

# 基于遗传小波神经网络 MIG 焊熔透状态模式识别

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**摘 要:** 通过对已有的人工神经网络、小波分析、遗传算法的建模方法进行组合利用并加以改进, 建立了基于电弧声信号特征的 MIG 焊熔透状态诊断网络模型。声波信号经小波去噪和小波包频带能量特征提取后, 作为小波神经网络模型的输入特征向量, 网络训练中采用具有全局优化能力的遗传算法动态修改网络结构和参数, 避免了神经网络训练速度慢、容易陷入局部极值的缺点, 从而完成数据挖掘和复杂的非线性建模功能。结果表明, 将网络模型用于熔透状态诊断, 证实了方案的可行性和有效性。

**关键词:** 小波变换; 神经网络; 遗传算法; 熔透; 模式识别

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## 0 序 言

MIG 电弧焊是工业生产中最常用的金属加工方法之一, 已广泛应用于各种大型金属结构的焊接生产中, 如船舶、桥梁、管道等。对绝大多数的接头形式来说, 衡量焊接成形质量最重要和最根本的指标是焊缝的熔透状态, 其中适度熔透是对 MIG 焊质量的基本要求, 而未熔透和过熔透则是应该避免出现的。

电弧声并不为人们所陌生, 实际上, 有经验的焊工往往能利用电弧声所反馈的信息, 获得较好的焊接质量<sup>[1-3]</sup>。由此可见, 电弧声中必然蕴藏着焊接过程中相关状态变化的信息。电弧声与熔透之间的关系很早已被关注, 但将其用于熔透监控与诊断的研究, 却仍处于初级阶段。主要原因在于电弧声受焊接环境众多因素影响, 具有高度的复杂性和非线性, 难以直观、简单地描述其变化规律并加以利用。如何从声波信号中提取表征熔透状态的特征值, 并建立两者之间的映射关系是问题的关键。

近年发展起来的小波神经网络(wavelet neural network, WNN)<sup>[4]</sup>不仅具备了小波变换处理非平稳信号的能力和良好的信号时频局部化特性; 同时, 也

完全继承了神经网络具有的自学习、自适应、高容错和处理复杂多模式等功能。但该网络也存在两个突出的弱点: 收敛速度慢和容易陷入局部极小。通过模拟生物在自然环境中的遗传和进化过程而形成的一种自适应全局优化概率搜索算法——遗传算法(genetic algorithm, GA)<sup>[5]</sup>很好地克服了此缺点。据此, 通过将遗传算法与小波神经网络有机结合以构建遗传小波神经网络模型, 并将其用于基于电弧声信号特征的 MIG 焊熔透状态模式识别, 为后续深入分析并建立电弧声与熔透状态的参数化模型提供技术支持, 旨在探索 MIG 焊质量监控的新途径。

## 1 试验装置

MIG 焊熔透电弧声试验系统如图 1 所示。主要由传声器、调理模块、采集模块、工控机、机械执行机构及焊接设备等组成。系统工作原理是采用 AWA 14423 传声器拾取焊接过程电弧声, 通过 AWA 14603 调理模块放大以及 PCI-1713 高速数据采集卡送入工控机, 运用现代数字信号处理技术, 提取表征焊缝熔透状态的电弧声信号特征向量, 并建立两者之间的小波神经网络映射模型。焊接试验在尺寸为 300 mm×50 mm×3 mm 的低碳钢板材上进行水平对焊。电源采用 Fronius 全数字化微处理器监控逆变电源 TPS4000, 具体参数如下: 电弧电压 25~26 V, 焊接电流 220~240 A(熔滴过渡以射流方式

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为主), 焊丝直径 1.2 mm, 送丝速度 6.6 m/min, 保护气体为纯氩气, 流量 20 L/min, 喷嘴到工件距离约 10 mm, 传声器指向电弧, 拾音距离约为 20 cm, 采样频率 48 kHz. 试验过程中, 焊枪行走速度在 65~95 cm/min 范围内变化, 其它条件不变. 数据采集存盘、历史数据波形显示、小波降噪、小波包频带能量特征提取等模块采用 LabVIEW 图形化编程语言开发, 电弧声与熔透状态遗传小波神经网络映射模型在 Matlab 环境下编制实现.

