

基于极线约束与激光标识的空间焊缝
的立体视觉检测

李鹤喜^{1,2}, 石永华¹, 王国荣¹, 张为民¹

(1. 华南理工大学 机械与汽车工程学院 广州 510640;
2. 五邑大学 信息工程学院 广东 江门 529020)

摘 要: 针对安装在焊接机器人末端的双目立体视觉系统, 建立了左右图像坐标的极线约束方程. 采用极线约束和激光标识相结合的立体视觉匹配方法, 完成了相交圆管马鞍形空间焊缝的立体视觉检测. 结果表明, 含激光条纹的焊缝图像, 经细化、去毛刺处理后, 可以得到分段光滑的曲线, 通过曲线奇变点检测与曲线—极线相交点检测两种方法的融合, 实现了空间焊缝检测点在左右图像中的可靠匹配, 从而提高了焊缝及周边结构立体视觉检测的准确性. 对检测的马鞍形焊缝及周边圆管的三维数据进行了重建, 与实际结构尺寸比较误差小, 满足一般机器人自动焊接过程中的焊缝检测要求.

关键词: 立体视觉; 极线约束; 激光标识; 匹配; 焊缝检测

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李鹤喜

0 序 言

焊缝的自动检测是焊接机器人路径自主规划和跟踪控制的基础, 结构光立体视觉技术被广泛地用于焊缝的视觉检测^[1,2], 其主要原理是将激光投射在焊缝上, 根据三角测量原理来获取焊缝边缘的空间坐标. 另一种焊缝视觉检测是采用双目 CCD 立体视觉技术, 其原理是利用焊缝在左右 CCD 中的成像视差来计算其空间坐标^[3,4], 这种方法的难点在于如何进行左右图像同一点的正确匹配. 采用线状激光投射到焊缝表面, 利用激光条纹在焊缝边缘产生的奇变, 可以完成双目立体视觉的匹配^[5], 但测得的奇变点只是焊缝的轨迹. 对于三维空间焊缝而言, 焊接机器人的位姿规划和控制不但需要知道焊缝轨迹, 而且需要知道焊缝周边的结构形态包括焊件的形状和方位. 因此寻找一种焊缝轨迹及周边结构同时检测的方法是十分必要的. 事实上, 在焊缝边缘上奇变点两侧的激光线正是焊缝周边结构形态的反映, 只要准确实现左右图像激光线上的点匹配就可以完成焊缝周边结构的检测, 采用极线约束是实现这种匹配的有效方法^[6]. 文中融合了结构光视觉中

的激光标识技术和双目立体视觉中的极线约束原理, 将基于激光奇变点的焊缝检测技术和基于激光条纹的形状检测技术结合起来, 完成空间焊缝轨迹和周边结构的同时检测.

1 双目 立体视觉极线约束方程的建立

文中采用的“眼在手上”双目立体视觉系统如图 1 所示, 在一个 V 形钢架上安装两个互成一定角度的 CCD 摄像机, 在它们之间再安一个微型线激光投射器, 然后将钢架安装在焊接机器人的末端, 随末端一起移动.

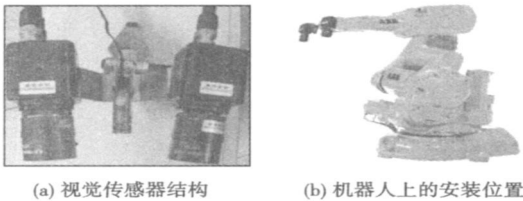


图 1 带激光器的双目立体视觉结构及安装位置
Fig. 1 Binocular stereovision with laser emitter

合为 $Oxyz$, 立体视觉坐标系的选择如图2所示, 机器人末端坐标系为 $O_e x_e y_e z_e$, 处于左摄像机坐标系 $O_l x_l y_l z_l$ 和右摄像机坐标系 $O_r x_r y_r z_r$ 中间, 只要求出焊缝相对机器人末端坐标系的位置, 根据机器人坐标变换矩阵就可以计算出空间焊缝的坐标. 双目立体视觉的关键是如何确定同一空间点 P 在左右两幅图像中的匹配问题, 极线约束是在确定了摄像机内外结构参数条件下简化匹配的有效方法^[7], 针对文中采用的这种双目立体视觉坐标形式, 下面建立极线约束方程.

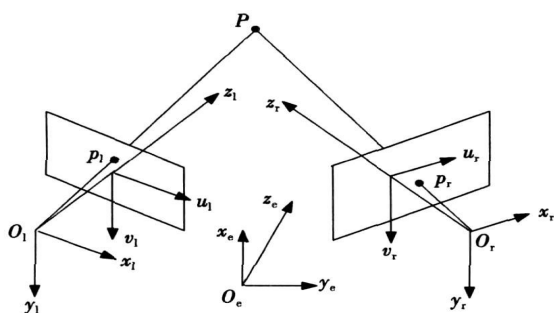


图2 双目立体视觉的坐标系

Fig. 2 Coordinate systems for binocular stereovision

设空间点 $P(x, y, z)$ 在左右摄像机及机器人末端坐标系中的坐标表示为 $p_l = (x_l, y_l, z_l)$, $p_r = (x_r, y_r, z_r)$, $p_e = (x_e, y_e, z_e)$. P 点在左右图像平面投影的齐次坐标为 $p_l = (u_l, v_l, 1)$, $p_r = (u_r, v_r, 1)$.

