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货车侧墙薄板结构的焊接变形预测与控制

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摘 要: 货车侧墙薄板结构在焊接过程中由于焊缝处收缩产生压应力导致侧墙板失 稳,产生波浪变形,一方面使结构强度降低,另一方面影响了表面的平整和美观,有效预 测和控制它的焊接变形是个难题. 基于固有应变等效载荷的有限元方法, 对货车侧墙 的焊接变形进行预测,分析其焊接变形的规律. 结果表明,仿真数值与实测数值基本一 致. 同时在此仿真模型的基础上, 通过正交设计方法调整设计参数与焊接参数, 研究不 同因素对焊接变形的影响程度,最后得出最优方案,从而为控制薄板侧墙的焊接变形提 供理论根据.

关键词: 薄板焊接结构; 焊接变形; 固有应变; 正交设计 中图分类号: TG404 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0253-360X(2009)04-0025-04



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0 序 言

为适应铁路货车运输"高速、重载"的需要,车辆 轻量化正在成 为设计潮流,但随着货车车辆轻量 化,货车侧墙板厚进一步减薄,在其焊接过程中由于 焊缝处收缩产生的压应力导致侧墙板失稳,产生屈 曲变形,严重影响车辆外观形状和运行安全. 因此, 有效地预测货车侧墙焊接变形规律,并研究各种因 素的影响程度,对侧墙薄板结构焊接变形的控制和 提高其焊接质量具有重要的意义.

近年来, 国内外学者对薄板结构焊接失稳变形 进行了许多数值分析,并取得了不少研究成果 1-3. 这些方法归纳起来可分为四种.(1)采用小变形的 二维、三维热弹塑性有限元方法:(2)采用大变形的 三维热弹塑性有限元方法:(3)采用解耦的二维一 三维塑性应变有限元方法;(4)采用基于固有应变 等效载荷的有限元方法. 其中方法(4)是把计算的 固有应变等效为热载荷对结构进行失稳和变形的计 算,适合于大型结构的薄板屈曲的计算. 采用固有 应变等效载荷的有限元方法预测货车侧墙大型薄板 结构的焊接变形,并根据预测结果,利用正交设计试 验方法,对影响侧墙焊接变形的主要因素板厚、焊接 电流、电弧电压及焊接速度进行研究, 发现各因素对 焊接变形的影响程度,从而为控制薄板侧墙的焊接

变形、最大程度控制侧墙板的平面度提供理论根据.

1 基本理论

1.1 结构失稳数值方法

对干线弹性问题,由最小总势能原理可以推导 出一般的有限元平衡方程,即

$$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{E}} \delta = \mathbf{F}$$
 (1)

式中: K_E 为结构的弹性刚度矩阵: δ 为位移矢量, F为外载荷矢量.

若结构中现存的内力对弯曲刚度的影响用几何 矩阵 K_o 表示, 屈曲时的平衡关系式为

$$(\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{E}} + \mathbf{K}_{\sigma}) \delta = \mathbf{F} \tag{2}$$

式中 $.K_c$ 与材料的弹性性质无关,只依赖于单元的 几何形状、位移和应力状态. 引入表示屈曲时随遇 平衡的虚位移 δ 且已经假设结构在弹性范围内, 可 异出

$$(\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{E}} + \lambda \mathbf{K}_{\sigma}) \delta = 0 \tag{3}$$

式中: λ 是初始外力 P_0 增加的倍数, 对于某些 λ 值, 可使式(3) 有非零解, 此时的 λ 即为式(3) 的特征 值, 而与 λ 相对应的非零解矢量即为屈曲波形, 初始 外力 P_0 乘上 λ 即为屈曲时临界载荷, 即

$$P_{cr} = \lambda P_0 \tag{4}$$

式中: Pcr 为临界载荷.

在上面的讨论中, K_E 认为已知, 而 K_c 则是待求 的,从应变公式出发,考虑应变非线性项,即可推导

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出几何刚度矩阵 K_s.式(3)所表示的屈曲方程是一 广义特征值问题,对于工程问题,因为只关心前几个 特征值和特征向量,因此常用逆幂迭代法求解.

