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## 基于卡尔曼滤波的焊缝偏差实时最优估计

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摘 要:建立了基于卡尔曼滤波的焊缝偏差实时最优估计算法.以焊缝中心位置为特征矢量,建立焊缝位置检测的状态方程和测量方程,并依据最小均方差原则建立了卡尔曼滤波最优估计的递推算法.测量噪声协方差由传感器测量误差的统计值得到,假定过程噪声是由于加速度变化引入,通过两点法确定焊缝中心位置的初值.在焊接过程中,应用卡尔曼滤波消除噪声干扰。实现焊缝位置的实时精确预测.计算机仿真和试验结果表明,焊缝偏差信号经过卡尔曼滤波处理后,消除了偶然因素和随机噪声的影响,提高了跟踪精度以及系统工作的稳定性,适合实际工程应用.

关键词: 卡尔曼滤波; 最小均方差; 焊缝跟踪; 移动焊接机器人

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## 0 序 言

在焊接过程中存在着强烈的弧光、焊接热变形等过程噪声以及传感器本身的测量噪声等的干扰,使得在实际焊接过程中检测到的信号存在着大量的噪声<sup>[1]</sup>.一般来说,传感器中的噪声信号是一种随机信号,它既不是低频,也不是高频,很难通过一般的滤波方法(低通、高通、带通)等将其有效的去除<sup>[2,3]</sup>.

卡尔曼滤波是基于信号统计特性的一种最优滤波方法,当信号模型参数给定后,可在时域中采取递推计算方式得到信号的最佳偏差,一般情况下能得到比测量值更为精确的滤波估计值<sup>[2-4-9]</sup>.例如,文献[6]将卡尔曼滤波用于移动机器人路径的导航与跟踪,文献[7,8]将卡尔曼滤波用于GPS的综合导航系统,从而获得精确的位置估计,文献[1,9]对焊缝跟踪过程中的焊缝图像质心位置进行了卡尔曼滤波的最优估计.

在焊缝跟踪过程中,激光视觉传感器获取的图像不可避免地受到弧光、烟尘、飞溅等影响,以及传感器本身的测量噪声的影响,针对这种情况,提出了应用卡尔曼滤波算法对焊缝偏差进行实时最优估计,试验证明该方法可有效地减少噪声干扰的影响,准确地预测焊缝位置,为实现精确的焊缝跟踪创造

了有力条件.

## 1 焊缝中心位置最优估计

卡尔曼滤波的一个基本出发点是建立一个恰当的数学模型,即描述过程动态的状态方程和描述状态参量和测量值之间相互关系的测量方程.数学建模的好坏,常常是滤波成败的关键,一个好的数学模型,既要反映目标的动态特征,又要尽量简化,以适合工程应用<sup>[2]</sup>.

在焊缝跟踪过程中,焊缝中心的测量方程可以 表示为

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{\text{o m}} \\ v_{\text{o m}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{\text{c}} \\ v_{\text{c}} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} v_{\text{xc}} \\ v_{\text{vc}} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (1)

式中:  $x_{\text{am}}$ ,  $y_{\text{am}}$ 为焊缝中心的测量位置;  $x_{\text{e}}$ ,  $y_{\text{e}}$  为焊缝中心的实际位置;  $v_{\text{xe}}$ ,  $v_{\text{ye}}$ 为测量噪声, 假定为均值为零的高斯白噪声.

由于 x 和 y 两个轴方向的测量误差独立,在焊缝跟踪中,主要关心电弧偏离焊缝的横向偏差,即 x 方向,所以下面只研究 x 方向的情况. k 时刻的焊缝横向位置中心的测量方程可表示为

$$x_{\text{qm}}(k) = x_{\text{c}}(k) + v_{\text{xc}}(k)$$
 (2)

式中:  $x_{\text{cm}}(k)$ 为 k 时刻焊缝横向中心位置测量值;  $x_{\text{c}}(k)$ 为 k 时刻的焊缝横向中心位置实际值;  $v_{\text{xc}}(k)$ 为零均值位置测量噪声.

定义状态矢量  $x_1(k), x_2(k)$ 分别为

$$\mathbf{x}_{1}(k) = \mathbf{x}_{c}(k)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{2}(k) = \mathbf{x}_{c}(k)$$
(3)

式中: $x_{c}(k)$ 为  $x_{c}(k)$ 的速度矢量.同时,在这只关心焊缝中心的横向位置,没有控制输入信号,即 u(k)=0.则焊缝中心位置检测的状态方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.5T^2 \\ T \end{bmatrix} w(k)$$

(4)

式中: w(k)为零均值高斯动态白噪声, 其自协方差矩阵为 Q(k); T 为采样周期.

由式(4)可知,状态矢量中包括焊缝的中心位置、当前的速度以及零均值高斯白噪声.

