# 异种材料连接界面弱信号缺陷的提取与量化

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摘 要: 采用基于形态学增强和面积重构预处理的分水岭变换方法,对异种材料连接界面的超声检测图像进行了自适应分块阈值化分割处理. 为了验证无损检测处理结果的可靠性. 根据铜钢堆焊界面检测图像特征. 对堆焊接头进行抽样破坏检测. 结果表明,通过形态学增强和面积重构的预处理可有效抑制经典分水岭算法的过度分割,实现了检测图像按缺陷的分布特征进行自适应分块. 进而通过阈值化分割, 达到了超声弱信号缺陷的有效提取与量化的目的. 经破坏性试验验证, 该方法具有较高的检测可靠性. 关键词: 异种材料连接; C扫描图像; 弱信号缺陷; 分水岭变换; 面积重构中图分类号: TG115\_28 文献标识码. A 文章编号: 0253—360X(2010)11—0081—04



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### 0 序 言

异种材料连接结构既满足了特殊的使用性能, 又降低了制造成本,具有良好的应用前景[1].焊接 是异种材料连接结构的重要加工手段, 焊接时由于 工艺参数偏离预定值或出现意外因素的干扰,将影 响接头的连接质量, 因此必须进行无损检测, 以提高 构件的使用安全性. 目前异种材料连接结构的焊接 主要有钎焊、堆焊、扩散焊等[2],由这些焊接方法得 到的接头中常产生面积型缺陷,根据常规无损检测 方法的特点,超声成像检测是该类型缺陷的首选方 法. 由于异种材料的声阻抗相差较大, 检测图像的 对比度较小,图像中同时存在着能量相差较大的强 弱缺陷信号,因此给缺陷的分割提取带来了很大的 困难, 作者以铜钢堆焊连接结构为背景,将形态学 重构与分水岭变换应用到超声 (扫描图像中弱信 号缺陷的提取,经破坏试验验证取得了较好的分割 效果.

# 1 超声 C扫描图像特征

文中的研究对象为铜钢堆焊界面,铜堆焊层厚为  $2^{mn}$ ,钢基体厚为  $5^{mn}$ . 从钢侧垂直入射超声

波进行 (扫描检测, 超声频率为 10 MH? 扫查步距为 0.2 mm. 图 1为检测界面的超声 (扫描图像, 图像中颜色对应着超声反射信号的幅值, 经过量化成像后转化为像素的灰度值. 图像中像素的灰度值与实际缺陷的位置、大小及形状特征密切相关, 可由其判断是否存在缺陷, 并对缺陷进行量化分析, 从而获得接头的连接状况.

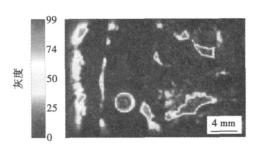


图 1 堆焊界面检测示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic of inspection for surfacing interface

铜钢堆焊连接属于典型的异种材料连接,与同种材料连接结构相比,界面对超声的反射情况要复杂得多. 从图 1中可以看出,在堆焊界面上存在一些面积较小、灰度值较低的区域. 根据 A扫描信号以及试件的破坏试验分析,发现这些区域大部分为间隙较小的贴合性缺陷. 超声入射到缺陷表面时其中一部分产生透射,导致反射信号变弱. 部分尺寸较小的缺陷以及气孔缺陷,也会导致超声反射信号变弱. 在超声检测图像中上述区域的灰度值与结合良好部位的灰度值相差较小,对于这种低对比度图

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像中缺陷的提取与量化存在较大困难. 为了解决这个问题,作者在文献 [3]中采用固定形状 (矩形)子块的图像分块法,并将动态阈值与全局阈值相结合进行缺陷的分割,取得了较好的效果,但该方法需多次调整权系数. 作者对上述方法的不足进行了改进,根据超声能量分布,采用分水岭变换进行图像自适应分块,将强弱信号缺陷所在区域分开,减少它们之间的相互影响,实现了有效提取弱信号缺陷的目的. 分水岭变换能够自动生成一系列封闭的区域,是一种强有力的图像分割工具,但它存在"过度分割"的不足,在很大程度上制约了分水岭变换的应用「4. 作者参考了蔡晋辉等人「5]的面积重构预处理算法,较好地克服了"过度分割",完成了图像自适应分块,进而采用阈值化进行缺陷分割.