1.2 热载荷确定

固有应变是导致焊接残余应力与变形的根源,而薄板进行焊接时纵向固有应变是导致失稳变形的主要原因,因此只要在焊缝区施加一种使焊缝区产生收缩应变的热载荷,就可以对薄板焊接进行失稳和大变形计算,该热载荷可以通过固有应变的方法得到¹⁶.

焊接过程中焊接温度场引起的载荷 P_{app} 可表示为

$$P_{\rm app} = -E\alpha A_{\rm weld} \Delta T_{\rm W} \tag{5}$$

式中: E 为弹性模量; A_{weld} 是载荷施加的横截面积; $\Delta T_{\text{W}} = \varepsilon/\alpha_{l}$ 是等效热载荷; α_{l} 是线膨胀系数; ε 是纵向固有应变.

纵向固有应变
$$\varepsilon$$
 与焊接热输入 Q 的关系为 $\varepsilon = KQ/F$ (6)

式中: $Q = \eta UI/v (\eta)$ 为熔敷效率, U 为电弧电压, I 为电流, v 为焊接速度); $K = (0.255 \sim 0.335)\alpha_l/c^p$; F 是总应变 W 的分布区; C 为比热容; P 为密度, 对于普通低碳钢和低合金钢制作的刚性较大的实际板梁焊接结构, K 通常可以取为 $8.6 \times 10^{-7} \, \mathrm{cm}^3/\mathrm{J}$.

当外加焊接载荷 $P_{\rm app}$ 大于临界屈曲载荷 $P_{\rm cr}$ 时,薄板开始发生屈曲失稳变形,就需要进一步进行大变形计算,从而确定焊接变形大小.

2 货车侧墙仿真模型

2.1 焊接结构

侧墙的焊接结构是由多块纵向拼接的侧板及间隔组焊的侧柱(帽形梁)和上侧梁(方钢)组成,材料为低合金耐候钢09CuPCnNi,厚度均为4mm.上侧梁1根,侧柱11根,最大柱间距1000mm,最小柱间距520mm.焊接后形成长为10618mm,宽为2700mm的结构件,其正面共有36条长焊缝,背面共有9条长焊缝,焊接量大,因此极易产生焊接变形.

2.2 网格划分及边界条件

侧墙结构的有限元模型主要采用四节点四边形 克单元和杆单元, 克单元总数 100 420, 杆单元总数 4 756, 节点总数 99 210, 有限元模型如图 1 所示. 固有应变的加载通常是将固有应变值作为初始应变值 施加在固有应变区内, 为了简化模型, 可以利用杆单元模拟焊缝并施加固有应变值^[7].

货车侧墙在实际焊接时,正面焊接电弧电压为26 V,电流230 A,焊接速度600 mm/min,熔敷效率为

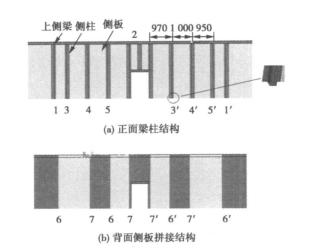


图 1 有限元模型及工序位置 Fig. 1 FEM model and procedure location

0.8, 热输入为 $4.784 \, \text{J/cm}$; 背面焊接参数除电压和焊接速度相同外,电流为 $220 \, \text{A}$, 热输入为 $4.576 \, \text{J/cm}$; 焊缝面积 $0.08 \, \text{cm}^2$, $K \, \text{取} \, 8.6 \times 10^{-7} \, \text{cm}^3 / \text{J}$, 由这些工艺参数可以计算出使焊缝产生收缩应变的热载荷.

根据实际焊接工艺顺序的要求(图1),侧墙变形仿真计算分9个步骤进行,如图2所示.正面和背面焊接的约束条件为侧柱下端、侧板两边和上侧梁一端施加z向约束,上侧梁另一端施加3个方向约束,矫正过程的约束条件除了上面约束外,在上侧梁与侧柱相交处施加z向约束.