基于焊缝中心横向位置的测量方程为

$$Y(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{bmatrix} + v(k)$$
 (5)

式中: v(k)为零均值的测量噪声矩阵, 其自协方差为 R(k). 定义

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & T \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, G = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5T^2 \\ T \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$X(k) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \end{bmatrix}$$

则式(2)和式(4)可表示为

$$X(k+1) = AX(k) + Gw(k)$$

$$Y(k) = CX(k) + v(k)$$
(6)

按照测量信号与估计信号之差的最小均方差原则,可以推导得到基于上述动态模型的卡尔曼滤波递推公式<sup>[2-8]</sup>,它的每一循环主要由根据上次的估计值对该次的预测,加上该次测量数据所得到的新息对预测的修正,就得到该次的最佳估计值.

焊缝中心位置的卡尔曼滤波递推算法如下:

$$X(k|k-1) = AX(k-1)$$

$$P(k|k-1) = AP(k-1)A^{T} + GQ(k-1)G^{T}$$

$$\hat{X}(k) = \hat{X}(k|k-1) - K(k)(Y(k) - C\hat{X}(k|k-1))$$

$$K(k) = P(k|k-1)C^{T}[CP(k|k-1)C^{T} + R(k)]^{-1}$$

$$P(k) = [I - K(k)C]P(k|k-1)$$

式中:  $\hat{X}(k|k-1)$ 为一步预测估值; P(k|k-1)为一步预测误差协方差;  $\hat{X}(k)$ 为滤波估计值; K(k), P(k)分别为滤波增益以及滤波误差协方差; I 为单位矩阵.

初始条件为

$$X = E[X(0)], P(0) = var[X(0)]$$

由上述递推公式可知,如果已知 k-1 时刻的状态估计 X及估计误差的协方差阵 P(k-1),就可以根据 k 时刻的测量值 Y(k)得到 k 时刻的估计 X(k) 和相应的误差协方差矩阵 P(k).

为了启动卡尔曼滤波递推算法,需确定状态变量的初始估计值和初始预测误差协方差矩阵,这里采用两点法来确定相关的初始值,具体算法如下.

- (1)测量噪声协方差可以根据传感器测量误差的统计值得到. 根据传感器在实际工作过程中的测量误差为0.1 mm,于是测量噪声协方差可简单取为 $R = \sigma_v^2 = 0.01$ .
- (2) 过程噪声,一般来说很不容易直接测得,可以根据经验选取,在试验中需经反复调试确定一个具体的参数.这里假定是由于加速度变化引入了过程噪声,可假定加速度的变化的误差为 0.1 mm /s²,于是根据上述模型可以得到位置噪声和速度噪声的标准方差和过程噪声的协方差矩阵.

$$\sigma_{1} = 2 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\sigma_{2} = 2 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{E} \left[ \mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \times 10^{-6} & 4 \times 10^{-5} \\ 4 \times 10^{-5} & 4 \times 10^{-4} \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 通过两点法确定焊缝中心位置的初值,即在先应用卡尔曼滤波以前,先按常规方式测得焊缝中心的两次测量值 y(1)和 y(2),据此可以对 k=2时刻的状态变量  $x_2(2)$ 和  $x_1(2)$ 作如下估计,即

$$\hat{X}(2) = \begin{bmatrix} y(2) \\ \frac{1}{T}(y(2) - y(1)) \end{bmatrix} \\
X(2) - \hat{X}(2) = \begin{bmatrix} -v(2) + w_1(1) \\ -\frac{1}{T}(v(2) - v(1)) + w_2(1) \end{bmatrix} \\
P(2|2) = E[(X(2) - \hat{X}(2))(X(2) - \hat{X}(2))^T] \\
= \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_v^2 + \sigma_1^2 & \frac{\sigma_v^2}{T} + \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ \frac{\sigma_v^2}{T} + \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \frac{2\sigma_v^2}{T^2} + \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

只要知道了卡尔曼预测的状态变量的初始值和 初始的预测误差协方差,就可以启动卡尔曼滤波器 的递推公式,对焊缝的中心位置进行最优估计.

卡尔曼滤波对状态 X(k)的最佳估计值 X(k)可以看成用 X(k-1)的一步最佳预测值 X(k|k-1)再加上对新息的修正. 如果噪声项不是白噪声,而是色噪声,需要将噪声项变换为一个均值为零的白噪声再加上一个确定项,将这个确定项作为状态向量的一项,这样通过状态增广以后,就可以应用前述的卡尔曼滤波了.

