

LS-SVM网络在 LDF成形过程中的应用

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摘 要: 讨论了 LDF激光功率、扫描速度与送粉速率对其单道成形精度的影响。结果表明, 它们之间存在复杂非线性内在的本质关系。根据这种非线性特点, 采用了最小二乘支持向量机 (LS-SVM) 网络对其成形精度进行预测; 通过 LDF单道成形试验采集了样本, 建立了输入输出的非线性映射关系, 并利用测试样本对训练的网络进行了检验, 分析了该网络的训练性能与测试性能。结果表明, 通过 LS-SVM网络预测 LDF成形精度, 其函数逼近能力、泛化能力与实时性较好, 实现了高精度薄壁零件的制造。

关键词: 激光直接制造; 工艺参数; 成形精度; 最小二乘支持向量机

中图分类号: TG115.28 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 0253-360X(2010)12-0009-04



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0 序 言

金属零件的激光直接制造 (laser direct fabrication, LDF) 是一种先进制造技术, 由激光熔覆与快速成形技术结合而成, 能实现高性能复杂结构金属零件的快速制造^[1,2]。其主要特点如下^[3,4]。(1) 成形过程无需模具; (2) 可实现梯度功能零件的制造; (3) 致密度高、成分均匀、组织细小、具有快速凝固组织特征。因而 LDF技术广泛应用于航空航天、核能与生物制造等领域, 一直是国内外快速成形制造领域的研究热点。

在 LDF成形过程中, 其成形精度的控制通常需要大量的试验, 不仅浪费材料, 而且周期较长, 成本较高。由于其工艺参数与成形精度之间存在复杂的关系, 任何工艺参数的扰动均能影响成形精度, 因而其精度的控制一直是个难题^[5,6]。因此, 必须研究新的理论或者方法, 建立 LDF工艺参数与成形精度之间的关系, 然后根据其工艺参数进行预测, 由此可以提高产品的质量。

最小二乘支持向量机 (least square support vector machine, LS-SVM) 是近年来提出的一种新学习机器, 可以实现任何函数逼近与非线性回归, 已成为继神经网络之后的研究热点^[7]。但是通过该网络对 LDF成形精度预测的研究, 目前还没有相关报道。因

此, 文中将对该内容进行探讨, 首先分析 LDF激光功率、扫描速度与送粉速率对其成形精度 (文中以单道成形高度为对象) 的影响, 然后通过试验采集训练样本, 并通过该网络建立输入输出的映射关系, 并利用测试样本对训练的网络进行检验, 分析该网络的函数逼近能力、泛化能力与实时性, 为 LDF成形精度的精确控制提供理论依据。

1 LDF工艺参数对其单道成形高度的影响

试验材料选用 316L 粉末, 粒度为 300 目, 基板选用相同材料; 激光器为 Nd:YAG 类型, 其功率为 1 000 W, 焦点直径为 0.5 mm; 激光离焦量为 0。粉末流场负离焦约为 1 mm 左右。然后, 分别选用不同的工艺参数 (激光功率、扫描速度与送粉速率) 成形单道试验, 然后经过制样、显微分析以及测量单道成形高度, 探讨不同工艺参数对它的影响规律。

图 1 为不同激光功率、扫描速度与送粉速率对 LDF单道成形高度的影响。根据式 (1) 可得^[8], 3 组试验的激光热输入密度相同。对比图 1a、b 可知, 随着送粉量的增加, 其沉积高度逐渐增加, 但是当送粉速率 (v) 从 7.8 g/min 增加到 8.8 g/min 时, 其值增量较大, 当从 8.8 g/min 增加到 9.8 g/min 时, 其值增量较小。这可能是由于当送粉速率由 7.8 g/min 增加到 1 g/min 时, 熔池可从激光束获得足够的能量以熔化较多进入其中的粉末, 因而其成形高度增加明显。对比图 1b、c 可知, 随着送粉速率的进一步

收稿日期: 2009-08-04

基金项目: 国家重点基础研究计划资助项目 (2007CB707704); 长江学者和创新团队发展计划资助项目 (PCSRT0646); 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (51005177); 博士后基金资助项目 (20090451379)

增大,粉末对激光束的屏蔽与散射作用增强,透过粉末云的激光束能量减小,导致熔池吸收能量减小,进入熔池的粉末只能部分熔化,因而其沉积高度增加减缓.

$$E=P/(Dv) \tag{1}$$

式中: E为激光热输入密度; P为激光功率; D为光斑直径; v为扫描速度.

