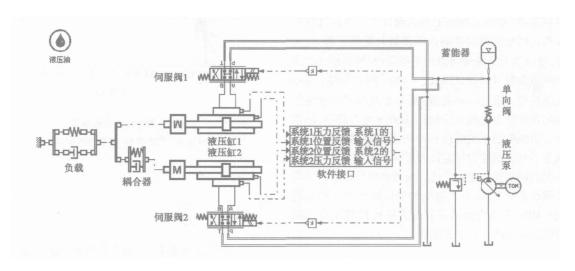


图 5 AMESim 中建立的液压系统数学模型

Fig. 5 Hydraulic system model built in AMEsim

23 Simulink 中建立的控制系统模型

控制器的输入信号用 Simulink 中 f 函数实现,转换器是将输入信号和反馈信号转化成神经元需要

的输入形式,控制器 (PI 反馈控制器和同步误差预测控制器)由 Matlab 编写的 S 函数实现 6 , Simulink中建立的控制系统模型如图 6 所示。

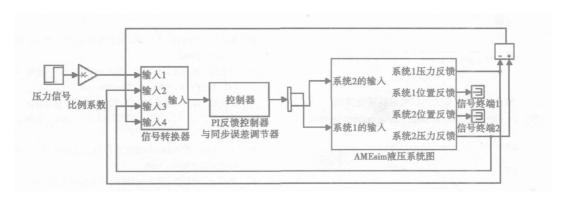


图 6 Simulink 中建立的控制系统模型

Fig. 6 Control system model built in Simulink

3 仿 真

3.1 仿真参数

根据实际情况系统中各个元件参数设置略有差异。

伺服阀 1: moog 阀 D634, 额定流量 100 L/min; 响应频率 70 Hz; 阻尼比 0. 7; 死区 0. 25 %; 零位泄漏量

0.003 L/min.

液压缸 1: 库仑力初选 35 000 kN^{17} ; 粘性摩擦系数初选 20 000 $N^{\circ}s$ m; 可移动部分的重量 1 000 kg.

伺服阀 2:moog 阀 D634, 额定流量 100 L /min; 响应频率 65 Hz; 阻尼比 0. 75; 死区 0. 2%; 零位泄漏量 0.002 5 L /min。

液压缸 2: 库仑力初选 30 000 N; 粘性摩擦系数 初选 25 000 N°s m; 可移动部分的重量 1 400 kg。

蓄能器: 充气压力 17 MPa; 初始压力 25 MPa; 容

量 32 L。

系统压力: 25 MPa; 变量泵的理论流量 50 L/min; 电机额定转速 1 450 r/min.

32 仿真结果

对比例校正控制器和同步误差预测控制器两种情况分别进行仿真,系统两个支路的反馈控制器为PI调节器,采用工程整定方法设计^[8]。仿真过程中发现比例校正控制器的比例参数只能调节到 K_p =20,继续增大系统将会出现不稳定;而预测控制的比例调整参数可以调节到 K_{err} =120。图 7 为同步误差比例控制的系统输出曲线,图 8 为同步误差预测控制的系统输出曲线,比较图 7 和图 8 可以看出,同步误差预测控制系统响应初期的剧烈振荡明显减小,减小了对机械结构稳定性的影响。图 9 为以上两种情况的同步误差比较曲线。由该曲线可以看出采用比例校正的方法,系统响应初期的同步误差的值达到 8 MPa。而采用预测控制的方法可以将相应初期的同步误差减小到 2 5 MPa。

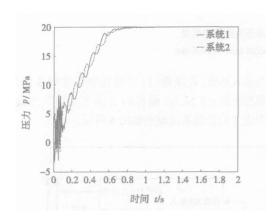


图 7 同步误差比例控制系统输出曲线 Fig. 7 Plot of output in proportional control system

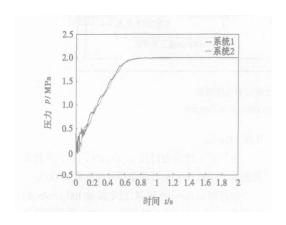


图 8 同步误差预测控制系统输出曲线 Fig. 8 Plot of output in pre-control system

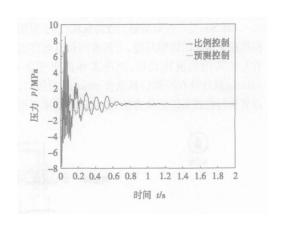


图 9 同步误差比较曲线 Fig. 9 Plot of synchronous error

4 结 论

- (1) 仿真结果表明, 同步误差预测控制方法进一步减小了两个系统间的压力动态同步误差。
- (2) 同步误差预测控制减小了顶锻初期的压力波动,增强了焊机结构的稳定性。