## 2 计算机仿真试验

根据上述卡尔曼滤波算法对含有噪声项的信号

进行滤波,效果如图1所示.图1中的信号是模拟在折线焊缝跟踪时焊缝中心位置的测量信号.可以看出,所设计的卡尔曼滤波算法能够始终跟踪信号的变化,当遮测量信号中出现异常信号时,卡尔曼滤波对异常信号有较好的抑制作用,同时也说明了该卡尔曼滤波算法的鲁棒性,受到干扰信号后并没有导致卡尔曼滤波估计值发散.另外,卡尔曼滤波与常用的低通滤波方法相比最大的优点是,它的实时性非常好,一般不会造成较大的滞后效应,这也是它得到广泛应用的重要原因.

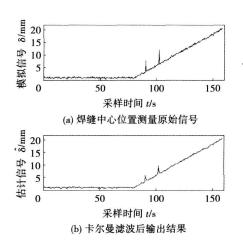


图 1 含有噪声项的信号及经过卡尔曼滤波后的结果 Fig. 1 Signal with noise and its estimated value based on Kalman filter

图 2 是对实际焊缝跟踪过程中通过传感器检测得到的焊缝偏差信号进行卡尔曼滤波. 可以看出,误差信号经过卡尔曼滤波后,将测量信号中受噪声

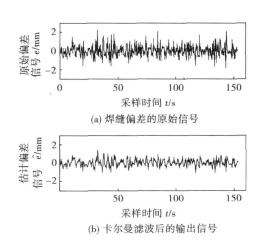


图 2 焊缝偏差原始信号及卡尔曼滤波后的最优估计值
Fig. 2 Initial seam tracking error and estimated value based on Kalman filter

干扰较大的信号进行了有效的抑制,也就是说信号通过卡尔曼滤波后得到的卡尔曼滤波最优估计值更能代表实际焊缝跟踪过程中的焊缝真实偏差.

由于卡尔曼滤波增益 K(k)的大小与测量值和估计值无关. 如果 Q(k), R(k)和初值 X(0), P(0)先验已知,则 K(k)可以脱机计算,在实际应用中,也可以事先离线计算好所有的增益值,存入到系统中,这样既保证了实时性,又保证了滤波的效果.

## 3 焊缝跟踪试验

为了验证卡尔曼滤波的实时跟踪效果,设计了 如下的试验. 偏斜焊缝实时跟踪, 跟踪长度为 500 mm,焊缝右偏斜度约为 $4^{\circ} \sim 5^{\circ}$ ,始末横向偏移量为 30 mm,焊接速度为  $v_{\rm F} = 5 \text{ mm}$   $k_{\rm S}$ ,调整周期为  $T_{\rm S} =$ 0.4 s, V 形坡口, 坡口宽度为 8 mm. 图 3 为未加卡尔 曼滤波情况下焊缝实时跟踪效果,图 4 为在同样试 验条件下,采用卡尔曼滤波对偏差信号进行实时滤 波情况下的焊缝实时跟踪效果. 从图 3 可知,其总 体横向偏差基本上在 0.6~0.8 mm 左右, 而在局部 区域由于偶然误差或者随机噪声的影响出现了较大 的偏差变化,由此可见,偏差信号未经卡尔曼滤波 时,不但系统的跟踪精度较差,而且由于噪声的影响 致使系统的稳定性也较差而从图 4 可以看出, 稳态 时其误差基本保持在 $\pm 0.5 \sim 0.6 \, \mathrm{mm}$ 左右,在跟踪 过程中基本上没有出现偏差突变的情况, 由此可 见,经过卡尔曼滤波后,去掉了信号中的偶然误差和 随机噪声的影响,大大提高了系统的稳定性和实时

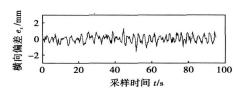


图 3 未加卡尔曼滤波时偏斜焊缝跟踪的横向偏差变化

Fig 3 Lateral slide position during skew weld tracking without Kalman filter

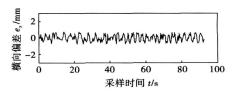


图 4 卡尔曼滤波后的偏斜焊缝跟踪的横向偏差变化 Fig. 4 Lateral error of skew weld tracking with Kalman filter

#### 跟踪精度.

## 4 结 论

- (1) 建立了基于卡尔曼滤波的焊缝偏差实时最优估计算法. 以焊缝偏差作为特征矢量, 建立相应的状态方程和测量方程, 实现焊缝过程中焊缝位置的精确预测. 测量噪声协方差由传感器测量误差的统计值得到, 假定过程噪声是由于加速度变化引入,通过两点法确定焊缝中心位置的初值.
- (2) 焊缝跟试验结果表明, 焊缝偏差信号经过 卡尔曼滤波处理后, 消除了偶然因素和随机噪声的 影响, 提高了跟踪精度, 以及系统工作的稳定性和可 靠性, 适合应用于工程实践.