图 2为在相同送粉速率条件下激光功率与扫描速度对 LDF成形单道高度的影响. 对比图 2 a b可知, 尽管激光功率与扫描速度不同, 但是激光热输入密度几乎相同, 能够熔化进入熔池的粉末量近乎相

同, 因而其成形高度相近; 对比图 2 b c可知, 随着激光热输入密度的增加, 可以熔化更多进入熔池的粉末, 因而其成形高度增加明显.

但是, 对比图 1 a与图 2 c以及图 1 c与图 2 c可知, 前者单道沉积高度增加, 后者减小. 因此, LDF单道成形高度除了受送粉速率与激光热输入密度的影响之外, 粉末的形貌和尺寸、轴增量以及载气流量等因素对它的作用也不可忽略, 它们之间存在复杂的非线性内在本质关系, 很难通过精确的数学公式进行计算. 基于上述非线性特征, 文中采用 BP-AM与 LS-SVM网络对其成形精度进行预测与分析.

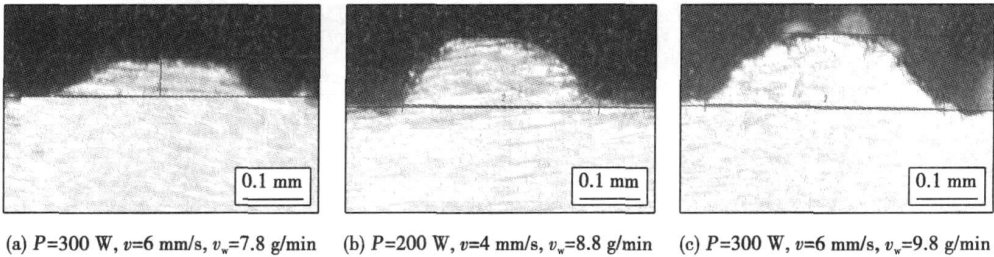


图 1 送粉速率对 LDF 单道成形高度的影响

Fig. 1 Influence of powder feeding rate on depositing height of single pass in laser direct fabrication (LDF)

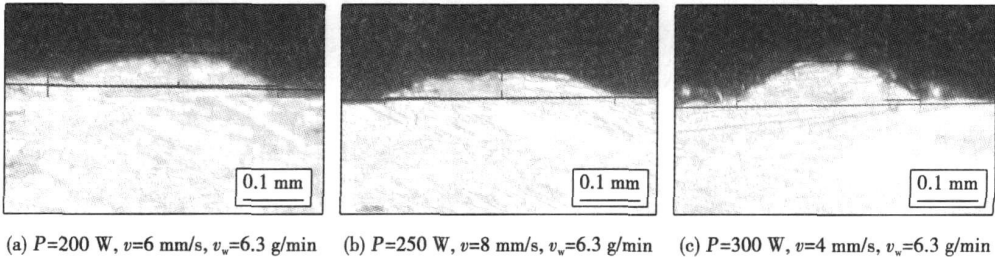


图 2 激光热输入密度对 LDF 单道成形高度的影响

Fig. 2 Influence of heat input density on depositing height of single pass in LDF

2 LS-SVM网络在 LDF单道成形高度预测中的应用

由于 LS-SVM网络最近被提出, 因而文中对其原理、计算与初始化作详细介绍.

2.1 LS-SVM网络原理

支持向量机 (support vector machine, SVM)模型基于统计学理论, 是一种新的网络, 为解决有限样本的学习问题提供了一个统一框架. LS-SVM是 SVM的改进, 它是将传统 SVM模型不等式约束改为等式约束, 且将误差平方和损失函数作为训练集的经验

损失, 这样就把解二次规划问题转化为求解线性方程组问题, 提高了求解问题的速度和收敛精度^[7].