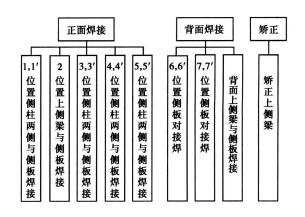


图 2 焊接仿真步骤
Fig. 2 Simulation steps of side wall welding

3 侧墙仿真变形结果分析

3.1 焊接变形仿真预测

采用 ANSYS 通用软件对侧墙进行失稳的线性和非线性分析, 经过线性分析计算, 第一阶屈曲因子小于 1, 侧墙板发生了屈曲变形, 因此采用大变形分

析确定侧墙板的焊接变形大小.

经过仿真计算,第一道工序引起的焊接变形较小,主要发生在侧墙两端;第二道工序使上侧梁中部产生较大变形,最大数值为 5.5 mm;第三道工序,使侧板发生凹凸变形,最大变形发生在第一跨侧板上部的位置,数值为 8.8 mm;第四道工序,凹凸变形出现在第一、二跨的上部位置,最大变形为 9.6 mm;第五至第八道工序,凹凸变形出现在第一、二、三跨上,变形大小不一致,最大变形从 10.1 mm 变化到 25.2 mm;第九道工序,经过上侧梁矫正,变形有所减少,最大数值为 8.9 mm,变形如图 3 所示.

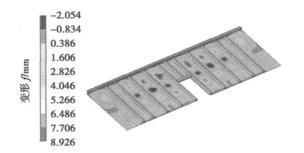


图 3 焊接变形 Fig. 3 Welding deformation

3.2 平面度评价研究

仿真结果只给出侧墙相对参考坐标系的变形分布情况,但是并不能直接反映每一跨距内平面度的大小. 检测标准要求每平方米内平面度误差不大于指定值. 因此,这里采用最小二乘平面拟合,按照平面度评价的最小条件,提出一种基于 MATIAB 的平面度误差最小区域评定方法.

按最小区域法评定平面度误差,实质上是寻找将被测实际平面包容且距离最短的两个理想平行平面,因此属于求最小化问题.平面在空间直角坐标系中的一般方程为

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 \tag{7}$$

式中: A, B, C, D 为方程的系数. 上式可写成

$$z = -\frac{A}{C}x - \frac{B}{C}x - \frac{D}{C} \tag{8}$$

令 a = -A/C, b = -B/C, c = -D/C, 则式(8) 可写成

$$z = ax + by + c (9)$$

设被测面上有 n 个测量点 (x_i, y_i, z_i) $(i = 0, 1, 2 \cdots n)$, 将这些数据代入式(9) 可得

$$z_{1} = ax_{1} + by_{1} + c$$

$$z_{2} = ax_{2} + by_{2} + c$$

$$.....$$

$$z_{n} = ax_{n} + by_{n} + c$$

$$(10)$$

这是一个超定方程组,借助MATLAB的矩阵运算求出上述系数与常数,可以拟合出待评价区域的最小二乘平面,以此为基准平面,求仿真预测数据到此平面的最大最小值之差即为平面度误差.对50个侧墙进行了平面度测量,分别统计3个跨距内平面度测量结果,其中90%数据分布区间如表1所示.

表 1 焊接变形预测平面度与试验结果对比
Table 1 Comparison of predicted and measured data

	950宽度	970 宽度	1 000 宽度
	$w_{\rm l}/~{ m mm}$	w_2/mm	w_3 mm
仿真结果	7. 14	9. 02	8.46
实测统计结果	6~10	7 ~ 10	8~ 10

从表1可以看出仿真变形结果都落在试验数据的统计结果内,从而证明了仿真模型的正确性.

4 不同焊接因素对侧墙变形的影响

4.1 正交试验设计

为了减小侧墙上的焊接变形,利用正交试验设计^[8] 方法,通过试验选择最好的生产工艺方案.由于影响侧墙焊接变形的因素很多,文中主要考虑结构参数(板厚)和焊接参数(电流、电压、焊接速度)对焊接变形的影响,其中每个因素考虑三个水平^[9],具体情况如表 2.

