# 轿车车身电阻点焊质量实时监测系统

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摘 要:介绍了一种以电极位移为监测量的新型轿车车身点焊质量实时监测系统。系统设计了专用夹具,解决了位移传感器安装对原系统的干涉问题,能够很好地应用于悬挂焊机。系统通过对点焊过程中的电极位移进行监测,能够对生产中焊点遇到的质量问题进行故障诊断,如工件表面质量状况差、分流、磨损、飞溅等情况。现场应用证明,系统具有良好的稳定性和可靠性,适用于实际焊接生产。

关键词: 电阻点焊; 电极位移; 故障诊断; 质量监测; 悬挂焊机 中图分类号: TG438 2 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0253-360X(2006)04-041-04



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## 0 序 言

电阻点焊是轿车车身制造中的一项主要连接技术,具有高效率、低成本、自动化程度高等突出优点。然而,在轿车车身焊接装配过程中,由于网压波动、分流、板材表面不清洁、装配间隙、电极错位等因素,通常会产生不合格的焊接接头,严重影响车身装配质量。因此有必要采取有效的实时监测和控制技术在线保证焊接质量,及时指出焊接中的不合格焊点,获得高质量的焊点<sup>[1]</sup>。

热膨胀电极位移方法被研究者普遍认为是一种很有前途的点焊质量控制方法<sup>[23]</sup>。但传统位移测量装置的精度低,响应速度慢,对原焊接系统会造成干涉等因素限制了该方法在实际生产中的应用。目前,电极位移方法还不能适用于悬挂焊机系统,只是在刚性较好的固定焊机上得到了初步应用<sup>[4~6]</sup>。因此,尝试为悬挂焊机的 X 形焊枪设计专用夹具,使用热膨胀电极位移方法来实现焊点质量的实时监测,同时基于实时电极位移对不合格焊点进行故障诊断。

# 1 车身点焊质量监测系统开发

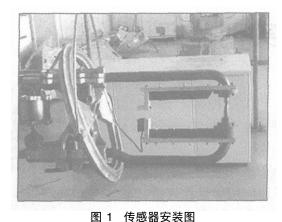
#### 1.1 位移传感器的选择与安装

实际焊接过程中,热膨胀电极位移量很小,一般只有几十到上百微米。因此,传感器必须具有很高的测量精度、分辨率,还需要有好的稳定性,可靠性

以及输出信号便于测量等特性。从 20 世纪 60 年代 电极位移法开始发展以来,有触点的电接触传感器, 电位计式位移传感器以及无触点的电容式传感器, 线性可变差分变压器都曾被采用,但都由于可靠性 差,精度不够或安装干涉等原因而不能得到广泛的 应用。因此,选择合适的传感器成为电极位移法应 用的关键之一。

系统选用的是 Omron 公司的 ZX-LD30V 激光位移传感器,它具有很高的测量精度和分辨率,而且抗干扰能力强,易于实现动态测量和自动化。其各项性能指标为: (1)分辨率  $0.25\,\mu\text{m}$ ; (2)测量范围  $4\,\text{mm}$ ; (3)线性误差:  $\pm 0.2\%\text{FS}$ ; (4)响应时间:  $0.3\,\text{ms}$ ; 首先从硬件上保证了监测系统的采集精度和响应速度。

传感器的安装对原焊接系统造成干涉也是热膨 胀电极位移方法应用的一个不利因素, 然而该监测 系统很好地解决了这个问题。通过设计专用夹具将 传感器安装于 X-GUN 的根部, 安装方式如图1所 示。夹具制作材料为高强度绝缘塑料和铝合金,在 尽量减小自身重量的同时保证了夹具的刚度。夹具 一端固定在焊枪头部,沿电极臂向后延伸,并在夹具 和焊枪的连接处加了垫圈,防止由于焊枪闭合时冲 击产生振动。激光传感器安装在夹具后部,这样很 好地解决了传感器对原焊接系统的干涉问题。同时 为了准确计算测得的热膨胀电极位移量,对系统进 行了标定试验。具体方法为用标准厚度塞尺放在电 极之间模拟点焊过程中的热膨胀电极位移,采集此 时传感器测得的位移量。实际塞尺厚度与测量得到 位移之间的关系如图 2。从图上可知测得位移与实 际值呈良好的线性关系,是实际值的0.6倍。



