

点焊伺服加压装置的设计及特性分析

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摘 要: 针对目前普遍使用的气动点焊机在焊接中有压力波动, 且焊接过程中压力不可调, 设计了一种点焊伺服加压装置, 具有电极与工件软接触、加压速度快、压力控制精确等特点; 针对所设计的伺服加压装置, 进行动力学分析, 并且根据采用的控制方式, 建立装置的传递函数模型和基于主导极点的等效参考模型, 获得了伺服加压装置的机械参数与系统的阻尼比、固有振荡频率之间的关系, 分析了机械参数对系统的稳定性和动态特性的影响。

关键词: 电阻点焊; 伺服加压; 动态特性

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0 序 言

随着制造业的高速发展和点焊技术的不断进步, 电阻点焊技术以其速度快、能耗低、焊接变形小、易于操作等特点, 获得越来越广泛的应用。电阻点焊是一种电、热、力等多因素综合作用的技术, 其阻焊设备由三大部分组成^[1]: 机械装置、供电装置和控制装置。多年来, 人们通过在气压驱动的电焊机上大量地试验和研究, 已经取得如下的共识^[2]: 机械装置的一些机械参数, 包括移动电极的质量、焊接过程的摩擦力以及电极臂的刚度等对焊接过程和焊接质量有明显的影响。

随着工业生产的高度自动化和高效化, 对焊接质量和焊接效率要求不断提高, 传统气动点焊机由于气压系统的固有缺陷, 无法适应要求。伺服加压装置具有焊接效率高、焊接质量优良以及能显著降低电极磨损等优点^[3,4], 应用前景广泛。

文中采用伺服电机和 DSP 控制芯片, 研制了一种点焊伺服加压装置; 在此基础上, 对电阻点焊伺服加压装置机构进行了动力学分析, 明确了各个机械参数对电阻点焊伺服加压装置的影响。

1 点焊伺服加压装置的研制

点焊伺服加压系统总体结构如图 1 所示, 运动控制器输出模拟信号到驱动器, 驱动器驱动伺服电机转动, 并接收编码器反馈回的电机转速和位置; 伺

服电机通过联轴器带动丝杠同步转动, 通过横梁和连结机构, 带动上电极上下移动。横梁上安装应变式压力传感器, 该传感器反馈压力信号给运动控制器, 从而构成闭环回路对电极压力进行控制。

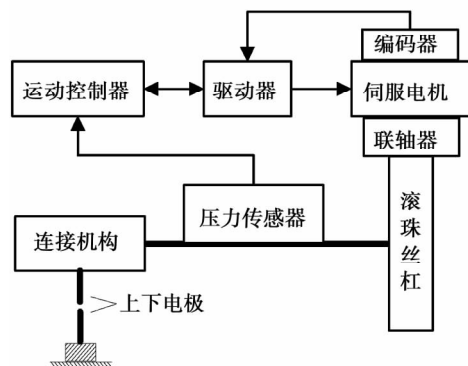


图 1 点焊系统整体结构图

Fig. 1 Whole diagram of spot-welding system

1.1 系统硬件构成

运动控制器的核心是 16 位数字信号处理芯片 dsPIC33FJ64GS610, 芯片具有 10 位分辨率的高速 ADC 模块, 可对压力信号进行采样; 具有内部 10 位 DA 模块, 芯片的控制量可通过 DA 模块转换为模拟信号, 并输出到驱动器, 对伺服电机实行控制。

伺服驱动器为松下公司的 MADDT1205, 并采用与之相配套的型号为 MSMD012P1U 的伺服电机, 电机额定输出功率 100 W, 额定旋转频率 3 000 r/min, 额定转矩 0.32 Nm。电机端上安装有增量式编码

器,可测量电机的位置、速度和旋转方向,并反馈给伺服驱动器,驱动器可以对电机进行电流环、速度环和位置三环控制;配置驱动器的参数,计算系统的惯量比,可以设定合适的比例增益和积分增益值。

伺服电机通过双膜片式高精度联轴器与丝杠连接,使电机轴与丝杠同步转动;丝杠通过连接装置,带动上电极上下移动;连接装置上有电阻应变式力传感器,测量范围 0 ~ 200 N,通过感知连接装置在力作用下产生的应变,可以精确测量上下电极接触后的实时压力变化。