表 2 试验因素与水平
Table 2 Experimental factors and levels

因素水平	板厚 t/ mm	焊接电流 I/A	电弧电压 <i>U/</i> V	左 焊接速度 v/(mm∘min ⁻¹)
1	3	180	22	400
2	4	200	24	500
3	5	230	26	600

4.2 正交试验设计结果分析

根据正交设计原理进行田口正交试验方案设计,结果为: $L_9(3^4)$,试验次数为 9. 表 3 给出不同因素及水平搭配下对应的整个侧墙的最大焊接变形结果. 其中, $K_n(n=1\sim3)$ 分别为因素 A, B, C, D 的第n 水平所在的试验中对应变形量 f_{max} 之和, k_1 , k_2 , k_3 分别是 K_1 , K_2 , K_3 这 3 行中的 4 个数对应的平均值. 极差代表 k_1 , k_2 , k_3 的 3 个数中最大者与最小者之差.

表 3 正交试验设计的直观分析

Table 3 Auto-visual analysis of orthogonal test design

编号	因素 A	因素 B	因素C	因素 D	焊接变形
	板厚	焊接电流	电弧电压	焊接速度	$f_{ m max}/{ m mm}$
1	1	1	1	1	12.914
2	1	2	2	2	13.163
3	1	3	3	3	13.001
4	2	1	2	3	4.608
5	2	2	3	1	14.496
6	2	3	1	2	11.369
7	3	1	3	2	3.533
8	3	2	1	3	2.398
9	3	3	2	1	2.908
K_1	39.08	21.06	26.68	30. 32	_
K_2	30.47	30.06	20. 68	28. 07	_
K_3	8.84	27. 28	31.03	20. 01	_
k_1	13.03	7. 02	8. 89	10. 11	_
k_2	10.16	10.02	6. 89	9. 36	_
k_3	2.95	9. 09	10. 34	6. 67	_
极差	10.08	3. 00	3. 45	3. 44	_
优化方案	A_3	B_{l}	C_2	D_3	1.929

注: 表中变形为整个侧墙范围的最大焊接变形.

通过分析得出如下结论. 极差大小标志着影响指标的主次, 从极差的大小可以看出, 板厚的极差为10.08, 焊接电流的极差为3.00, 电弧电压的极差为3.45, 焊接速度的极差为3.44, 所以该试验中各因子对侧墙最大变形量的影响顺序依次为板厚、电弧电压、焊接速度、焊接电流.

由表 3 的计算可知当板厚为 5 mm, 焊接电流 180 A, 电弧电压 24 V, 焊接速度 600 mm/min 时, 侧墙焊接变形最小, 故为最优方案. 取 A3B1C2D3 设计方案, 重新进行仿真预测, 侧墙焊接变形仅为1.9 mm, 由此可以证明由正交设计确定出的最优方案是合理的, 仿真结果如图 4 所示.

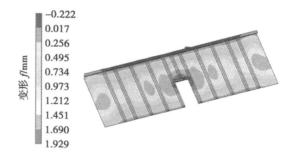


图 4 最优设计方案预测结果

Fig. 4 Simulation deformation of optimal design

5 结 论

- (1) 基于固有应变等效载荷有限元法,通过在焊缝处施加单位热载荷,进行了侧墙薄板屈曲分析和大变形计算,仿真结果与试验结果基本一致,证明了仿真模型的正确性.
- (2)利用正交设计试验方法研究结构参数和焊接参数对侧墙最大变形量的影响程度,其中板厚为高度显著,电弧电压、焊接速度为显著,焊接电流为不显著.
- (3) 把正交设计试验融入到计算模型中,可以对控制侧墙焊接变形提出最优的设计方案,其中薄板结构板厚为5 mm,焊接电流为180 A,电弧电压为24 V,焊接速度为600 mm/min 时为最优方案.

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The recognition and positioning of start welding position (SWP) is the first step to realize intelligent robot welding. The definition of SWP is given based on the analysis of seam type. The macro-scopical images of work pieces to be welded are snapped by CCD camera in a relativly large range without additional light. The recognizing methods of SWP are analyzed according to its definition. A two-step method that from coarse to fine is proposed to recognize the SWP accurately. The first step is to solve the curve functions of seam and workpieces boundaries by fitting, and their intersection points are regarded as the initial value of SWP. The second step is to establish a small window that takes the initial values as the centre. And the SWP becomes exact by the corner detection in the window. Both the abundant information of original images and the structured information of recognized images are used according to the given judge rules, which take full advantage of the image information and improve the recognized precision. The detected results show that the actual position of SWP and recognized initial value by the first step are identical for the normal seam, but the recognized result by the first step is different from the actual position for the un-normal curve seam. The exact results can be obtained by the presented twostep method for both normal and un-normal curve seams.