### 2 图像分割预处理

分水岭变换是一种经典的图像分割方法,它将图像视为三维地貌表面,其中灰度极大值对应山峰,极小值对应山谷,通过检测地貌局部极小值对应的堤坝即可确定区域的轮廓水线,实现对图像中目标的分割<sup>[9]</sup>.

分水岭变换本质上是基于局部灰度极小值点的 区域生长方法,在检测图像中同一个缺陷内部的灰 度分布并不是均匀一致的,往往含有多个局部灰度 极值点,因此容易造成缺陷的过度分割.可通过图 像预处理消除多余的灰度极值,这个过程也称为 "削峰"处理.面积重构是在形态重构基础上发展起 来的一种新的灰度重构算法,可较好地消除图像中 的多个局部灰度极值.

#### 2.1 形态重构

以二值图像为例,设 和 J是两幅定义在同一离散定义域 D上的二值图像,且  $\subseteq$  J  $\forall$   $\vdash$  D,若 J(P)=1.则有 I(P)=1. 称 J为标识图像(mark er mage),称 为掩模图像(mask mage),设 I I ... I 是 的 r个连通域,则 对 的重建图像  $\rho_I$ (I)由那 些至少包含了标识图像 的一个像素的掩模图像 I的连通域构成,即

$$\rho_{I}(J) = \bigcup_{I \neq \phi} I$$
 (1)

通常 上上身 协常数. 图 2为一维信号形态 重构过程,从处理结果可以看出,虽然两个峰被削去了,但仍然存在两个局部极大值,若进行分水岭变换仍会将此目标分成两部分,没有达到消除过度分割的目的. 分析发现当一个目标内部灰度分布波动较大时,较小的 是无法消除过多的局部极值,而较大的

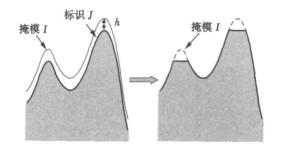


图 2 一维信号形态重构示意图

Fg. 2 Morphological reconstruction for one-dimension sgnal

#### 22 面积重构

报

针对形态重构的不足,参考面积重构算子思想<sup>[5]</sup>,在参数 的基础上加入一个面积阈值参数 S 图 3). 仍以二值图像为例,二值面积重构的输出图像 ω( ¼ ¼ S)是掩模图 中部分连通成分的并集,这些连通成分和标识图 相交,且交集元素数量不小于指定的面积阈值 \$即

$$\omega (J, I, S) = \{ \not \in I \mid I \in M, \\ area(I) J \geqslant S \not = 1, 2 \dots n \}$$
 (2)

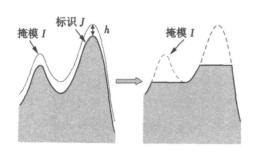


图 3 一维信号面积重构示意图

Fig. 3 Schematic of one-dimension gray reconstruction

二值面积重构无论是物理意义还是算法原理都比较简单,具体实现过程可以分为 3 个主要步骤: (1)提取掩模图 的各个连通成分 【并且以不同的标识加以区别. (2)针对每一个连通成分 【统计标识图 【与其交集的元素数量 N (3)如果 N大于或等于面积阈值 \$那么连通成分 【保留,否则滤除.

实现二值数字图像中连通成分提取的算法较多,如像素标记法、游程连通性分析等都具有算法实现简单、计算时间短等优点,文中采用的是像素标记法.在图像处理中如滤波、分割等任务,需要面对的

大多是灰度图像输入输出的情况. 灰度图像的处理比二值图像要复杂得多,根据二值面积重构的定义,先按照灰度阈值对灰度图像进行分层二值化,然后对每层采用二值面积重构算法处理,最后将结果叠加即可得到灰度图像的面积重构. 根据对  $^{\circ}$ 扫描图像灰度分布特征的分析,以及试验调试. 最终确定面积重构中的参数  $^{\circ}$ 5  $^{\circ}$ 10

## 3 C扫描图像自适应分块及缺陷提取

根据前面分析的待处理图像的特点,对于反射信号较弱的缺陷,其灰度值与焊合区的灰度值相差较小,这将影响面积重构的"削峰"处理,导致局部峰值消除不彻底,仍会造成过度分割,因此在面积重构前先用形态学高帽与低帽变换相结合进行图像对比度增强,图 4为经过图像增强和面积重构预处理后的分水岭变换结果.

