# 数字化推拉送丝 СО 焊接系统

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摘 要:采用以 DSP(数字信号处理器)和 CPID(复杂可编程逻辑器件)为控制核心的数字化电源平台,结合转动惯量小、响应速度快、送丝稳定的交流伺服电机推拉送丝部分,研制了数字化推拉送丝  $CO_2$ 焊接系统。以缓冲器为桥梁。设计了将交流伺服推拉丝与带编码器速度反馈的等速送丝融为一体的双电机推拉送丝系统。根据推拉送丝  $CO_2$ 焊接过程的特点。设计了焊丝的运动曲线,并提出了与焊丝运动相对应的电流、电压波形控制方案。通过软件编程的方式实现了推拉送丝  $CO_2$ 焊接工艺。整个熔滴过程均匀一致、焊接飞溅小,焊接热输入量小。

关键词:数字化焊接电源;推拉送丝系统; $\Omega_2$ 焊接;低热输入中图分类号: $\Pi_3$ 444 文献标识码:A 文章编号: $\Omega_2$ 53 $\Omega_3$ 60 $\Omega_3$ 70045 $\Omega_3$ 7045 $\Omega_3$ 7047 $\Omega_3$ 704



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## 0 序 言

短路过渡 <sup>CQ</sup> 焊接以其高效、节能等特点、被广泛应用于多种焊接场合,是一种易于实现自动化的焊接方法. 但该方法熔滴过渡规律性较差,同时现有的控制方法通常是利用电磁爆破力使液桥爆断,这使得短路过渡 <sup>CQ</sup> 的飞溅和成形问题难以解决<sup>[1]</sup>. 采用推拉送丝方式的短路过渡 <sup>CQ</sup> 焊接,可以使焊丝的运动与波形控制相结合,短路期间回抽焊丝同时降低电流,使熔滴在较小的电流下进行过渡,一方面减小了焊接飞溅,也进一步降低了焊接时的热输入<sup>[1]</sup>.

利用数字化焊接电源易于实现柔性化控制、控制精度高、稳定性好的特点,采用转动惯量小,响应速度快的交流伺服电机,设计了一种新型的数字化推拉送丝 <sup>(CQ)</sup>焊接系统,可以精确地控制熔滴过渡与焊接过程中能量的大小与分布,满足无飞溅、低热输入焊接的需要,

# 1 推拉送丝 CQ焊接系统设计

#### 1. 1 推拉送丝 <sup>CO</sup>2焊接系统的硬件设计

为了实现稳定的推拉送丝 <sup>①</sup> 焊接工艺过程,以数字化焊机为平台,以高响应速度的交流伺服推拉送丝系统为桥梁,通过焊接过程中的波形控制与

焊丝运动控制的实时配合,从而实现无飞溅、低热输入的推拉丝  $\bigcirc$  焊接过程.

#### 1.1.1 数字化焊接电源系统设计

结合推拉送丝 〇 气体保护焊焊接过程的特 点,采用数字化焊接电源系统,其主要由如图 1所示 的五部分组成. (一)主电路为以 IGBT作为功率器 件的全桥逆变电路,逆变频率为 20 1447采用 EXB841作为驱动器件; (二)数字控制电路以美国 T公司的数字信号处理器 (DSP) TMS 20 F2812 为 控制核心, 对焊接过程参数进行运算控制, 配合以 CPID完成各种状态信号(焊枪信号、短路 燃弧信 号)的逻辑处理以及 PWM控制信号的处理: (三)主 要完成焊接状态判断、采样处理以及保护等功能: 四 送丝单元是推拉送丝 〇 焊接系统的重要组 成部分, 它包括等速送丝机构、缓冲器和交流伺服推 拉送丝机构: (五)显示面板选用 Amel公司的 AT89 C52单片机,完成 CQ 焊接的人机界面设计, 构成数字控制显示并负责处理各种工艺选择设置输 入, 通过 RS485协议与 DSP进行通讯.

#### 1.1.2 推拉送丝系统设计

在焊接过程中采用焊丝实时送进一回抽的方式,通常短路过渡 <sup>CO</sup> 焊的熔滴过渡频率为 50~120 H?在推拉送丝短路过渡中,为了满足熔滴过渡的需要,实现稳定的焊接过程,系统采用 70 H的送进一回抽频率,同时取焊丝回抽量为 3 <sup>mm</sup>,焊丝的送进量由实际焊接时的送丝速度而定,对于 ∮1.2 <sup>mm</sup>的焊丝,每次送进量应为 3 357~4.333 <sup>mm²</sup>.