42

图 1 15 恐裔女表图
Fig 1 Sensor mounting diagram

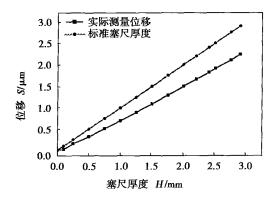


图 2 系统测量精度标定结果

Fig. 2 System measurement precision calibration result

### 1.2 电极位移数据采集与显示

系统硬件由四部分组成: (1) 通电起始信号发生模块; (2) 数据采集与处理模块; (3) 数据传输模块; (4) 电源模块。其硬件实物如图 3 所示。

其工作流程如下。

- (1) 当焊接起始信号以中断的方式通知采集模块焊接通电开始时,采集模块开始工作,将传感器送来的模拟电压信号经滤波消噪后转换为数字系统可识别的数字信号,转换精度为 12 位,使得系统的分辨率达到了 1  $\mu$ m,充分保证了采集系统的精度,为人机交互系统提供了可靠的数据源。
- (2) 转换后的数字信号经数据传输模块(工业系统中常用的 RS232 串口)传递给人机交互系统,并在传输过程中进行可靠性校验,提高数据传输的准确性。
- (3)人机交互端接受传输模块送来的数字位移信号,进行相关数学处理后,实时显示焊点位移曲线,同时根据程序内部设计的质量标准,判断焊点质量,如焊点出现质量问题,则进行故障诊断。

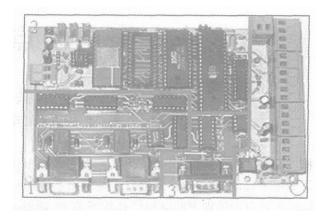


图 3 监测系统硬件实物图 Fig. 3 Monitoring system hardware layout

## 2 试验及数据分析

系统应用设备为悬挂式 X 型焊枪,采用 Medar 200s 恒流点焊控制器。试验材料为 ST1203 低碳钢板,采用 1.5 mm 厚度的标准试片进行试验。试验电极为铜电极,电极端面直径 5.4 mm。

## 2.1 系统稳定性分析

图 4 为同一焊接规范下 5 个焊点的热膨胀电极位移曲线,在试验前对试片进行了去污,打磨等工艺处理,以保证试片的一致性。曲线准确地反映了焊点熔核的生长过程,曲线不断上升的趋势表征了焊接过程中随着电流通过试片,热量累加电极位移不断增大的过程。当通电结束时,电极位移达到最大值(120 \(\theta\)m)。而曲线上出现的小的波峰和波谷则表明了在一个周波内随着交流电的通断,位移发生微小波动的情况,曲线上大多数点的变化范围不超过8%。将这 5 个焊点的位移数据取均值,将其作为标准曲线,并作出它们的标准偏差如图 5 所示,由图可知监测系统具有良好的重复性与稳定性。

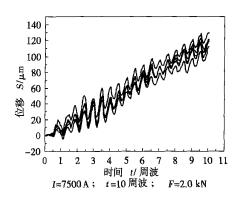


图 4 焊接规范相同时的电极位移曲线
Fig. 4 Electrode displacement curves for same welding conditions

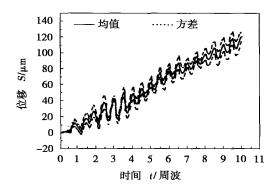


图 5 平均值及标准偏差曲线 Fig. 5 Mean value and standard deviation

#### 22 基于实时电极位移曲线的故障诊断

实际生产中焊点经常会受到一些不良因素的影响,如焊接过程中出现分流、磨损、飞溅等情况,使得焊点的强度降低,所以进行故障诊断对提高焊点质量极为重要。通过故障诊断能够及时发现焊接过程中存在的质量问题,为调节焊接规范参数提供依据。

图 6 所示为其它焊接条件都相同,但是试片的表面情况与实际工厂中焊接使用的工件相同,并没有经过去污、打磨处理条件下得到的热膨胀电极位移曲线。从图上可以看到,焊接的前 3 个周波位移曲线出现了微小膨胀量,随后又开始下降,出现了负值。分析可知,这种现象的产生是因为试片表面杂质在通电开始后受热膨胀,但膨胀量很小,在电极压力的作用下又被压平的过程。随后,试片本身开始受热膨胀,直到通电结束,电极位移达到最大值。从图上可以看出,表面状况对曲线的影响基本限于焊接初期,电极的绝对位移量和正常情况下基本相同。拉剪试验结果表明焊点强度没有受到影响。

