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基于 Proteus 软件的数字式等离子切割机 控制系统的设计与仿真

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摘 要:介绍了Proteus 软件的特点、功能及在焊割设备中应用以进行嵌入式数字化控制系统设计与仿真的实现方法.在 Proteus 环境下结合 Keil 工具,对基于 AT89S51 单片机控制的逆变空气等离子切割机的控制系统进行了电路设计、程序开发与仿真调试.结果表明,所设计系统能够完成准确的功能模拟并实现空气等离子切割机的整体控制.该方法可以提高开发效率、缩短周期和降低成本 为数字式控制系统的开发提供了手段.关键词: Proteus 软件;空气等离子切割机;数字控制;仿真



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0 序 言

中图分类号: TG115.28

随着现代工业和微电子技术的飞速发展, 焊割设备正在向智能化、数字化方向大踏步迈进. 数字化焊接电源具有控制精度高、稳定性好、接口兼容性好、焊机功能升级方便等诸多优点, 在全世界范围内得到了迅速的发展. 因此, 将数字化控制技术应用于逆变式空气等离子切割电源是其重要发展方向之一.

一般情况下,数字化空气等离子切割电源开发时只有当 PCB 电路板和原型机制作之后,才能进行软件开发和硬件调试. 电路板制作及元器件安装费时费力,若设计出现问题. 则整个过程还得从头再来. 如果采用数字控制系统的虚拟仿真软件——Proteus 进行仿真, 在系统虚拟开发成功之后再制作电路板,则会缩短开发周期、提高设计效率、降低开发成本,具有明显的经济性和可移植性、可推广性. 文中在 Proteus 软件环境下对单片机控制的空气等离子切割机的控制系统进行了仿真设计.

1 Proteus 软件

Proteus 软件是来自英国 Labcenter electronics 公司的 EDA 工具软件,它既可以仿真模拟电路,又可以仿真数字电路以及数字、模拟混合电路,而最大的特色在于能够仿真基于微控制器的控制系统.除了

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和其它 EDA 工具一样具有原理图布线、PCB 自动生成及基于 Spice 标准的电路仿真的功能外,其独特的功能是将电路仿真和微处理器仿真协同进行,直接在基于原理图的虚拟原型机上进行处理器程序调试,并进行功能验证,通过外设部件与系统的虚拟仪器如示波器、逻辑分析仪等配合,实时看到运行后的输入输出效果. 因此, Proteus 软件建立了完备的电子设计开发环境.

Proteus 软件由 ISIS 和 ARES 两个软件构成, 其中 ISIS 是原理图编辑与仿真软件, ARES 是布线编辑软件. ISIS 软件支持 MCS — 51 及其派生系列、Microchip 公司的 PIC 系列及 Motorola 公司等多款MCU, Proteus 软件所提供的 30多个元件库共计数千种元器件, 而且还提供了虚拟示波器、逻辑分析仪、信号发生器、计数器、电表、虚拟终端等虚拟仪器仪表可供选用[1,2]. 在软件调试方面, Proteus 软件自身带有汇编编译器, 不支持 C 语言, 但可以与 Keil C 集成开发环境连接, 将用汇编和 C 语言编写的程序编译好之后, 可以立即进行软、硬件结合的系统仿真. 当仿真成功后, 直接点击 ARES 生成 PCB 板, 同时又能够生成多种格式的网络表文件, 供其它 EDA 软件工具调用, 方便了后续 PCB 的设计.

2 控制系统的硬件设计

2.1 空气等离子切割机的控制方案 所设计的空气等离子切割电源为 IGBT 逆变器,

采用了"模拟脉宽调制+数字微控制器"的系统方案,更利于发挥成熟的模拟控制与单片机的各自特长,控制系统原理如图 1 所示. 在该方案中是以脉宽调制集成芯片 TL494 为核心组成电流负反馈闭环调节系统,从而获得恒流外特性, 电路稳定可靠. 单片机不直接参与闭环控制, 它负责输出相应的电流给定信号和控制信号,完成参数预置、切割时序、实际参数测试、显示与存储、串行通讯、异常报警等辅