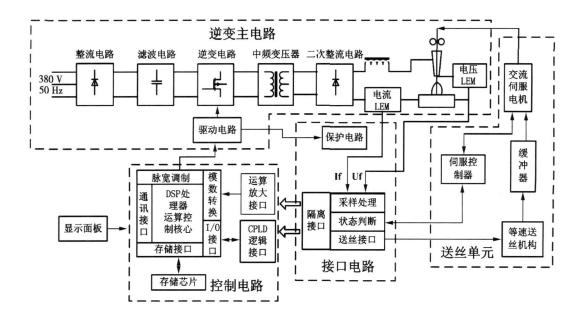


图 1 推拉送丝数字电源系统框图

Fg 1 Block dagram of dg talpush-pulwe ling system

为了实现焊丝高频率的实时送进一回抽,系统采用美国 Delta Tau公司的可编程多轴运动控制器 PMAC( programmable multi-axis controller)对转动惯量小,响应速度快的交流伺服电机进行控制,以完成推拉送丝过程. 推拉送丝系统由如图 2所示的三部分组成. 第一部分:等速送丝部分,它通过 PWM调速电路对带有编码器速度反馈的送丝电机进行控制,实现了焊丝的平稳送进. 第二部分:缓冲器部分,该部分为实现推拉送丝提供了必要的条件,它的缓冲空间使得焊丝可以顺利的完成送进一回抽. 第三部分:推拉送丝部分,它是推拉送丝系统的核心部分,由隔离接口电路将焊接信号传递给运动控制卡,通过运动控制卡来控制高性能交流伺服电机的正反运动,实现焊丝高频的实时送进一回抽.

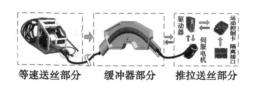


图 2 推拉送丝系统框图

Fg 2 Schematic of push-pull feeder

#### 1.2 推拉送丝 <sup>CO₂</sup>焊接系统软件设计

#### 1.2.1 DSP控制系统的软件实现

采用 T公司提供的 CCS2000(DSP开发环境) 作为软件程序开发工具,利用 C语言实现焊接过程 的软件控制<sup>[3]</sup>,图 3所示为系统的主程序框图,主要 进行 A/D转换、数字 P计算及 PWM输出等. 系统 初始化后接收面板数据,然后进入后台程序,待焊枪 开关按下后,启动 A/D进行数据转换,当转换完成 后,立即读取数据,设置 A/D的转换通道,进行采样,通过数字 P的处理,并进行 PWM输出.

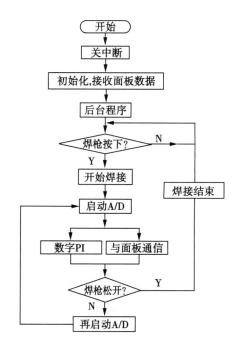


图 3 软件主程序流程图 Fg 3 Flow chart of welding program

#### 1.22 推拉送丝系统软件实现

采用的运动控制卡(PMAC卡)为用户提供了多达 256个运动程序和 64个 PLC程序,用户可以自由

编程并且任意组合和调用这些程序,系统根据焊接中实际的送丝动作要求,采用模块化的编程方式,使系统具有良好的通用性和可扩展性,程序框图如图 4所示,系统初始化后检测焊枪是否按下,待焊枪按下后进行慢送丝状态,引弧成功后进入正常的焊接送丝过程,同时检测焊接过程中的短路 燃弧信号,短路发生时,焊丝在一个微小的延时后高速回抽,直至液桥被拉断进入燃弧状态,在延时后焊丝高速送进,实现了焊丝运动的实时控制.

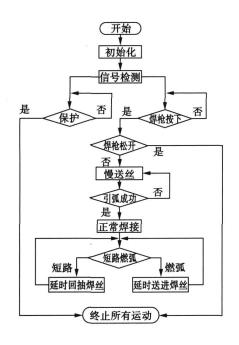


图 4 焊丝运动程序流程图

Fg 4 Flow chart of wife movement program

## 2 推拉丝 ◯ 焊接系统波形控制方案

#### 2.1 焊丝运动曲线设计

系统采用焊丝运动实时控制的方式,即焊丝的送进一回抽是由焊接过程中的短路 燃弧信号触发进行控制的,为此根据推拉送丝 ① 焊接过程的特点以 ∮1.2 mm焊丝 120 Å焊接电流为例,设计了焊丝的运动曲线,如图 5所示. 当熔滴正常过渡时,焊丝按照正弦速度曲线进行送进一回抽,曲线①所示;而焊接过程异常时,有两种情况,一是由于焊丝伸出长度变化引起的短路或燃弧时间变化时,检测到的短路或燃弧触发信号将滞后,导致焊丝完成预先设定的运动后反向运动触发信号仍未到达,此时焊丝将保持一个较低的速度继续运动直到运动控制卡接收到短路或燃弧信号后控制焊丝反向运动,曲线②所示,由此通过焊丝运动的实时控制可以实现焊接