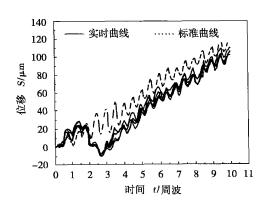


图 6 试片未经表面处理得到的位移曲线
Fig. 6 Electrode displacement curves for non—received surface treatment

在实际焊接过程中,由于操作人员的习惯以及工件本身结构的问题,会出现焊点与焊点间距过小以及工件其它部分接触焊枪枪体形成回路的情况,此时就会发生分流。图 7 所示曲线为其他焊接条件都相同,发生轻度分流(点距=7 mm)情况下采集得到的电极位移曲线。从曲线的生长趋势可以看出,在前 4 个周波位移基本没有变化,直到第 4 个周波以后位移才开始稳步上升,通电结束时,位移最大值和正常情况下比较有一定的下降(20 4m)。金相试验结果表明,焊点的熔核直径变小,焊点强度有所降低。

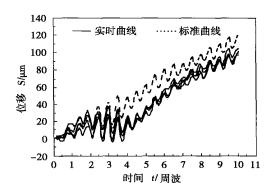


图 7 焊点发生分流情况下的位移曲线
Fig. 7 Electrode displacement curves for shunting conditions

随着电极焊接点数的增加,电极的磨损情况不断严重。电极磨损后,在气缸力的作用下,电极与工件间的接触面积增大,同时也使得工件之间的接触面积增大,从而引起相同焊接电流情况下电流密度降低,电极位移的增长速度和最大值都相应变小,焊点的质量也不断下降。图 8 为电极严重磨损(焊接4000点)情况下的热膨胀位移曲线。从图上可以看

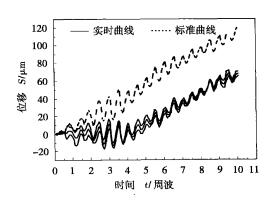


图 8 电极磨损后的位移曲线 Electrode displacement curves for worn electrode conditions

到,电极在前4个周波基本没有热膨胀位移,直到第5个周波才开始上升,且曲线的生长速度明显偏小,位移的最大值也只有60  $\mu$ m左右,拉剪试验结果表明焊点强度严重下降,质量不合格。

在点焊过程中,如果输入热量(电流值)过大,由于热量的不断累积,超过一定的限度后,熔融金属会从焊件表面或中间飞离,发生飞溅现象。严重的飞溅会大大降低焊点强度,严重影响焊点质量。图 9 为焊接过程中出现飞溅的情况。从图上可以看到,发生飞溅时,位移曲线会产生速降,这是由于熔化金属飞出导致的,电流越大,飞溅越严重。

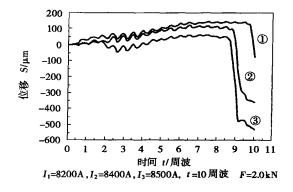


图 9 焊点发生飞溅的位移曲线
Fig. 9 Electrode displacement curves for welding spot expulsion conditions

由以上缺陷状况的试验数据分析可知: 点焊质量监测系统能够准确、可靠地采集点焊过程中的电极位移, 根据位移曲线诊断焊接过程中出现各种工况, 如分流, 磨损, 分溅等, 实时准确地判断焊点质量。

## 3 结 论

- (1) 在悬挂式 X 形焊枪上使用点焊电极位移质量监测系统, 并针对 X 形焊枪结构设计了专用夹具, 很好地解决了传感器对焊接的干涉问题, 选用了新型激光位移传感器, 位移数据精度达到了  $1 \mu_m$ , 使系统能够在实际焊接中应用。
- (2) 系统具有良好的重复性和稳定性, 能够准确地反映焊接条件变化对焊点形成的影响, 根据实时电极位移判断焊点质量, 并对出现质量问题的焊点进行故障诊断。

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linear ones In the experiment the maximum error is 2.9 mm and the average error is 1.5 mm when a rather large focal length is used. An analysis of factors influencing the calibration accuracy is done based on the experimental process and results

**Key words:** virtual environment calibration; human-machine interaction; remote welding

Welding quality real-time monitoring system for auto-body assembly XU Jun, LI Yong-bing. CHEN Guan-long (Shanghai Jiaotong University, School of Mechanical and Power Energy Engineering, Shanghai 200030. China). p41—44

Abstract. This paper introduces a new auto-body spot weld quality monitoring system using electrode displacement. This system solves the interference problem of sensor mounting by designing special fixture, and can be successfully applied on the portable welding machine. It has capable of making diagnosis of process variations such as surface asperities, shunting, wom electrode and splash with real-time electrode displacement. Through confirmation of application in the workshop, monitoring system has good stability and reliability, and is suited for monitoring welding quality in production.