2.2 LS-SVM网络计算

在 LS-SVM网络中, 设样本为 $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n) \in R^n \times R$ 其中 x_i 为样本输入, y_i 为样本输出. 首先用非线性映射 $\varphi(x)$ 把样本从原空间 R^n 映射到高维特征空间 $\varphi(x)=[\varphi(x_1), \varphi(x_2), \dots, \varphi(x_n)]$, 然后在这个高维特征空间中构造最优决策函数为^[7,9]

$$y=W^T \cdot \varphi(x)+b \tag{2}$$

利用结构风险最小化原则, 最小化 $R=\|W\|^2/2+\epsilon R_m$, 其中, $\|W\|^2$ 为控制模型复杂度; ϵ 为正规化参数; R_m 为损失函数; b 为偏量. 在

优化目标中LS-SVM的损失函数选用误差 ξ_i 的二次项,于是最小化目标函数转变为^[7-9]

$$\min J(W, \xi) = (W^T \cdot W) / 2 + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^l \xi_i / 2$$
$$y_i = W^T \cdot \varphi(x_i) + b + \xi_i \quad i = 1, \dots, l \quad (3)$$

用拉格郎日法求解这个问题,根据极值存在的必要条件,并定义核函数 $\phi(x, x_i) = \varphi(x) \cdot \varphi(x_i)$,它为满足Mercer条件的对称函数.于是优化问题转化为求解线性方程,最后得到LS-SVM网络预测函数模型为^[7-9]

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i \phi(x, x_i) + b \quad (4)$$

2.3 LS-SVM网络初始化

LS-SVM网络的训练样本为(激光功率,扫描速度,送粉速率,单道沉积高度),其正规化常数与核宽度范围设为[800 1 100]与[0 1, 1],优化后分别为1 000与0.5.训练前根据式(5)对训练样本进行归一化处理,即

$$x_i' = 2 \times (x_i - x_{\min}) / (x_{\max} - x_{\min}) - 1$$
$$\alpha_i' = 2 \times (\alpha_i - \alpha_{\min}) / (\alpha_{\max} - \alpha_{\min}) - 1 \quad (5)$$

式中: $x, x_{\max}$ 与 $x_{\min}$ 分别为LDF工艺参数及其最大值与最小值; $\alpha, \alpha_{\max}$ 与 $\alpha_{\min}$ 分别为试验测量值及其最大值与最小值.

3 LS-SVM网络的训练与预测结果分析

3.1 训练与预测结果分析

表1与表2分别显示了部分LS-SVM网络对训练样本与测试样本的预测结果;表3显示了LS-SVM网络的训练性能与测试性能指标.

由表3可知,LS-SVM网络的训练性能指标很小,主要包括均方误差、训练时间以及相对误差(最大值、最小值与平均值),而其测试性能指标增大,但是两者的线性回归 R_s 值均较大,超过0.95(其计算如式(6)所示^[9]).其中,上述训练性能指标表明该网络函数逼近能力较强,实时性较好,这可能由于其支持向量为部分训练样本或者全部样本所致;除了线性回归 R_s 值之外,其测试性能指标均大于训练性能指标,这可能由于优化的初始化参数并非最佳值,但是其回归 R 值达到0.971,表明其泛化能力仍然较强,初始化参数选择合理.训练样本的试验结果与LS-SVM网络预测结果误差较小,由此进一步表明LS-SVM网络较强的函数逼近能力;并且,测试样本的LS-SVM网络预测值与试验值基本吻合,进一步表明LS-SVM网络的较强泛化能力.由于LS-SVM网络是将非线性输入数据空间转化到高维

表 1 部分训练样本的试验结果与预测结果

Table 1 Experimental and predicted results of partial training samples

序号	工艺参数			试验结果	预测结果
	激光功率	扫描速度	送粉速率	单道高度	单道高度
	P/W	$v/(mm \cdot s^{-1})$	$V_w/(g \cdot min^{-1})$	h/mm	h_0/mm
1	150	2	2.2	0.050	0.050 0
2	150	2	6.3	0.100	0.100 1
3	150	4	3.5	0.043	0.043 0
4	150	4	7.8	0.103	0.102 9
5	150	6	6.3	0.040	0.040 0
6	150	6	9.8	0.070	0.070 3
7	150	6	10.8	0.107	0.106 8
8	200	2	2.2	0.057	0.057 1
9	200	2	4.7	0.150	0.149 8
10	200	4	2.2	0.030	0.029 9
11	200	4	4.7	0.057	0.057 4
12	200	4	6.3	0.097	0.096 8
13	200	6	6.3	0.050	0.049 8
14	200	6	7.8	0.050	0.050 4
15	200	6	10.8	0.137	0.136 8
16	200	8	8.8	0.067	0.066 9
17	200	8	12	0.120	0.120 1
18	200	10	9.8	0.080	0.080 2
...	...	...	...	...	...