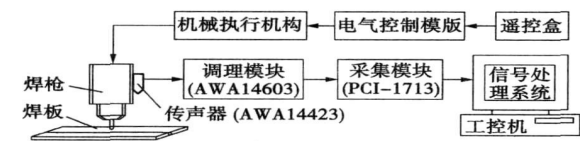


图 1 MIG 焊熔透电弧声试验系统原理图  
Fig. 1 Schematic of arc sound in MIG welding penetration test system

2 电弧声信号频带能量特征提取

对电弧声信号的分析就主要放在频域进行, 分析、提取并利用电弧声信号的频谱特征成为建立表征焊接熔透状态的特征向量的重要方法. 利用电弧声首先要解决其频谱特征的量化表示问题, 即特征提取. 针对 MIG 焊电弧声信号自身特点, 设计了如图 2 所示的电弧声信号频带能量特征提取流程.

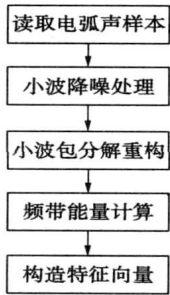


图 2 电弧声频带能量特征提取流程  
Fig. 2 Procedure of feature extration for arc sound frequency-band energy

2.1 小波降噪

电弧声作为焊接过程伴生物之一, 其声波信号在采集和传输等每个环节难免引入噪声并向后传播, 这样导致最终所获取的动态数据序列夹杂着各种类型的噪声, 如电源开关噪声、电磁噪声等等. 为

了准确获取频带能量特征, 采用了小波变换方法. 小波基函数选 dB04 小波, 分解尺度为 6, 阈值设置为 0.100. 图 3 分别给出了 MIG 焊射流过渡熔透状态电弧声降噪前后的时域波形图, 经比较不难发现, 掺杂在整个原始波形中的细小“毛刺”被有效地滤除, 波形的突变部分更加清晰, 信噪比大幅提高.

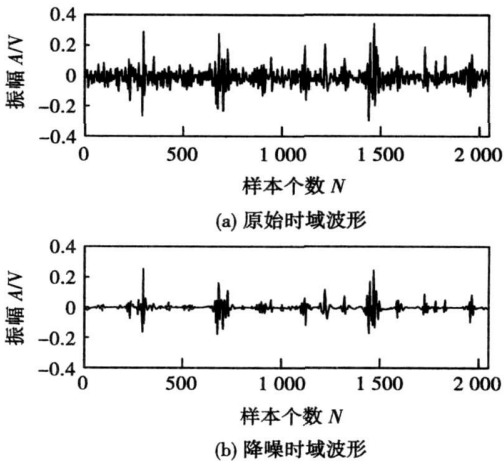


图 3 MIG 焊射流过渡熔透状态电弧声小波降噪波形  
Fig. 3 Denoised time-domain waveform of arc sound in spray transfer of MIG welding with penetration state via wavelet

2.2 频带能量特征提取

对电弧声信号进行 5 层小波包分解, 由于原信号采样频率为 48 kHz, 样本点取 2 048 个(约 43 ms), 分解后共产生 32 个节点, 第  $n$  个节点的采样频率范围为  $1\,500 \times (n-1) \sim 1\,500 \times n (1 \leq n \leq 32)$ . 考虑到 MIG 焊电弧声波的有效频率范围(0~7 000 Hz), 依据采样定理, 取前 10 个节点内的分解重构信号的能量作为信号频带能量特征值, 定义各频带能量分布  $E(j, n)$  计算公式为

$$E(j, n) = \sum_k |x_n^j(k)|^2 \tag{1}$$

式中:  $x_n^j(k)$  为小波包系数;  $j$  为分解尺度;  $n$  为频带序号;  $k$  为样本数量. 为了减小不同样本测量误差的影响, 对节点能量进行了归一化处理, 即

$$E(j, n) = E(j, n) / \sum_{n=0}^9 E(j, n) \tag{2}$$

式中:  $E(j, n)$  为第  $j$  层第  $n$  个节点的能量占总节点能量的百分比, 即为所提取的电弧声波信号频带能量特征值. 对图 3 电弧声采样信号频带能量按式(2)进行无量纲归一化处理后的柱状图如图 4 所示. 用所提取的频带能量特征值构造无量纲归一化特征矢量为  $T' = [E(5, 0), E(5, 1), \dots, E(5, 8), E(5, 9)]$  (3)