**Key words:** resistance spot welding; electrode displacement; fault diagnosis; quality monitoring; portable welding machine

Abstract: Laser cladding Co-based alloy coating (Co50) and Co-based alloy composite coating (Co+ Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>) with different Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> addition (20%, 40%, 60%, mass fraction) on low carbon steel substrates has been obtained. Microstructure and performance of the coatings have been comparatively discussed in the same test conditions. It is shown that the Co50 coating consisted of many dendritic solid solution  $\gamma$  — Co and eutectic structure ( $\gamma$  — Co and  $C_{123}C_6$ ) between the dendrites. The Co+ Cr<sub>3</sub> C<sub>2</sub> composite coating consisted of un-dissolved Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> particles, bacilliform or nubbly rich-chromium carbides (M<sub>7</sub>C<sub>3</sub>) and very finer dendrite structure(γ - Co and Cr<sub>23</sub> C<sub>6</sub>) between the carbides. Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> particles remodeled the solidification characteristic of the composite coating, and fined the dendrite structure. With the increase of Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>, Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> particles un-dissolved and the rich-chromium carbides were also increased. Surface hardness, wear resistance, high temperature oxidation resistance at 1300°C and corrosive resistance in 30% vitriol of the composite coatings are obviously better than that of the Co50 coatings. With the increase of Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>, oxidation resistance and corrosive resistance were increased but wear resistance of the Co + 40% Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> composite coatings was the best. Laser cladding Co + 40% Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> composite coating had the best integrative performance.

Key words: laser cladding; Co - based alloy; Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>; micro-

structure: wear resistance: oxidation resistance; corrosive resistance

#### Activating-tungsten inert-gas welding for TA15 titanium alloy

XIONG Liang-tong ZHOU Zhi-gang, DONG Zhan-gui (Beijing Xinghang Mechanical-Electric Plant, Beijing 100074, China). p49—52

Abstract In the view of weld form, weld pore joint mechanical properties microstructur and joint anti-erode performance, etc. A— TIG (activating-tungsten inert-gas) welding for TA15 titanium alloy has been studied. The experimental results show that compared with conventional TIG (tungsten inert-gas) welding. A— TIG welding can increase weld bead penetration while decrease weld bead width and can decrease the number of pore effectively, also can enhance joint tensile property and bend property. Heat affected zone of A— TIG welding is narrower, and its microstructure is finer in comparison with TIG welding, while their microstructures of weld zone are almost same. The activating flux doesn't affect joint anti-erode performance. A— TIG welding is superior to conventional TIG welding for TA15 titanium alloy.

**Key words:** TA15 titanium alloy; activating-tungsten inert-gas welding; property

Calibration of scanning circular laser and seam detecting LU Jian-bo, XU Pei-quan, YAO Sun, TANG Xin-hua (Welding Engineering Institute, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200030, China). p53—56

Abstract A new scanning circular laser vision sensor is designed. When the laser is projected on the weld, a light circularity is formed. The principle of 3D measure is stated, and camera calibration and structural light calibration are done. The parameters of camera and equation of structural light under camera reference frame are gained. The pictures of various welds under structural light are collected. By the characteristic of weld after image processing, welds can be identified and the coordinates of characteristic spot can be obtained.

Key words: circular scanning laser; calibration; seam detecting

# Feature based modeling system for welding on SolidWorks plat-

form WANG Zhi-jiang. HE Guang — zhong, GAO Horgming WU Lin (National Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding Production Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China). p57—60

**Abstract:** Feature-based modeling is a significant technology in the robotic welding off-line programming. However, there is not a geometric model of weld in the previous feature-based modeling systems for welding. It makes the welding intention vague and the feature extractions of welding difficult. The feature-based modeling system was established by redevelopment of Solidworks with VC  $\pm$  + 6. 0. The geometric model of weld was set up and it made feature ex-