表 2 部分测试样本的试验结果与预测结果

Table 2 Experimental and predicted results of partial testing samples

序号	工艺参数			试验结果	预测结果
	激光功率	扫描速度	送粉速率	单道高度	单道高度
	P/W	$v/(mm \cdot s^{-1})$	$V_w/(g \cdot min^{-1})$	h/mm	h_0/mm
1	150	4	6.3	0.080	0.080 1
2	150	6	8.8	0.050	0.042 3
3	200	4	3.5	0.040	0.034 2
4	200	6	8.8	0.077	0.069 3
5	200	8	9.8	0.090	0.080 4
6	200	10	12	0.117	0.124 9
7	250	2	6.3	0.190	0.159 7
8	250	4	4.7	0.060	0.060 1
...	...	...	...	...	...

表 3 LS-SVM网络训练与测试性能指标

Table 3 Training and testing performances of LS-SVM network

样本	均方误差	训练时间 t/s	回归 R_s 值	相对误差 E(%)		
				最大值	最小值	平均值
训练样本	2.89×10^{-8}	0.016	1	0.7	0	0.18
测试样本	1.10×10^{-4}	—	0.971	15.947	0.065	7.31

数据空间,然后进行变形数据的线性回归,这种非线性

性变换能保证变形数据的信息,以至于输入量的信息没有损失,因而可以保证预测精度.

$$R_s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^k (A_i - T_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^k (A_i - \overline{T})^2}} \quad (6)$$

式中: A为实际值; T为理想值.

3.2 试验验证

图 3 a为 LDF成形实况,图 3 b显示了粉末流场离焦量对其成形精度的影响. 由于试验采用了粉末流场负离焦,因而即使成形过程受到不确定因素的干扰,也会出现“自愈合”现象以改善其成形精度. 但是,当成形高度与 向增量不匹配时,经过多层生长之后,粉末流场负离焦将偏离其理想范围,导致自愈合现象减弱,于是成形精度将变差,直至成形过程不能继续. 因此,根据成形高度来制定 向增量至关重要.

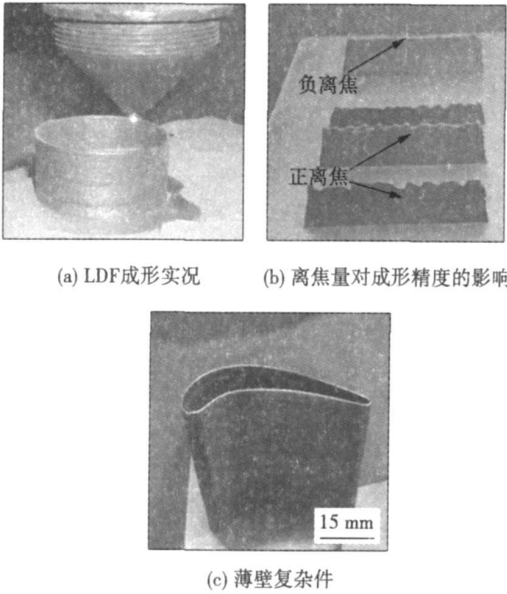


图 3 LDF成形的 AlSi16L薄壁零件
Fig 3 AlSi16L thin-walled parts fabricated by LDF

基于表 2的预测分析,当采用 LDF技术成形单道薄壁零件时,可以确定 向增量. 图 3 c为采用上述工艺参数成形的 AlSi16L薄壁件,其中,送粉速率为 8.8 g/min,扫描速率为 6 mm/s,激光功率范围为 250~200 W,开始阶段功率以每 10层降低 10 W的速率直到 200 W,然后功率保持不变. 试验证明,成形过程稳定,零件精度较高,试验结果与 LS-SVM网络预测结果基本吻合,但是仍然存在误差,可能由于热量累计所致.

4 结 论

采用 LS-SVM网络预测其成形精度. 表明 LS-SVM网络的函数逼近能力、泛化能力与实时性较好,实现了单道薄壁 AlSi16L零件的制造. 因此,该网络适合 LDF成形精度的预测,可以降低成本,改善零件的成形质量.