1.2 控制方案

当把力转换为位置调整量时,伺服加压装置对环境作用力与位置变化的关系,有下式成立^[5],即

$$F = K_p \Delta X + K_v \Delta \dot{X} + k_a \Delta \ddot{X} \quad (1)$$

式中: K_p , K_v , K_a 分别为刚度、阻尼和质量系数; ΔX 为装置与环境的相对位置变化量。在引入力反馈信息后,上下电极在做精细运动控制时速度不可能很快,故可以不考虑上下电极碰撞的瞬态过程,忽略位置变化量 ΔX 和 $\Delta \dot{X}$ 对作用量的影响,即只考虑位置项的作用,忽略阻尼项和惯性项,这样有

$$F = K_p \Delta X \quad (2)$$

即力的变化与位移的变化是成比例的。当组成系统时,为使系统对输入信号具有良好的跟踪能力,应保证系统具有足够的带宽,故控制规律一定要包含积分环节。而位移与速率之间是一种积分关系,这个积分关系可以归入对象,从而使对象成为一个积分环节,这时对象的输入是速率,而控制率就可以采用比例控制,即采用比例的速率控制,也可以达到上面所说的积分效果^[6]。

因此文中伺服驱动加压机构以运动控制器为核心,输出信号给伺服驱动器,控制电机旋转,带动机械机构运动;伺服驱动器、伺服电机、光电编码器及机械系统,构成具有电流环和速度环的半闭环控制回路,以精准地控制系统的转速;系统的旋转引起压力变化,压力传感器实时测量电极压力,反馈回运动控制器,构成闭环反馈回路。力控制回路置于速度控制器的外层,力控制器的输出作为速度控制器的指令输入,从而形成具有力外环的三环控制方案。

1.3 伺服驱动加压机构装置模型

1.3.1 机械结构装置模型

伺服加压装置机械结构形式如图 2 所示,可以等效为质量-阻尼-刚度模型^[7]。其中 $x(t)$ 为上电极的位移; m 为滚珠丝杠、连接装置、上电极的等效质量; c 为滚珠丝杠、连接装置、上电极的等效阻尼; K_3 为连接装置、上电极、下电极及下电极臂的等效拉压刚度系数; J_1 , J_2 分别为电机轴及滚珠丝杠的转

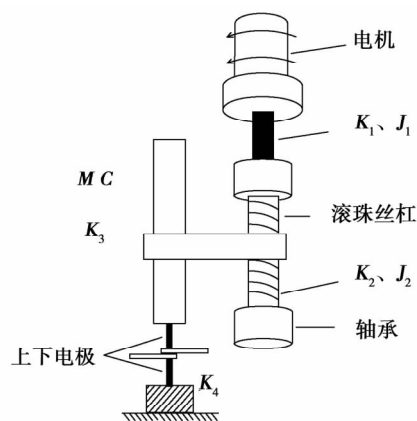


图 2 机械结构简图

Fig. 2 Diagram of mechanical structure

动惯量; K_1 , K_2 分别为电机轴及滚珠丝杠的扭转刚度; θ_m 为电机输出转角; T_m 为输出转矩。根据扭振系统等效原理,并把系统向电机轴转化,从而得到系统的动力学方程,即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} J_1 \frac{d^2 \theta_1}{dt^2} &= T_m(t) - J_0 \frac{d^2 \theta_1}{dt^2} - c_0 \frac{d \theta_1}{dt} \\ T_m(t) &= K \left[\theta_m(t) - x(t) \frac{2\pi}{P} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

式中: K 为系统的等效扭转刚度; P 为滚珠丝杠螺距。且有

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{K_1} + \frac{1}{K_2} + \frac{1}{K_3 \left(\frac{P}{2\pi} \right)^2}} \\ \theta_1 &= x(t) \frac{2\pi}{P} \\ J_0 &= m \left(\frac{P}{2\pi} \right)^2 + J_2 \\ c_0 &= c \left(\frac{P}{2\pi} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

对式(3)进行拉普拉斯变换,当机械部分输入为电机轴的转角,输出是工作台的位移时,机械系统是一个二阶振荡环节,其传递函数为

$$G(s) = \frac{x(t)}{\theta_m} = \frac{KP/2\pi}{(J_0 + J_1)s^2 + c_0s + K} \quad (4)$$

1.3.2 总体模型

伺服电机采用速度闭环控制,其系统框图如图 3 所示, V_R 为速度指令输入,速度内环采用 PI 控制, K_1 为积分常数, K_2 为比例常数; PI 输出为电流 I 作为伺服电机的驱动输入;伺服电机可用转矩常数 K_t 和转动惯量 J 来表示; T_m 为电机输出转矩, T_L 为扰动转矩, $\ddot{\theta}$, $\dot{\theta}$ 分别为电机角加速度和角速度。