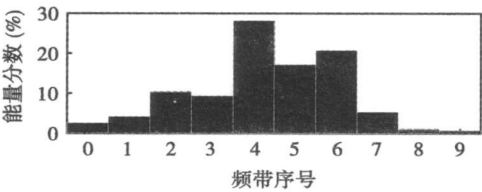


图 4 电弧声频带能量特征分布柱状图

Fig. 4 Frequency-band energy characteristic distribution of arc sound

3 遗传小波神经网络熔透状态诊断

3.1 基于遗传算法的小波神经网络优化训练

虽然 MIG 焊电弧声波信号能量大小以及频谱特征与熔透状态具有显著的相关性, 但由于其影响因素复杂、且存在相互耦合和高度非线性作用, 难以用直观、简单的方法寻找其变化规律. 借助遗传小波神经网络(genetic wavelet neural network, GWNN)建立电弧声信号特征到熔透状态的非线性映射网络模型, 以实现熔透状态的有效诊断. 应用全局搜索能力较强的 GA 算法来确定 WNN 网络中隐层小波基的个数、相应的伸缩和平移因子以及各个权值、阈值等模型参数. 图 5 给出了整个算法优化训练的流程.

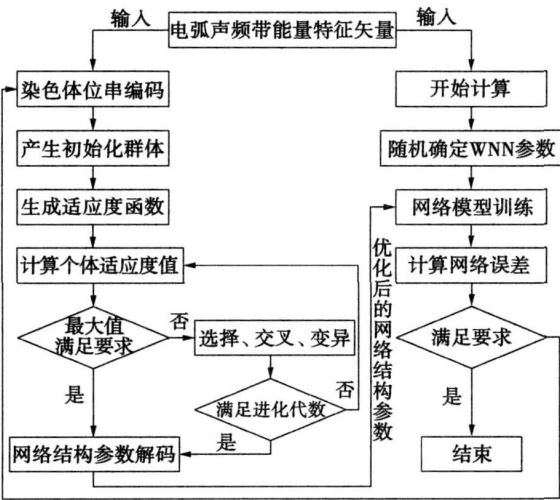


图 5 遗传小波神经网络训练流程

Fig. 5 Procedure of genetic wavelet neural network(GWNN) training

3.2 MIG 焊接透状态诊断

考虑到焊缝的熔透状态一般分为 3 类: 未熔透、适度熔透和过熔透, 网络结构选择为三层, 输入层为 10 个神经元, 对应所提取的特征能量值; 输出层为 3 个神经元, 目标状态(熔透状态)编码为未熔透[100], 适度熔透[010], 过熔透[001]; 隐层神经元个

数(小波基个数)初取 12 个, 最终由 GA 算法优化 WNN 模型后得到.

在进行熔透状态模式识别之前, 正确组织网络的训练样本显得非常重要, 它关系到模型的稳定性和识别准确率. 具体组织方法如下: 电弧电压预设 25 V, 焊接电流预设 230 A, 在保证稳定焊接条件下, 改变焊接速度, 进行多组焊接试验拾取声波信号, 被焊试件熔透效果如图 6 所示. 并按熔透状态归类, 然后选取不相关的数据构成样本数据, 容量为 120 组, 每类熔透状态样本为 40 组, 以其中的 90 组作为训练样本, 剩余的 30 组作为检验样本.