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MAIN TOPICS ABSTRACTS& KEY WORDS

Research on full digitalized automatic tube-plate welding system WANG Zheming, ZHANG Dong, LI Jint, XUE Jiaxing (1. School of Mechanical and Automotive Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China; 2. School of Electric Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China). P1—4

Abstract: The circumferential weld quality of the enormous corner joints between the heat exchange tube and plate in the medium sized or large scale heat exchangers (condensers) is the key to ensure the manufacturing quality of heat exchangers, which need full position automatic precise welding technology. A full digitalized and low cost tube-plate welding power supply based on ARM (advanced RISC machines) was proposed. The full bridge inverter topology was adopted in the main circuit. The LM3S8971 with 32 bits CortexM3 kernel was used as the core of the process control of welding power source, and the full digitalization control of the welding process was realized. The digital control panel of the welding power source based on ARM & CPLD (complex programmable logic device) was designed to make man-machine interactions really come true. The function test and experimental research on the welding power supply demonstrated the excellent performance of the system and fulfilled the demand of the full position automatic tube-plate welding process of heat exchanger.

Key words: heat exchanger; automatic tube-plate welding; full digitalization; electric welding machine

Propagation characteristic of ultrasonic in Al/MMCs and its effect on wetting behavior of liquid filler XU Zhiwu, YAN Jiuchun, WANG Changsheng, YANG Shiqin (State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding Production Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China). P5—8

Abstract: The propagation characteristic of ultrasonic in the solid substrate and the filler droplet was investigated by using finite element simulation and experimental test. The results show that the ultrasonic vibration of the substrate surface is non-uniform. The ultrasonic vibration amplitude along the spreading direction first increases and subsequently decreases before a final increase. The space of each peak amplitude location is approximately 10 mm. As the input ultrasonic vibration increases, the particle displacement of the substrate surface increases and is larger than that of the input value. The displacement field remains unchanged and the particle vibrates at a frequency similar to that of the input pad. The acoustic pressure in the filler droplet increases with the displacement of substrate surface, which reaches ten thousands of Pascals when the input ultrasonic pad is higher than $7.5 \mu\text{m}$. The finite element simulation results are consistent well with the experimental observations.

Key words: ultrasonic; numerical simulation; displacement field; acoustic pressure; wetting

Application of LS-SVM network in LDF forming process

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Abstract: The effect of laser power, scanning speed and powder feeding rate on the depositing height of single pass welding is firstly analyzed in laser direct fabrication (LDF), and the result shows that there is the non-linear intrinsic relationship between them. Based on the non-linear characteristic, the least square support vector machine (LS-SVM) network is adopted to predict the building precision. Training and testing samples are collected by using single pass experiments, and non-linear mapping relationship between them is built. Then, the trained LS-SVM network is examined by testing samples, and their training and testing performances are investigated. The result shows that generalization ability, function approximating ability and real time of the LS-SVM network are better for the prediction of the building precision in LDF, and high definition thin-walled parts are successfully fabricated.

Key words: laser direct manufacturing; parameters; forming accuracy; least squares support vector machine

Effect of process parameters on torque in friction stir welding YAN Dongyang, SHI Qingyu, WU Aiping, Silvanus Juerger (1. Department of Mechanical Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China; 2. European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company Innovation Works, Munich 8166, Germany). P13—16

Abstract: Experiments with stir tool kept rotating at the same position on 6056-T6 aluminum alloy sheet were carried out, and the torque of stir head, down force and welding temperature were all recorded during this process. The experimental results show that the torque will increase with the increasing of down force; the reason for torque increase is that the down force strengthens the material in stir zone. Although the torque will decrease with the increasing of rotation speed, the product of torque and rotation speed, which corresponds to the heat generation, will increase with the increasing of rotation speed. The rotation speed influences the torque through two ways of welding temperature and strain rate of material in stir zone, and the influence from the former way is more significant.

Key words: friction stir welding; torque; down force; rotation speed; heat generation

Experiment on characteristics of GMAW arc in underwater hyperbaric air condition HUANG Jiahong, XUE Long, Liu Tao, JIANG Lipei (Opto-Mechatronic Equipment Technology, Beijing Area Major Laboratory, Beijing Institute of Petrochemical Technology, Beijing 102617, China). P17—20

Abstract: GMAW (gas metal arc welding) progress was