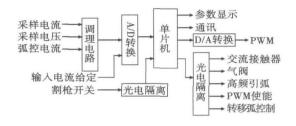


图 1 空气等离子切割机的控制系统原理 Fig. 1 Diagram of control system

助功能,

采样电压、采样电流、转移弧控制电流分别由电压、电流传感器接入,并转换成连续的 0~5 V 的模拟信号,经 A/D 转换送入微控制器. 微控制器响应中断后执行中断服务程序,将反馈电压和电流的数字量分别存储起来,然后调用进行实时处理并显示. 给定电流由电位器给定,也需要经过 A/D 转换后送入微型计数机进行实时处理,然后对该输入电流信号进行 D/A 转换,控制 PWM 的脉宽输出. 同时,单片机还分别输出开关量信号,经光电耦合后控制气阀和高频引弧等. 为了防止外围设备对主机的干扰,该系统采取了光电隔离措施,从而提高了系统的稳定性.

2.2 Proteus 软件中控制系统电路的设计

设计以AT89S51 为控制核心,控制系统包括 A/D 转换电路、D/A 转换电路、显示电路、串口通讯电路等部分组成,因页面原因,仅显示电路图的主要部分如图 2 所示.

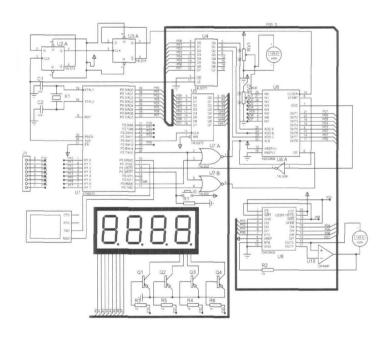


图 2 Proteus 软件中控制系统电路的仿真设计

Fig 2 Design and simulation of control circuit in Proteus

A/D 转换电路由 ADC0809 芯片和地址锁存器组成,主要完成对给定电流、采样电流、采样电压和弧控电流等模拟量转换为数字量并送入单片机. ADC0809 是 8 路模拟输入逐次逼近式 8 位 A/D 转换器,由模拟输入、A/D 转换和三态输出锁存器三个部分组成,可以直接与 CPU 系统总线连接¹³ . ADC0809 芯片主要用于采集输入电流 I_0 ,采样电流 I_1 ,弧控电流 I_2 ,采样电压 U. DAC0832 是内部带有

数据输入寄存器和(R-2R)T 形电阻网络的 8 位 D/A 转换器,可以直接和微机连接,转换控制容易,且价格便宜,因此在实际中得到广泛应用. 在设计中, D/A 转换电路主要任务是控制 PWM 脉宽,但不生成PWM 波, PWM 脉宽调制由专门的脉宽调制芯片TL494生成.

割枪开关信号与单片机 13 管脚相连,通过单片机的外部中断 INT1 来判断割枪的状态. 交流接触

器由单片机的 2 管脚控制, 电磁阀控制和高频引弧控制分别与 3, 4 管脚相连. 由于仿真设计时不可能像联机调试一样采集到数据, 为了验证可采用滑动变阻器作为模拟信号的输入, 通过 A/D 转换为数字信号后显示, 然后把 A/D 转换的结果 D/A 转换输出, 通过电压表或者示波器可以看到 D/A 转换的结果. 同时, 可在继电器线圈上并接指示灯, 在不同的输出信号时观察灯的亮灭判断继电器的动作.

3 控制系统的软件设计

3.1 控制程序组成

空气等离子切割控制程序主要完成对切割过程 的时序控制及参数管理,其主程序设计流程如图3 所示, 系统通电后, 首先进行单片机的初始化, 完成 对I/O 口、A/D 模块、D/A 模块的设置,然后接通交 流接触器,给切割机主电路供电,此时,控制系统开 始对输入电流进行 A/D 转换并把 A/D 转换结果通 过换算显示在数码管上, 进入等待割枪按下以开始 工作状态. 当割枪开关按下,并提前送气 2 s 后,高 频引弧继电器闭合,从而在钨极和喷嘴之间点燃非 转移弧. 当工件与电极之间的电流大于某门槛值 时,打开转移弧控制继电器,引燃转移电弧,此时应 将高频 引弧继电器断开, 切割机进入正常工作状 态^{4]}.在等离子切割机工作的任何过程(如提前送 气阶段或高频引弧阶段),只要检测到并确认割枪开 关弹起, 立即进入中断处理程序, 执行延迟送气等操 作,并修改堆栈指针,中断处理后进入复位状态,等 待下一个工作过程和割枪开关动作. 中断服务子程 序流程如图 4 所示.