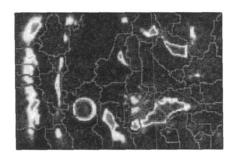


图 4 C扫描图像分水岭变换 Fë 4 Watershed transformation of C-scan image

由图 4所示的分水岭变换结果可以看出灰度值较小的弱信号缺陷基本上都被独立地分开,有部分灰度值较大的缺陷产生了过分割,但这并不影响缺陷的分割与提取.处于水线上的像素不属于任何图像子块,因此这部分像素需要重新划分其归属,以便于后续的子图像阈值化分割.根据灰度差最小及位置最近原则,将水线上的像素划归到其八邻域内与其灰度值差最小的像素所属的子图像中.经过上述处理后完成了弱信号缺陷的自适应分块,然后对子图像采用 6 <sup>但</sup>法进行阈值化分割,得到图 5所示的缺陷分割二值图像.

# 4 破坏试验与检测处理结果对比

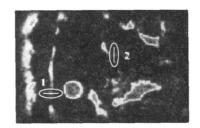
为了验证检测处理结果的可靠性,以及缺陷量化的精度,对试件上的典型位置进行破坏试验,测量了堆焊试件横截面上缺陷的线性长度,与图像处理结果相比较,以验证作者提出方法的可靠性.



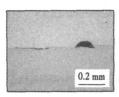
图 5 C扫描图像缺陷分割 Fig 5 Segmentation of Cascan image

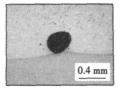
根据 <sup>C</sup>扫描图像的灰度分布特征,在试件上选取了 14处典型缺陷进行破坏试验,通过观察断面金相发现,界面上存在未熔合、气孔,以及大的孔洞等缺陷,除气孔外,基本上都呈面积型分布.

图 6为破坏性试验与超声检测结果的对比,图 6 中椭圆标记的区域为两处有代表性的反射信号较弱的缺陷,图 6 \b \cho 为两处的断面金相照片.在位置 1处金相照片中显示为两个分离的独立缺陷,左侧缺陷的界面间隙非常小,在 3~8 \(\mu\) 之间,属于贴合性缺陷.有部分超声发生透射,因此反射信号较弱.两个缺陷之间的距离为 0 19 \(\mu\) ,在 \(\mu\) 对于医离为位别图像上两个缺陷连在一起.这是由于受到探头焦点直径限制,检测图像的横向分辨率较低造成的.试验中探头的焦点直径约为 0 44 \(\mu\) 对于距离小于焦点直径的缺陷,在检测图像上无法分开.若将距离较近的缺陷分开,需要采用焦点直径小聚焦能力强的探头,或采用图像处理方法实现.位置 2处为平均直径为 0 37 \(\mu\) 的气孔,其超声反射信号也比较弱.



(a) 超声C扫描图像标记



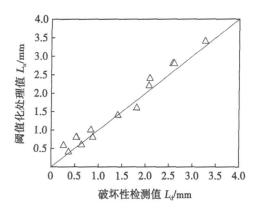


(b) 位置1

(c) 位置2

图 6 破坏试验的结果 Fg 6 Results of destructive experiment

测量了试件上 14处解剖断面金相照片上缺陷的长度并与检测图像处理结果对比, 两者具有较好的一致性 (图 7). 大部分测量结果与无损检测处理结果误差较小,对于小缺陷来说,相对误差大一些.



#### 图 7 破坏试验与无损检测结果对比

F g 7 Compare of measured results of destructive and non-destructive testing

### 5 结 论

- (1)超声 <sup>C</sup>扫描成像检测能够较好地完成异种材料连接界面的质量评价,可靠性较高.
- (2)通过图像预处理即形态学增强后面积重构可有效地抑制经典分水岭算法造成的过度分割缺陷,实现了检测图像按缺陷的特征进行自适应分块,达到了超声弱信号缺陷的有效提取与量化的目的.
- (3)该处理方法不受检测条件的制约,可推广 到其它类似的无损检测图像的缺陷提取与量化中.

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proved that carbide rupture caused crater\_like pits

Keywords FeCrC hardfacing alloy abrasive wear mechanism, cathide desquamation

Susceptibility to intergranular corros on of Super 304H stainless steel welded joint LIX immet ZOU Yong, ZHANG Zhangwerf, ZOU Zengdal (1. Key Laboratory of Liquid Structure and Heredity of Materials Ministry of Education, Shandong University Jinan 250061 China, 2 Shandong Electric Power Research Institute Jinan 250002 China), P77—80

Abstract The susceptibility to intergranular corrosion for well and base metal of Super 304H steel was investigated by double loop electrochemical potentiallynamic (EPR). The experimental results indicate that the well and base metal have the lower tendency of intergranaular corrosion. Them incrostructure of well and base metal was investigated by means of scanning electron microscopy, electron probemicro analysis X-ray diffraction and transmission electron microscope. The results showed that both the well and the base metal were consisted of y-matrix and some precipitated phase no obvious Cr. C was detected. Therefore, no chromium depleted zone was formed. However, the susceptibility to intergranular corrosion of well is better than that of base metal due to the difference of alpy elements.