Key words: start welding position; image recognition; are welding robot

Cracking control technology of TiC/Ni coatings prepared by insitu fabrication through laser cladding HE Qingkun, WANG Yorg, ZHAO Weimin, CHENG Yiyuan (Material Department, College of Mechanical and Electronic Engineering, China Petroleum University, Dorgying 257061, Shandong, China). p21—24

Abstract There are many cracks in TiC/Ni coatings prepared by in situ fabrication through laser cladding. The reasons for crack initiation in the coatings were analyzed from the microstructure, the phase composition, the residual stress, the macro morphology and the fracture observation. Corresponding cracking control measures were also proposed. The investigation indicated that the cracks of the TiC/Ni coatings are mainly brittle cold cracks caused by hard brittle phases and internal residual stress. The replacement reaction (M₂₅C₆+Ti→M+TiC) occurs by increasing the content of Ti powder. Therefore, cracks of the coatings can be reduced or eliminated. Moreover, intriguing microstructures of the coatings are obtained with enhanced plasticity and toughness and reduced residual stress by nickel powder addition or by optimizing processing parameters, thus the cracking susceptibility can be decreased.

Key words: in-situ fabrication; laser cladding; cracking control; replacement reaction

Welding distortion prediction and control of thin plate welded structures of the truck side-walls

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Abstract: During the process of the truck side-walls weld-

ing, buckling deformation is caused by the shrinkage force in the weld seams. It is difficult to predict and control the distortion. The buckling deformation which not only reduces the strength but also affects the smoothness and the beauty of thin plate. The welding distortion of the truck side-wall was studied using inherent strain as an equivalent load. The results show that the predicted results is consistent with the measured data. Based on the simulation model, the different factors involved in the design and welding affecting the distortion were investigated using the orthogonal design. The optimal design is presented, which provides reliable theoretical references for thin plate welding deformation controlling of the truck side-walls.

Key words: thin plate welded structure; welding distortion; inherent strain; orthogonal design

Numerical simulation of RSW temperature field during aluminum alloys LB-RSW LI Yongqiang¹, Zhao He², Zhao Xihua¹, Jiang Wenhua³, Zhang Weihua¹(1. School of Materials Science and Engineering Jilin University, Changchun 130022 China; 2. State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding Production Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China; 3. R & D center, FAW, Changchun 130011, China). p29—32

The thermo-structural and thermo-electrical circular order analyses of resistance seam welding (RSW) process in laser beam-resistance seam welding (LB-RSW) were carried out by means of ANSYS and the influences of RSW current welding speed and the space between two RSW wheels on temperature field in RSW were studied. The results indicate the surface temperature of aluminum alloy plates and the temperature gradients both in front and back of wheels increase consequently with RSW current increasing. Meanwhile, the maximum temperature value presents direct ratio relationship with the square of current approximately. The surface temperature of aluminum alloy plates reduces with the increase of welding speed. However, the rate of temperature change appears a converse tendency when the welding speed increases. Besides the maximum surface temperature of aluminum alloys plates decreases with the decrease of the space between two RSW wheels. Furthermore, the temperature gradient behind the RSW wheels also decreases when the space between the two wheels decrease. The simulation results match well with the thermography acquired by infrared thermography technology, which makes it feasible to predict the optimal relative position between laser beam and resistance heat source and to investigate the mechanism of LB-RSW.

Key words: resistance seam welding; laser welding; temperature field; numerical simulation

Temperature field simulation of electron beam rapid prototyping

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Abstract The temperature field of electron-beam rapid prototyping is simulated by ANSYS. In this study, heat distribution is expressed as Gaussian equation. The heat loss just includes heat radiation as the process is carried out in the vacuum chamber. Tem-