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## MAIN TOPICS, ABSTRACTS & KEY WORDS

**Optimal estimation algorithm for real-time welding deviation based on Kalman filtering** ZHANG Ke, JIN Xin, WU Yixiong (School of Material Science & Engineering, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200240. China). p 1—4

The optimal estimation algorithm for real-time welding deviation based on Kalman filtering is presented. The state equation and measurement equation for detecting the weld position is established, and the optimal estimation of the Kalman filtering recursive algorithm also is established according to the principle of minimum mean square error. Measurement noise covariance is obtained from the statistical value of measurement error, and after the process noise is supposed to derive from the charges in acceleration, the initial values of the welding center position are determined by the two-point method. During the welding process, the welding position is accurately predicted while the noise interference is eliminated by Kalman filtering. The computer simulation and experiment results show that the weld deviation signal processed by the Kalman filtering can eliminate the disturbance of causal factors and random noise, improve the tracking precision and the stability of system, and be suitable for the practical engineering applications.

**Key words:** Kalman filtering; minimum mean square error; seam tracking; welding mobile robot

Electron beam welding of dissimilar high temperature titanium alloy Ti55 and Ti60 ZHANG Binggarg<sup>1</sup>, CHEN Guoqirg<sup>1</sup>, GUO Dongjie<sup>1</sup>, LIU Chenglai<sup>2</sup> (1. National Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding Production Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China; 2. Avic Shenyang Liming Aero-ingine (group) Corporation Ltd. Shenyang 110043, China). p 5—8

Abstract: Ti55 and Ti60 titanium alloy sheets were welded by electron beam, and the influences of parameters on microstructure and mechanical properties of welding joints were studied. The results show that weld zone is characterized by acicular  $\alpha'$  martensite plate, and weld center is formed by coarse columnar crystals. Welding parameters can affect microstructure and tensile strength to a certain extent. At room temperature, the tensile strength of joint is higher than that of base metal. At a higher temperature of 600  $^{\circ}$ C, tensile strength of joint is about equal to that of Ti60, and bending strength can be up to 80% of that of base metal, even impact toughness also can be larger than 90% of base metal. Failure occurs in heat affected zone, and the fracture mode shows toughness characteristic.

**Key words:** Ti55/Ti60; electron beam welding; microstructure; mechanical properties

Structure of brazed joints of TA2/BT20 with Ag-28Cu filler metal HE Perg<sup>1</sup>, CAO Jian<sup>1</sup>, XU Fujia<sup>1</sup>, DONG Xian<sup>2</sup>, ZHENG Li<sup>2</sup>, CHENG Yingtao<sup>2</sup> (1. National Key Laboratory of Ad-

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**Abstract** The vacuum brazing of TA2/BT20 titanium alloy was carried out with Ag-28Cu brazing filler metal, and the effects of brazing temperature and holding time on interface structure of the joints were discussed. The experimental results showed that the interface structure consisted of BF20/Fi (s s)/Ti<sub>2</sub>Cu/Ag (s s) + TiCu/Fi<sub>2</sub>Cu/Ti (s s)/TA2. The Ag (s s) and TiCu compound decreased gradually with the increasing of brazing temperature and holding time, and then Ti<sub>2</sub>Cu compound increased corresponding. And the Ti (s s) layer gradually became thick.

**Key words:** TA2 titanium; BT20 titanium alloy; vacuum brazing; interface structure

Reducing noise techniques of arc sound signal LIU Lijun<sup>1,2</sup>, LAN Hu<sup>2</sup>, YU Zhongwei<sup>2</sup>, ZHOU Bintao<sup>2</sup> (1. Ningbo Institute of Technology, Zhejiang University, Ningbo 315100, China; 2. School of Material Science & Engineering, Harbin University of Science and Technology, Harbin 150080, China). p 13—16

Abstract Arc sound is well known as one of the potential source signals for controlling of welding process quality, which is vulnerable to noise pollution by equipment and environment in sensing, conversing and transmission. Therefore, it is necessary to reduce arc sound noise by hardware and software. Hardware measures include low-noise microphone, grounding devices, eliminating the DC offset exchange coupling equipment amplifiers, anti-alias filtering and shielding cables, etc. In terms of software, by using Mallat algorithm based on principle of multi-resolution, the noise of arc sound signal is reduced via wavelet decomposition and reconstruction based on LabVIEW. The results show that the burr of arc sound is effectively filtered out, the mutations of waveform are clearer and the noise ratio is obviously increased. The reducing noise means provide technical basis for extracting characteristics of arc signal and monitoring welding quality via arc signal.

**Key words:** arc sound; LabVIEW; wavelet transform; reducing noise

# Influence of laser shock processing on properties of SiC<sub>p</sub>/Cu composite weld crack restored by electro-spark overlaying

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Abstract: The crack of SiC<sub>p</sub>/Cu composite weld restored by electro-spark overlaying was processed by Nd; glass laser, and effects of laser shock processing on the electro-spark overlaying weld crack were analyzed. Surface welding residual stress distribution