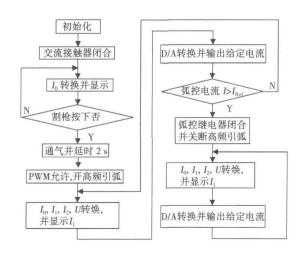


图 3 控制主程序流程图

Fig 3 How chart of main control program



图 4 停机中断子程序 Fig 4 Interrupt program of stop control

3.2 Proteus 软件与 Keil C 联合调试仿真

Keil uVision 是优秀的 51 单片机的汇编和 C 语言的开发工具, 具备功能强大的软件仿真功能, 新版的 Keil 还能对部分 PIC 单片机和 ARM 单片机进行软件调试和编译. 采用 C 语言编程, 对于启动和停机过程, 割枪的闭合信号作为一般的 IO 信号查询, 通过 if 语句来进行判断, 割枪断开信号使用外部中断, 利用 INT1 的下降沿向 CPU 发出中断请求, 进行中断.

```
程序部分代码如下
```

 $\{gas=0\}$

```
\pminclude \leq reg 51. h\geq
#include < stdio. h>
#include < absacc. h>
#define D/A XBYTE[OXDFFF]//D/A 转换输出
sbit
     key=P33 //割枪开关
    gas = P1 1
sbit
    gpin=P12; sbit pw=P13
sbit
. . .
    Initall(void) //初始化子程序
void
     delays (int x) //x 秒延时子程序
void
void
     disp(int n) //数码显示子程序
void
     adchn (int chn) //A/D转换程序
     main(void)
void
{ Int a
Initall()
   while(1)
   \{a = adchn(0);
                  disp(a)
                  //割枪启动查询
   if(key = 1)
```

态

```
delays (2)
gpin=0
…} }}
int1( )interrupt 1 //割枪停止中断
{ pw=1 // pw=1 禁止电源 PWM
delays (2)
gas=0; P=0; //修改堆栈指针, 返回复位状
}
```

在 Keil C51 集成开发环境下将编写好的程序进行编译、调试,调试通过后生成 HEX 文件,运行 Proteus 模拟仿真软件,打开已绘制好的仿真电路原理图,选中单片机 AT 89C 51,左键点击 AT 89C 51,出现对应的对话框,在 Program File 中找到编译好的 HEX 文件,然后点击"OK"就可以配置程序^[3]. 点击模拟调试的运行按钮,进入调试状态. 从仿真原理图中就可以看到是否达到了预期控制目的. 当调试通过后,可以直接点击软件右上角的 ARES 进入 PCB 板的制作.

4 结 论

- (1) Proteus 软件的仿真设计应用方便, 形象直观. 不需要制作 PCB 板, 硬件电路设计可根据需要随时更改, 只要原理图正确, 程序修改、编译后马上就可看到效果.
- (2) Proteus 软件的仿真设计省时高效,提高实际开发效率. 当系统仿真完全通过后再制板,保证了所制 PCB 板的正确性,也省去了微控制器系统开

发中多次修改和烧写程序的过程.

(3) Proteus 软件的仿真设计不受时间和空间的限制,便于自主设计和验证方案,便于实现自上向下的系统设计,更好地实现电子设计自动化,提高焊割电源和设备的计算机辅助设计技术和研究开发水平.

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2007, 27(4): 238-241.

paper, welding flow field and temperature field of nimonic 263 with TIG and A-TIG were simulated and the simulated weld shape and penastration were compared with the experimental results. It is found that the depth of welded molten pool of A-TIG is deeper than that of TIG welding and its width is smaller when the welding current is the same. Moreover, with increasing welding current or decreasing travel speed the depth of welded molten pool of A-TIG increases linealy and the increase is more remarkable for the A-TIG than the TIG welding. The mechanism of increasing welding penetration by A-TIG welding is further deduced by simulating the fluid flow mode in the welded molten pool. It is indicated that flow mode in welding pool is the major factor which causees the increase of welding penetration. The flow rate in the center is obviously larger than that at the edge of the welded molten pool and the circular flow from the outside to the inside is the leading flow direction and brings the fluid with high temperature in the edge to the center which leads to the increase of metal melting rate in the center than that in the edge. Besides the effect of increasing welding penetration is enhanced constantly by increasing welding current.