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ing; interfacial reaction layer

Influence of Nd. YAG laser+ pulsed GMAW are hybrid welding parameters on weld width QIN Guo-liang^{1,2}, II Xiao-yu¹, WANG Xu-you¹, LIN Shang-yang¹ (1. Harbin Welding Institute, China Academy of Machinery Science and Technology, Harbin 150080, China; 2 School of Materials Science and Engineering Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China). p73—76

Abstract The influences of Nd: YAG laser + pulsed GMAW (gas metal arc welding) arc hybrid welding parameters on weld width were investigated by bead-on-plate tests. The results show that the hybrid weld width increases with the increase of arc power and laser power, and decreases with welding increased speed, while the laser-arc distance and defocusing distance have little influence on it. Hybrid weld is slightly wider than that of pulsed GMAW and much wider than that of laser welding for the same welding parameters, which indicates that hybrid weld width is determined for a given welding speed by pulsed GMAW arc power because the area heated by pulsed GMAW arc is much larger than that by laser beam. The analysis and comparison also show that laser can greatly improve the welding speed in hybrid welding process.

Key words: hybrid welding; laser welding; pulsed gas metal arc welding; weld width; welding parameters

Dynamic model of GMAW system with short circuiting transfer

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Abstract: Dynamic model of a whole GMAW (gas metal arc welding) system with short circuiting transfer has been built based on relationships of all relevant physical parameters. The center of the model was the sub-model about welding circuit of short circuiting transfer. Principle of minimum energy was adopted when dynamic model of liquid bridge profile was built. Dynamic behavior of the GMAW system with short circuiting transfer was simulated with the analysis of deviations. An experimental result was used to verify the model built.

Key words: gas metal arc welding system; short circuiting transfer; dynamic model; minimum energy principle

Effect of energy parameters on weld shaping for hybrid laser/plasma welding of titanium alloy YAO Wei, GONG Shui-li, CHEN Li (National Key Laboratory For High Energy Density Beam Processing Technology, BAMTRI, Beijing 100024, China). p81—84

Abstract: The characteristic of weld shaping for both hybrid laser/plasma welding and single laser welding of titanium alloy was compared and the effect of major energy parameters on weld shaping for hybrid laser/plasma welding was investigated. It showed that the weld cross section with both laserwelding processes transformed from nail shape to near X shape with increase of laser power and decrease of welding speed. The strengthen height and the undercut of weld were larger with hybrid laser/plasma welding than those with single laser welding. The interaction between laser beam and plasma arc, which changed with laser power and welding speed, had an important influence on weld width and ratio of bottom to top width of weld. When welding current increased from 0 to 60 A, the weld width increased slightly and the ratio of bottom to top width of weld kept constant.

Key words: hybrid laser/plasma welding; laser welding; titanium alloy; weld shaping

Pre-controller used in press synchronism control system of bill flash butt welding

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(School of Automation Science and Electronic Engineering. Beiharg
University, Beijing 100083. China). p85—88

Abstract: The characteristics of billet flash butt welding on endless welding rolling were analyzed. To meet the demand of synchronization in butting phase, a scheme to predict and control the synchronization error besed on neural network was presented. A nonlinear hydraulic system and a coupling model were designed with AMEsim. Through the interface between Simulink and AMEsim, cosimulation was achieved. The result shows that the pre-controller exhibits excellent performance.

Key words: pre-controller; synchronism control; AMEsim; flash butt welding; endless welding rolling

Fracture mechanism of 12 Cr2WMoVTiB steel joint in low-temperature reheater tubes WANG Xue^{1,2}, GE Zao-xiang³, CHEN Fang-yu⁴, LI Chao-zhi¹ (1. School of Power and Mechanics Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, China; 2 School of Physical Science and Technology, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, China; 3 Jiangsu Electricity Power Research Institute, Nanjing 210036, China; 4 Technology Centre, Wuhan Iron and Steel Corporation, Wuhan 430080, China), p89—92, 98

Abstract: The brittle failed 12Cr2WMoVTiB (R102) tube joint that operated at temperature of approximately 500-530 °C in lower-temperature reheater of power plant was investgated. The joint was welded under no preheat and post weld heat treatment. The crack growgth, microstructures, hardness, precipitation phase near the crack were characterized, thus the failure mechanism could be understood based on these. The results showed that the cracking ini-