过程中的弧长调节;二是发生瞬时短路时,通常瞬时短路时间很短,由于隔离接口信号传递存在一定的延时,另外电机本身的惯性使焊丝很难在如此短的时间内完成一次运动,因此当瞬时短路发生时只依靠控制焊机输出的波形来抑制瞬时短路飞溅发生,推拉丝部分不对瞬时短路过程进行响应.

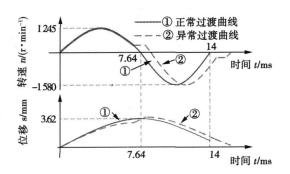


图 5 焊丝运动曲线 F g 5 Schematic of wire movement

#### 2 2 推拉丝 〇 焊接波形设计

采用推拉送丝 <sup>CQ</sup> 焊接方法,可以通过焊丝的送进一回抽与波形控制相结合,使熔滴在较小的电流下进行过渡,从而避免了焊接飞溅的产生. 其送丝控制策略如图 6所示.

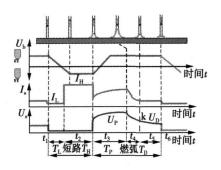


图 6 推拉送丝 <sup>CO</sup>2波形控制图 Fig 6 Schematic of wave form control Plan

上述波形控制方案的基本思想是: 燃弧初期通过提高燃弧电压来控制熔滴的形成和燃弧能量改善焊缝成形, 而后通过控制燃弧电压按给定的斜率变化的缓降, 从而使燃弧电流也按一定斜率降低, 这样防止了燃弧后期电流过大而导致熔滴受到较大的排斥作用而上挠, 同时有利于熔滴的整形并促进短路的自然发生, 在此过程中, 焊丝运动由回抽逐步减速, 随后高速送进等待短路发生; 短路阶段在熔滴与熔池接触后, 焊丝由送进过程开始转为回抽过程, 同时采用小电流促进熔滴在熔池上铺展, 然后施加一

定的电流脉冲,通过电阻热的方式增加焊丝的熔化,最后再次减小电流,使焊丝在较小的电流下进行过渡,从而避免了焊接飞溅的产生.

根据波形控制方案各阶段波形控制的特点,整个短路过渡过程被分为五个阶段.短路润湿段 ①(‡~‡)、促进熔化段 ③(‡~‡)、液桥破断段 ⑤(‡~‡)、熔滴形成段 ⑤(‡~‡)、熔滴整形段 ⑥(‡~‡),其控制实现方式是短路期间恒流控制回抽焊丝与燃弧期间恒压控制送进焊丝相结合,控制系统通过短路判断和短路再引燃电压的判断来进行短路和燃弧控制的转换.

## 3 试验及分析

采用 2 mm 低碳钢板堆焊, 焊接速度为 0.5 m/m  $\mathfrak{p}$ 送丝速度 2.2 m/m  $\mathfrak{p}$ 焊丝  $\mathfrak{p}$ 1.2 mm的  $H_{08}M_{12}$  SiA 保护气体 100% CQ, 气体流量 15 L/m  $\mathfrak{p}$  图 7为 115 A 14.8 V 过渡频率为 70 H 可的推拉送丝 CQ 焊接过程焊丝运动方向 (大于 0 为焊丝送进、小于 0 为焊丝回抽 )及焊接电流、电弧电压波形. 图 8为 100 A 18.8 V 时传统 CQ 焊接过程的焊接电流、电弧电程的焊接电流、电弧电压波形.