Key words: A-TIG welding; nimonic 263; welding penetration increase; welding flow field; temperature field

Characteristic extraction of acoustic signals emitted from resistance spot welding process based on independent component analysis BU Xianzheng SHAN Ping LUO Zhen TANG Xinxin (School of Material Science and Engineering Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072. China). p41—44

Abstract: In this paper, independent component analysis (ICA) and multisensor array technology were used to research the acoustic emission signals from resistance spot welding. An independent component analysis algorithm for the acoustic signals from spot welding was established. A multisensor array system with 8 microphones was used to measure the acoustic emission signals from spot welding synchronously. According to the calculation of the kurtosis coefficient, the acoustic signals were found to be non-Gaussian distribution. So the acoustic signals were decomposed by the independent component analysis. The results showe that the independent component analysis based on Fast ICA algorithm can extract the characteristic signals of the spot welding from superimposed noises obviously, which provides a new technology for the profound analysis of spot welding. Further more, this algorithm can be used in other welding methords.

Key words: aluminum alloy spot welding; noise; acoustic signal; independent component analysis

Establishment and application of material models for numerical simulation of welding process ZHANG Zenglei. SHI Qingyu LIU Yuan YAN Dongyang (1. Department of Mechanical Engineering Tsirghua University, Beijing 100084. China). p45—48

Abstract: Temperature and temperature history dependent material model and temperature history dependent work hardening model were established based on the thermal-mechanical experimental results. The results of thermal-mechanical experiments indicated

that material properties of aluminum alloy 5A06 during the cooling stage of typical thermal cycles followed one set of curves, which were different from those during the heating stage. The established models were applied in numerical simulation to study the evolution of stress during welding process more actually and predict the distribution of residual stress more accurately. Taking the work hardening effect into consideration, the different evolutions of yield stress led to the different evolutions of longitudinal stress. Yield stress of the material at the weld zone decreased a lot after having experienced weld thermal history and longitudinal compressive plastic strain at the weld zone recovered to some extent during the cooling stage. These are the main cause for the lower peak longitudinal residual tensile stress in history dependent models.

Key words: weld; numerical simulation; material model; temperature history; work hardening

Design and simulation of digital control system of air plasma cutting machine based on Proteus ZHU Jinhong DING Shuna. II Zhigang SHI Hongxin (Key Laboratory of Science and Processing Technology of Non-ferrous Metals, Henan University of Science and Technology, Luoyang 471003, China). p49—52

Abstract: This paper briefly introduced the characteristic and function of Proteus software, and then described the approach of its application in the development of embedded digital control system for welding and cutting. An AT89S51 MCU based control system, which was developed for inverter type air plasma cutting machine, was designed, programmed, simulated and debugged by using Proteus and Keil C. Results verify that it is possible to test the system accurately and the system has expected functions. This method is proved to be an effective means which raises the development efficiency, reduces the cycle time and saves costs.

Key words: Proteus; air plasma cutting machine; digital control; simulation

Inversing parameter values of double ellipsoid source model during multiple wires submerged arc welding by using Step Acceleration Method GUO Xiaokai, LI Peilin, CHEN Junmei, LU Hao (School of Material Science and Engineering, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200240, China). p53—56

Abstract Applying the principle of Step Acceleration Method (Pattern Search Method), two parameter values of double ellipsoid heat source model, the rear half of semi-axe Cr and the front half of semi-axe Cf, can be predicted by the combination of finite element numerical simulation and temperature measurement in X70 steel during multiple wires submerged arc welding. The result illustrated that the temperature field curve obtained by numerical simulation was very similar with the one obtained by the experimental measurement, with the global error e only 0.615 8 in the weld region (the front surface region 10 mm far from weld center line and the back region 14 mm far from the weld center line) when Cr_i equal 15, 20, 30 millimeters and Cf_i equal 6, 6, 8 millimeters (i=1, 2, 3), which demonstrated the rationality and accuracy of the value of two types of parameters of the double ellipsoid heat source model