当采用力外环控制时,速度内环的带宽一定要

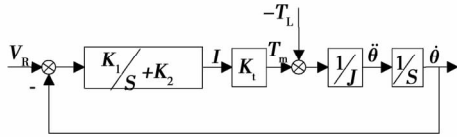


图3 伺服电机系统框图

Fig. 3 Block diagram of servo motor control system

比外环的带宽要宽,例如力环的带宽为 20 Hz 时,内环的带宽必须要更高,如 100 Hz,当频率低于 20 Hz 时,速度内环相当于一个常量,因此可以将内环简化为一个比例项,即图 3 所示框图可以用比例项 K_v 代替^[8]。采用力外环的伺服驱动加压机构的总体系统框图模型如图 4 所示,其中 $G(s)$ 为机械结构装置的传递函数。

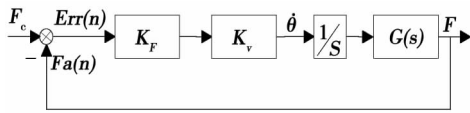


图4 伺服加压机构框图

Fig. 4 Servo pressurized structure diagram

由图 4 可得伺服系统总体传递函数为

$$\phi(s) = \frac{F(t)}{F_c(t)} = \frac{K_F K_v K P / 2\pi}{(J_0 + J_1)s^3 + C_0 s^2 + Ks + K_F K_v K P / 2\pi} \quad (5)$$

控制算法中,把压力偏差 $Err(n)$ 与系数 K_F 的乘积作为系统的速度控制指令,即上电极的速度指令与偏差值 $Err(n)$ 成比例关系,且当 $Err(n)$ 为正时,速度指令为正,上电极向下运动; $Err(n)$ 为负时,速度指令为负,上电极向上运动。偏差 $Err(n)$ 为零,则上电极停止运动。

设定加压时间 100 ms,分别设定加压压力为 117 N、137 N 和 156 N 时,伺服加压的实际压力曲线如图 5 所示,其加压速度快,上升时间约 10 ms,压力平稳,满足实际焊接需要。

2 装置系统性能分析

采用气动加压机构的焊接加压系统中,点焊形核过程中的电极压力与加压机构机头的质量、阻尼系数及电极臂的刚度等参数有直接关系,电极压力随机械参数的改变而变化^[2],从而影响焊接质量;因伺服加压装置可输出稳定的焊接压力,压力大小并不随机械特性参数变化而改变,这些机械参数仅对压力的稳定性和动态特性等有影响。

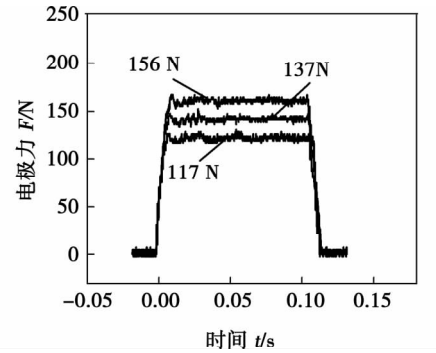


图5 实际伺服压力波形

Fig. 5 Waveform of actual servo pressure force

2.1 机械参数对系统稳定性的影响

对于系统总体传递函数式(5),根据劳斯(Routh)稳定判据,系统稳定的充要条件是分母各项系数为正,且满足如下条件成立,即

$$c_0 \cdot K > (J_0 + J_1) K_F K_v K P / 2\pi \quad (6)$$

$$0 < K_F K_v < \frac{c_0}{(J_0 + J_1) P / 2\pi} \quad (7)$$

即系统机械参数转动惯量 J_0 和 J_1 、阻尼比 c_0 以及滚珠丝杠螺距 P 发生改变时,通过调整比例系数 K_F 和 K_v ,使其满足上式的成立,则伺服加压装置稳定。

2.2 机械参数对系统动态性能的影响

对于系统总体传递函数式(5),可以转换为未一化的形式,即

$$\phi(s) = \frac{1}{\frac{J_0 + J_1}{K_F K_v K P / 2\pi} s^3 + \frac{c_0}{K_F K_v K P / 2\pi} s^2 + \frac{K}{K_F K_v K P / 2\pi} s + 1} \quad (8)$$