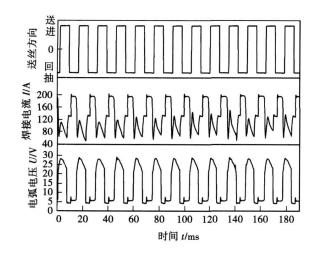


图 7 推拉丝  ${\rm CO}_2$ 焊送丝方向及焊接电流和电弧电压波形 FE 7 Waveform of wire feed direction, current voltage

试验表明,与传统短路过渡 <sup>Q</sup> 相比,由于受到焊丝送进一回抽的强制作用,推拉送丝 <sup>Q</sup> 焊熔滴过渡的一致性更强,能量分布均匀.此外,采用推拉送丝方式 <sup>Q</sup> 焊接,可以在短路期间使电流维持在一个较小的数值 (图 7中为 190 A),进而通过焊丝回抽的方式拉断液桥,这样一方面减小了液桥爆断时飞溅的产生,同时也大大降低了焊接时对母材的热输入,可广泛应用于薄板焊接.系统可以在熔

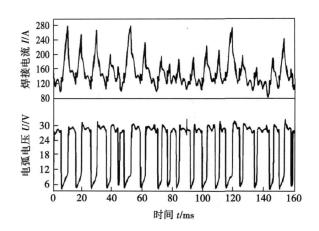


图 8 传统短路过渡 CO<sub>2</sub> 焊焊接电流和电弧电压波形 F g 8 Waveform of traditional CO<sub>2</sub> welling current volt

滴过渡频率为 50~90 H 范围内实现稳定的焊接.由于推拉送丝方式的 〇 焊方法对母材的热输入量小,故与传统 〇 焊相比焊缝熔深较小、余高较高.图 9所示为推拉送丝 〇 焊与传统 〇 焊焊缝形貌.



(a) 传统短路过渡CO2焊焊缝成形



(b) 推拉送丝短路过渡CO2焊焊缝成形

图 9 推拉送丝 CO<sub>2</sub>焊与传统 CO<sub>2</sub>焊焊缝形貌 Fig 9 In ages of push-pullweld & traditional CO<sub>2</sub> weld

# 4 结 论

- (1)以 DSP+ CPLD为控制核心的数字化焊接电源,控制精度高,响应速度快,稳定性好,能够灵活的实现多种波形控制方式.
- (2) 数字化交流伺服推拉送丝系统以缓冲器为桥梁, 把等速送丝部分和转动惯量小、响应速度快推拉送丝部分有机的结合为一个整体, 送丝稳定, 可满足推拉送丝 (① 焊接过程的送丝要求.
- (3)采用焊丝运动控制与波形控制相结合的推拉送丝 <sup>(1)</sup> 焊,熔滴在熔池表面张力和机械回抽力的共同作用下过渡,有效降低了焊接飞溅,熔滴过渡

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#### 件的显著特点.

## 3 结 论

- (1)微束等离子弧粉末熔覆直接金属成形工艺中,后续熔覆工艺的热输入对已经成形的金属具有类似回火的热处理作用,使先成形熔覆层晶粒细化.
- (2)采用 F913作为合金粉末成形时,成形层显微组织结构由铁素体及富 C的岛状 M-A组元组成.
- (3)在成形件顶端和底端与基板结合处硬度较高,中间熔覆层由于后道焊缝的回火作用而有所软化,导致硬度降低,成形零件的显微硬度呈 Ü形分布,这是微束等离子弧直接金属成形的显著特征.

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规律性强,对母材热输入量小,可用于焊接薄板.

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tents of alloying elements in the grain boundary were less than those in the base material and heat affected zone. The crystal cracks for welding in ZM6 magnesium alloy casting were found by observing the crack location and investigating the process of welding of ZM6 magnesium alloy casting

Key words. ZM6 magnesium allov casting TG repairing welling process method

Effect of pulse current frequency on microstructure and mechanical properties of 2219 alum num alloy weld joints CONG Backians QI Bojin LIW ei YANG Mingauan (School of Mechanical Engineering and Automation Beihang University Beijing 100191 China). P 37—40

Abstract The influence of pulse square wave current fre. quency on the microstructure and mechanical properties of 2219 hgh strength aluminum alloy weld joints was investigated based on a novel ultrafast convert hybrid pulse current variable polarity gas tungsten arc welding technique. The experimental results showed that comparing with no effect of pulse current the coarse grains changed to fine equiaxed grains A kind of finer equiaxed non den trites was observed distributing in the form of banding at the weld zone while the pulse current frequency was more than 20 kHz Mechanical properties of weld joints were improved predominantly at the given pulse frequency of 60 kH,z tensile strength and percentage elongation of weld joints are increased by about 17. 6% and 66%, respectively compared to that of weld joints with no effect of pulse current. At the given pulse current amplitude and pulse duty cycle with the pulse current frequency in certain range increased thewidth of fusion zone obvious ly decreased and the ductility of welds was improved significantly However, the variation in tensile strength of weld joints was relatively less sensitive with the increase of pulse current frequency