图 7 为交叉遗传代数 100 代, 群体规模为 50,

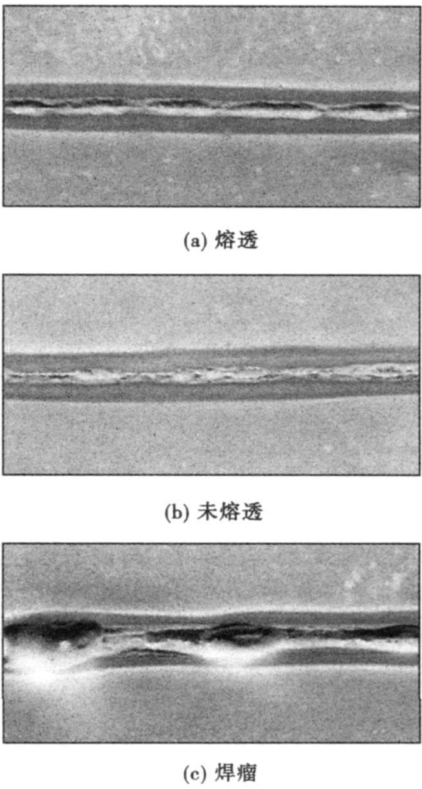


图 6 不同熔透状态工件

Fig. 6 Workpieces with different penetration state

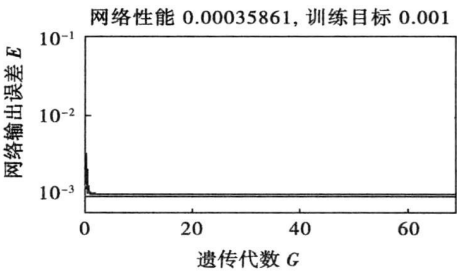


图 7 遗传小波神经网络的迭代过程

Fig. 7 Iterative process of GWNN

概率为 0.90, 变异概率为 0.01, 代间隙为 0.9, 网络最大训练次数为 5 000 次, 误差平方和指标为 0.001, 学习率为 0.1, 学习率增加比率 1.05, 动量因数为 0.95 的迭代过程中的误差曲线. 该图横坐标代表遗传代数, 纵坐标表示误差平方和.

为了验证网络模型的泛化能力, 利用 30 组样本对所建立的 GAWNN 模型进行测试. 由表 1 的测试结果可以得到: 网络输出误差最大达到 1.997 0(即

出现误判), 平均误差为 0.077 4, 诊断准确率达到 90%. 对于未能作出正确诊断的 3 组样本(表 1 内方框处), 主要是由于试件表面存在油污, 导致焊接过程出现飞溅, 影响了声波信号的能量分布. 可见, 所建立的网络模型能够较为准确地进行熔透状态诊断, 且具有很强的泛化能力. 同时也证明了基于小波包分解与重构提取的不同频段电弧声能量特征可以很好的表征焊缝的熔透状态.

表 1 遗传小波神经网络模型的测试结果  
Table 1 Testing results of GWNN model

熔透 状态	期望 输出	实际输出									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
未熔透	100	1.000 0	1.000 0	1.000 0	0.999 4	0.998 8	1.000 0	1.000 0	0.999 5	0.947 7	0.923 8
		0.000 0	0.000 0	0.178 7	0.000 0	0.064 3	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.010 7	0.000 0
		0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.004 2	0.000 4	0.154 6	0.000 0	0.976 2
适度 熔透	010	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 9	0.064 5	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.201 3
		0.995 2	0.999 2	1.000 0	1.000 0	1.000 0	0.639 8	1.000 0	1.000 0	0.946 7	1.000 0
		0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.001 1	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0
过熔透	001	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.034 3	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.171 7	0.000 0	0.999 9	0.000 0
		0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.002 7	0.005 6	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.225 3	0.000 0	0.000 0
		1.000 0	0.989 8	1.000 0	0.989 8	1.000 0	1.000 0	1.000 0	1.000 0	0.001 4	0.947 7

4 结 论

(1) 运用 GA 算法对 WNN 网络结构参数进行优化, 网络收敛速度平均缩短近 20%, 对熔透状态的诊断准确性提高到 90%.

(2) 采用 GWNN 网络智能建模技术能够有效地进行焊接过程熔透状态诊断.

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Engineering, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China). p 37—40

**Abstract:** The effect of the zinc coating on the arc heating behavior was studied by the arc shape visual sensing system and voltage and current collecting system. The results show that the zinc coating can stabilize the arc as the plasma cathode during welding with lower current, but with the rise of the welding current the zinc coating will vaporize acutely, which make the arc edge ascend, and the contact area between the arc and the workpiece is lessened to reduce the heat input, which reduces the thickness of the interfacial brittle compounds.