对于稳定的三阶系统,设其期望闭环极点为实极点 $-p_1$ 、复共轭极点 $-p_2 \pm jp_3$,其中 p_1, p_2, p_3 均为正实数。系统的零极点增益模型及其展开式为

$$\phi(s) = \frac{p_1(p_2^2 + p_3^2)}{(s + p_1)(s^2 + 2p_2s + p_2^2 + p_3^2)} = \frac{p_1(p_2^2 + p_3^2)}{s^3 + (p_1 + 2p_2)s^2 + (2p_1p_2 + p_2^2 + p_3^2)s + p_1(p_2^2 + p_3^2)} \quad (9)$$

若取复共轭极点 $-p_2 \pm jp_3$ 为系统的主导极点,此时可以用二阶系统的动态性能指标来估算三阶系统的动态性能。按工程要求 p_1 至少必须比 p_2 大 5 倍以上。如取 $p_1 = 10p_2$ 时,系统的二阶主导极点模型为^[9]

$$\phi_z(s) = \frac{p_2^2 + p_3^2}{s^2 + 2p_2s + p_2^2 + p_3^2} \quad (10)$$

对比二阶系统的标准形式有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p_2 &= \xi \omega_n \\ p_2^2 + p_3^2 &= \omega_n^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

式中: ξ ω_n 分别为二阶系统的阻尼比和固有振荡频率. 将式(11)回代式(9), 并有条件 $p_1 = 10p_2$, 得到在这种条件下由特征量 ξ ω_n 表达的三阶模型为

$$\phi(s) = \frac{10\xi\omega_n^3}{s^3 + 12\xi\omega_n s^2 + (20\xi^2 + 1)\omega_n^2 s + 10\xi\omega_n^3} \quad (12)$$

令 $T_n = \frac{1}{\omega_n}$, 并将式(12)末一化, 得到

$$\phi(s) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{10\xi}T_n^3 s^3 + 1.2T_n^2 s^2 + \frac{20\xi^2 + 1}{10\xi}T_n s + 1} \quad (13)$$

对比式(13)与系统式(8)可得

$$\frac{J_0 + J_1}{K_F K_V K_P / 2\pi} = \frac{1}{10\xi} T_n^3 \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{c_0}{K_F K_V K_P / 2\pi} = 1.2 T_n^2 \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{K}{K_F K_V K_P / 2\pi} = \frac{20\xi^2 + 1}{10\xi} T_n \quad (16)$$

式(14)~式(16)即系统的阻尼比和固有振荡频率与系统的机械参数及伺服驱动装置的控制算法参数的关系. 系统的超调量由 ξ 决定, 当超调量一定时, 系统的快速性由 ω_n 惟一决定, 系统的上升时间、峰值时间及调整时间随 ω_n 的增大而反比例地缩小. 而由式(14)~式(16)可知 ξ ω_n 的值与系统的转动惯量、阻尼比、刚度系数有关. 因此, 系统的机械参数发生变化, 将会影响系统的动态性能.

3 结 论

(1) 采用力反馈控制技术和伺服电机, 研制一种点焊伺服加压装置, 装置具有加压速度快、压力控制准确等性能, 适用于电阻点焊的焊接应用.

(2) 对伺服加压装置进行动力学分析, 建立系统的传递函数, 确定系统机械参数与系统稳定性的关系, 即满足等式(7)成立, 则系统稳定.

(3) 在系统稳定条件下, 基于主导极点, 建立闭环等效参考模型, 确定系统机械参数如等效转动惯量、阻尼比和刚度等与系统的阻尼比和固有振荡频

率的关系, 机械参数的变化将改变系统的阻尼比和固有频率, 从而影响系统的动态性能.

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ing; intermetallic compound

Design and characteristics analysis of spot welding servo pressure device LI Haibo , CAO Biao (School of Mechanical and Automotive Engineering , South China University of Technology , Guangzhou 510640 , China) . pp 91 – 94

Abstract: A spot welding servo pressure device was designed to solve the fluctuation and non-control of pressure during spot welding process with pneumatic welding gun. The developed device had the advantages of soft contact between the electrodes and workpiece , quickly imposing pressure and accurate pressure control. Dynamic analysis was carried out on the designed servo pressure device , and a transfer function model based on the control mode and equivalent reference model based on the dominant pole were established. The relationship between the mechanical parameters of the servo pressure device and its damping ratio and natural oscillation frequency was acquired , and the influence of mechanical parameters on the system stability and dynamic characteristics was also analyzed.