Key words high strength aluminum alloy high frequency pulse current pulse frequency equiaxed non-dentrite mechanical property

Form a tion characteristics of Ni/Ti in term etallics through annealing of layered Ni/Ti ZHOU Yong 2, YANG Guan Juri, WU Xiari, LI Changjiu (1. State Key Laboratory for Mechanical Behavior of Materials School of Materials Science and Engineering Xian Jiaotong University Xian 710049 China 2 School of Materials Science and Engineering Xian Shiyou University Xian 710065 China). P41—44

Abstract Ni/Ti diffusion couples were prepared by cold spraying with Ni and Ti powders and mechanically alloyed Ni/Ti alloy powders. The formation and growth characteristics of Ni/Ti intermetallics with in Ni/Ti during solid state diffusion treatment were investigated by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and X-ray diffraction (XRD). It was found that the thicknesses of Ni/Ti NiTi and Ti/Ni intermetallic compounds layers increased with annealing temperature. The growth of TNi layer followed the parabolic law with annealing time while the thicknesses of Ti/Ni or Ni/Ti layers were kept constant at certain annealing temperature. The results suggest that the formation and then rapid growth of TNi intermetallic take place after Ni/Ti and Ti/Ni intermetallic compounds grow to certain thicknesses.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Keywords & Ni/Ti diffusion couples solid state diffusion annealing treatment in termetallic compound \end{tabular}$ 

Study of digital push-pull CO<sub>2</sub> welding system IU Zhenyang YAN Sibo YANG Shuai LIU Jia (College of Mechanical Engineering & Applied Elections Technology Beijing University of Technology Beijing 100124 China), P45—48 52

Abstract. The digital Push & Pull CO<sub>2</sub> welding system is proposed. This system utilize digital power source controlled by DSP and CPID as platform with the AC servo push pull feeder with the low moment of inertial fast response and steady feed speed. The constant feeding part combine with push pull feeding part to form the whole feeder using buffer as a linker. Consider the characteristics of the push pull short circuit CO<sub>2</sub> welding technics the feeder speed curve welding voltage and current waveform control program was predesigned. According to soft ware program, the steady push pull CO<sub>2</sub> welding technics was a chieved with low spatter, low heat input and uniform dioplet.

K ey words d'gital power source push pull feeder  $CO_2$  we heat input

Study on structures and properties of Part made by microplasma are direct metal formation. XANG Yonghuat?, XUB inship IV Yaohui (1 Navy Logistic Technology and Equipment Institute of PLA Beijing 100072 China, 2 National Key Laboratory for Remanufacturing Academy of Armored Forces Engineering Beijing 100072 China). P49—52

Abstract The deposition experiments were done on the mild steel by micro plasma are powder overlaying rapid prototy. Ping technique with Fe313 alloy powder. Them icrostructures and morphologies were observed by metallographic microscope and SEM, the microhardness was tested by vickers. It was showed that the middle layer displayed insular M.-A component structure and the interface between layers was evident. The microstructure of Fe based deposited layer was affected by the subsequent over laying with annealing process, and the crystalline grain refined. The hardness distribution curve of the cylindraceous part was as U shape, the middle layer was soften because the drawing effect of subsequent layers.

Key words rapid prototyping microplasma arc overla ying Febased alby microstructure

Cracking formation mechanism of mild steel parts fabricated by surfacing rapid forming LI Chao, LIANG Yuanyuan SHEN Canduo, ZHU Sheng (National Defence Key Laboratory for Remanufacturing Academy of Armored Forces Engineering Beijing 100072 China). P53—56

Abstract. The micro morphology of cracks for the parts fabricated by surfacing rapid forming was observed with SEM. The results showed that the cracks initiated from the first layer of the part, extended along the deposition direction, and finally terminated under the surface of the part. The segregation and inclusion in the formed partwere studied by OM and EDS moreover, the content of residual austenite was measured by XRD. The results indicated that the cracks were lituid hot cracks. In course of forming with multi-layers and multi-paths, the segregation comprised of Mn and Si oxidate. Mo carbide and Ni intermetallic compound were the internal cause for the cracks formation, while the tension stress was the external cause. By properly matching the contents of Mn, Ni and Si elements, purifying the well metal with rear earth elements cerium, adopting the orthogonal depositions.