**Key words:** aluminium; zinc coated steel; welding-brazing; arc shape; heat input

**Penetration state recognition of MIG welding based on genetic wavelet neural network** WEN Jianli<sup>1</sup>, LIU Lijun<sup>2</sup>, LAN Hu<sup>1</sup> (1. School of Materials Science and Engineering, Harbin University of Science and Technology, Harbin 150080, China; 2. Ningbo Institute of Technology, Zhejiang University, Ningbo 315100, China). p 41—44

**Abstract:** A network model for penetration state diagnosis based on the signal characteristics of arc sound in MIG welding is developed by recombining and improving artificial neural network, wavelet transform, and genetic algorithm. The arc sound signals which are denoised by using wavelet transform and extracted by the frequency-band energy characteristics via wavelet packet decomposition and reconstruction, are used as the input eigenvectors of the wavelet neural network model, the genetic algorithm which has the ability of global optimization is adopted to dynamically modify the network structure and parameters and eliminate the rate tardiness of neural network training and relapse into local extremum, and then the complex nonlinear modeling and data mining are accomplished. The penetration state diagnosis result of the trained network model verifies the feasibility and validity of the modeling methods.

**Key words:** wavelet transform; neural network; genetic algorithm; penetration; pattern recognition

**The new type of low spatter and high energy waveform control technology for short-circuiting welding** FENG Yuehai<sup>1</sup>, LIU Jia<sup>2</sup>, YIN Shuyan<sup>2</sup>, WANG Kehong<sup>1</sup> (1. Department of Materials Science & Engineering, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing 210094, China; 2. College of Mechanical Engineer and Applied Electronics Technology, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100022, China). p 45—48

**Abstract:** The waveform control project is the key of realizing better control for CO<sub>2</sub> short-circuiting welding. For the shortage of extension adaptability for constant-current waveform control project and the higher probability of transient short circuit occurring due to the bigger repulsion effect of droplet in arcing evening for constant-voltage waveform control project, a new waveform control method, NWC (natural waveform control), is brought forward. In order to re-

duce the repulsion effect of the droplet and realize the natural short circuiting transfer, the method not only adopts slope control mode in arc period and short-circuiting period, but also can automatically module waveform control parameters with the time and space information for short circuit welding. The experiment results validate the NWC project has the characteristics of improving the natural short circuit transfer, good regular waveform control effect and better arc stability.

**Key words:** gas metal arc welding; digital control systems; short-circuiting transfer; waveform control

**Microstructure investigation on Type IV cracking in P92 steel**

MA Chong<sup>1,2</sup>, JING Hongyang<sup>1,2</sup>, XU Lianrong<sup>1,2</sup>, XU Delu<sup>3</sup>, CHEN Yucheng<sup>3</sup> (1. School of Materials Science and Engineering, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China; 2. Tianjin Key Laboratory of Advanced Joining Technology, Tianjin 300072, China; 3. China Electric Power Research Institute, Beijing 100192, China). p 49—52

**Abstract:** The microstructures and hardness distribution of P92 welded joint was analyzed, and the creep damages of the joints were observed under various times of creep tests at 650 °C and 70 MPa. It was found that no obvious creep damage was observed in the all zones of P92 welded joints for the 3 000 h creep specimen, many creep voids occurred in fine grain heat-affected zone and intercritical heat-affected zone regions and no creep voids were found in the coarse fine heat-affected zone and the weld metal in 4 032 h creep specimen, the voids grew up and tend to coalesce in 7 000 h specimen, and micro fissures began to form in 7 026 h specimen. Therefore, this creep fracture could be clearly identified as Type IV cracking.

**Key words:** P92; welded joint; Type IV cracking; creep; microstructure

**Improvement of joint brazability of aluminum alloys to stainless steel in the air** LIU Shuying<sup>1</sup>, SUZUMURA Akio<sup>2</sup>, IKESHOJI

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**Abstract:** Based on the numerical analysis of isothermal solidification process of brazing filler on pure aluminum and the estimate and experimental results of disappearance time of the molten brazing layer, the experiment of brazing joint is processed by electric furnace after understanding of the poor brazability between the aluminum alloys and stainless steel. The quality of brazing joint is evaluated by TCM10000 universal testing, and then the methods of the improved brazability between aluminum alloys and stainless steel and the wider brazing gap in joint position are suggested, which include brazing filler metal wetting on the surface of stainless steel and brazing the aluminum alloys. The experimental results of more complex