Keywords Super 304H steel electrochemical potention kinetic reactivation welded pint in tergranular corrosion

Extraction of weak signal for well defect and its qualification in joint interface between dissimilar materials GAO Shuangsheng? CHIDazhad, GANG Tid (1. School of Materials Science & Engineering Shenyang Aerospace University Shenyang 110036 China 2. State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welling Production Technology Harbin Institute of Technology Harbin 150001 China). P81—84

Abstract By employing pre-processing of morphologic enhancement and area reconstruction a novel method for image segmentation was presented based on watershed transformation. And using the method ultrasonic test image for a pint interface between dissimilar materials was segmented. To validate the reliability of this method, the sample was destructed and tested. The results show that over segmentation caused by traditional water shed transformation can be avoided by pre-procession of morphologic enhancement and area reconstruction. Meanwhile, the test image can be blocked adaptively according to the distribution feature of defect and then the defect can be extracted and quantified by threshold segmentation. Destructive experiment shows the presented method is very efficient with high reliability.

Keywords joint between dissimilar materials C-scan image defects ith weak signal watershed transformation, area reconstruction

Nonlinear multiple regression modeling of nugget formation for dissimilar steel welding with unequal thickness IUO YI, LIChuntari, ZHOU Yirl (1. School of Materials Science and Engineering Chongqing University of Technology Chongqing 400050 China 2 School of Business Management Chongqing 401147 China). P85—88

Abstract. In order to investigate the resistance spotwelding process for dissimilar steel sheet with unequal thickness nonlinearmultiple orthogonal regression assembling was applied to design the experiment. By taking nugget diameter and nugget deviation of spotwelds as the study indexes and welding parameters such as welding current electrode force welding current duration and heat treatment pulse current and interactions a mong them as the influencing factor a nonlinearmultiple regression model of nugget geometry parameters was developed. The results showed that there was an effective prediction on nugget size by the optimized models. With these prediction results the welding process was also optimized based on the analysis on the effects of parameters and their interactions on the welding quality.

Keywords resistance spotwelling unequal thickness materials nugget secmetry welling process regression model

R egression analysis on maximum vibratory welling temperature at different parameters III Qinghud, XU Jijird, CHEN Ligong, YU Zhishul (1. School of Materials Engineering Shanghai University of Engineering Science Shanghai 201620 China, 2. School of Materials Science and Engineering Shanghai Jao Tong University Shanghai 200240 China). P 89—92

Abstract Plate butt welding tests at different vibratory welding parameters were designed to investigate the influence of welding heat input and vibratory acceleration on maximum weld ing temperature A mathematic model of maximum temperature was founded based on themultivariant nonlinear regression analy. sis. The results show that the peak temperature increases with the increase of vibratory acceleration at the higher welding heat input The peak temperature increases initially and then decrea. ses with the increase of vibratory acceleration at medium and low. erwelding heat input According to the test results of correlation linear regression significance and regression coefficients significance the proposed model is feasible. The relationship between the regression coefficient related to vibratory acceleration and the distance of measuring points toweld center line was studied. The results show that vibratory acceleration has a significant effect on the temperature of the molten pool center

K ey words vbratory welding maximum temperature regression analysis

Process control of variable polarity keyhole plasma arc welling for aluminum alloy HAN Yongquan, DU Machua, CHEN Shujun, WU Yongjun, SHIYan (1. School of Materials Science and Engineering InnerMongolia University of Technology Hohhot 010051 China 2 School of Mechanical Engineering and Applied Electronics Technology Beijing University of Technology Beijing 100124 China). P93—96

Abstract The variable polarity keyhole plasma arc vertical welling process characters of aluminum alloy were analyzed and the method was found that the variable cross section aluminum alloy was welded with the variable polarity keyhole plasma arc vertical welding by precisely controlling welling parameters. Welling current the flux of plasma gas and welling speed were defined as the adjusted parameters. The dynamic balance of ther