Key words: resistance spot welding; servo pressure; dynamic characteristic

Three-dimensional numerical modeling of influences of process parameters on arc fluctuation in plasma arc torch

YE Xiangyi , ZHENG Zhenhuan , LI Qiang (School of Materials Science and Engineering , Fuzhou University , Fuzhou 350108 , China) . pp 95 – 98

Abstract: A three-dimensional transient turbulent model of plasma arc was established based on local thermodynamic equilibrium (LTE) to study the effects of arc current , argon flow rate and hydrogen flow rate on arc fluctuation inside the argon-hydrogen plasma torch by using computational fluid dynamics software ANSYS CFX. The results show that when the arc current increased but less than 600 A , the arc column became shorter , the average arc voltage and the arc fluctuation decreased , but the fluctuation frequency increased. However , when the arc current increased to above 600 A , it had little influence on the arc fluctuation. The increase of argon flow rate or hydrogen flow rate led to the increase of the arc column , average arc voltage and voltage fluctuation , but decrease of the fluctuation frequency. Among three process parameters , hydrogen flow rate affected the arc fluctuation most , and the arc current did least.

Key words: plasma spraying; three-dimensional simulation; transient modeling; arc fluctuation; process parameters

Microstructure and properties of 5A90 Al-Li alloy T-joints by laser welding with filler wire HE Enguang¹ , GONG Shuili¹ , YANG Tao² , CHEN Li¹ (1. Key Laboratory of High Energy Density Beam Processing Technology , Beijing Aeronautical Manufacturing Technology Research Institute , Beijing 100024 , China; 2. School of Material Science and Engineering , Wuhan University of Science and Technology , Wuhan 430070 , China) . pp 99 – 102

Abstract: The microstructure and mechanical properties of 5A90 Al-Li alloy T-joints by laser welding with and without

filler wire were investigated. The results show that laser welding with filler wire could reduce the undercut and collapse defects , and improve the weld surface forming. Meanwhile , laser welding with filler wire could also increase the area of fusion zone and enhance the laser absorption rate. Laser welding with filler wire could homogenize the weld microstructure on both sides of the T-joint , although the grains were coarsened. However , the tensile strength of the joint increased by nearly 20% and the fractured surface revealed ductile features.

Key words: T-joint; laser welding; laser welding with filler wire; 5A90 Al-Li alloy; tensile property

Influence of geometrical parameters on specific strength of Ti-based alloy honeycomb unit JING Yongjuan¹ , LI Xiaohong¹ , XIE Zonghong² , YUE Xishan¹ (1. Beijing Aeronautical Manufacturing Technology Research Institute , Beijing 100024 , China; 2. School of Astronautics , Northwestern Polytechnical University , Xi'an 710000 , China) . pp 103 – 106

Abstract: The influence of the geometrical parameters , the inscribed circle diameter D and the cell wall thickness t , on the density and strength of the honeycomb unit made with Ti-based alloy was investigated. It was found that when D was large and t was thin , the microstructure of the weld interface was discontinuous and differed in grain sizes , which would seriously deteriorate the strength of the honeycomb unit. The unit strength could be expressed as $\sigma = 118.8 \times t_{-3.44}$ when D was 11.2 mm , or $\sigma = 262.8 \times t_{-5.94}$ when D was 6.4 mm. High specific strength was obtained with D as 4.8 mm and t as 0.05 mm. The quantitative relation between the geometrical parameters and specific strength could be estimated by the specific strength of the honeycomb unit with Ti-based alloys.

Key words: Ti-based alloy; honeycomb; geometrical parameter

Progress of methods for decreasing residual thermal stresses in ceramic/metal joints XIONG Huaping , WU Shibiao , CHEN Bo , MAO Wei (Laboratory of Welding and Forging , Beijing Institute of Aeronautical Materials , Beijing 100095 , China) . pp 107 – 112

Abstract: Large residual thermal stress is usually formed within ceramic/metal joints because of the great mismatch in thermo-physical properties between the ceramic and metal to be joined. How to decrease the residual thermal stresses within the ceramic/metal joints has been always an important research branch in the field of ceramic (or ceramic matrix composite) joining. Seven methods for decreasing residual thermal stresses are summarized based on the worldwide research results in decades , in which the conceptions of buffer layer , gradient and composite are very important , and their mechanisms are analyzed. In order to achieve better effect , the authors suggest that different methods for decreasing residual thermal stresses should be combined with each other , and it would be an interesting research area.

Key words: ceramic/metal; thermal expansion coefficient; residual thermal stress; buffer layer; composite; gradient