根据透射投影关系, 对于左摄像机有

$$z_l p_l = A_l R_l^T (p_e - t_l) \quad (1)$$

式中: A_l 为 3×3 的内参数矩阵, 形式为

$$A_l = \begin{bmatrix} a_{lx} & 0 & u_{l0} \\ 0 & a_{ly} & v_{l0} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

式中: $a_{lx} = f/dx_l$; $a_{ly} = f/dy_l$; f 为摄像机焦距; dx_l 和 dy_l 分别为一个像素在水平和垂直方向用毫米表示的长度; u_{l0}, v_{l0} 为图像的中心坐标.

设左摄像机坐标相对机器人末端坐标的 3×3 旋转矩阵为 R_l , 原点 O_l 的位移矢量为 $t_l = (t_{lx}, t_{ly}, t_{lz})$, 则两者的关系有

$$p_e = R_l p_l + t_l \quad (3)$$

由于 R_l 为列正交矩阵, 故有 $R_l^{-1} = R_l^T$, 由式(3)推得

$$p_l = R_l^T (p_e - t_l) \quad (4)$$

由式(1)和式(4)得

$$z_l p_l = A_l R_l^T (p_e - t_l) \quad (5)$$

同理对右摄像机有(符号含义与左摄像机相同, 将下角标 l 换为 r)

$$z_r p_r = A_r R_r^T (p_e - t_r) \quad (6)$$

从式(5)和式(6)消去 p_e 并整理得

$$z_r p_r - z_l A_r R_r^T R_l A_l^{-1} p_l = A_r R_r^T (t_l - t_r) \quad (7)$$

式(7)右端为一个三维矢量, 为方便消去参数 z_l 和 z_r , 将其记为

$$m = A_r R_r^T (t_l - t_r) = \{m_x, m_y, m_z\}^T \quad (8)$$

定义 m 的反对称矩阵为

$$[m]_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -m_z & m_y \\ m_z & 0 & m_x \\ -m_y & m_x & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

由反对称矩阵的性质 $[m]_x \times m = 0$ 得

$$[m]_x (z_r p_r - z_l A_r R_r^T R_l A_l^{-1} p_l) = 0$$

记 $\rho = z_l/z_r$ 则有

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \rho [m]_x A_r R_r^T R_l A_l^{-1} p_l &= [m]_x p_r \\ p_r^T [m]_x A_r R_r^T R_l A_l^{-1} p_l &= 0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (10)$$

令 $F = [m]_x A_r R_r^T R_l A_l^{-1}$ (11)

则对于双目立体视觉的极线约束方程为

$$p_r^T F p_l = 0 \quad (12)$$

式中: F 是 3×3 的矩阵, 设其元素为 F_{ij} , 展开得

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_r & v_r & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{23} \\ F_{31} & F_{32} & F_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_l \\ v_l \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$(F_{11}u_l + F_{12}v_l + F_{13})u_r + (F_{21}u_l + F_{22}v_l + F_{23})v_r + (F_{31}u_l + F_{32}v_l + F_{33}) = 0 \quad (13)$$

若已知 P 点的左像坐标 (u_l, v_l) , 根据式(13)在右像坐标上就是关于 (u_r, v_r) 的一直线方程, 从而将左右两图像对应点的寻找由二维缩小到一维. 由极线的性质知, 当两摄像机轴线不平行时, 所有的极线交于极点, 设左极点 $e_l = \{e_{lx}, e_{ly}, 1\}^T$, 右极点为 $e_r = \{e_{rx}, e_{ry}, 1\}^T$, 则有

$$F e_l = 0, \quad F^T e_r = 0 \quad (14)$$

2 激光条纹图像的处理

一般焊缝在像平面的成像有明显的线状特征, 可以利用这点在极线约束下完成立体匹配, 但如果焊缝的边缘不够清晰或焊件表面有划痕、锈斑等, 容易产生错误匹配, 为保证测量的可靠性, 采用线激光主动投射到焊缝表面, 形成清晰的标识线, 如图3所示, 在焊缝边缘激光产生了明显的奇变.

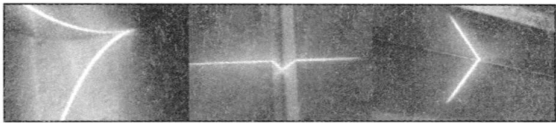


图 3 焊缝图像上的激光条纹
Fig. 3 Laser stripe on seam image

通过激光条纹标识线与极线式(13)的交点,可以可靠地确定匹配点,通过奇变点的检测,可以确定焊缝的空间位置. 因激光条纹线通常有 0.8 ~ 1.2 mm 宽度,在进行求交点前要进行下面的处理.

2.1 激光条纹的骨骼化处理

为从背景中提取激光条纹,采用较高阈值的二值化处理,通过滤波消除零散的斑点,这时的激光条纹有一定宽度,通过骨骼化处理,将条纹处理成单像素的曲线. 文中使用“最大球算法”提取激光条纹的骨架^[8],如图 4 所示.

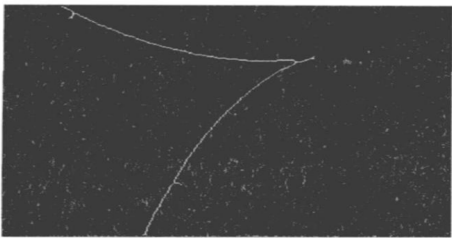


图 4 激光条纹的骨架
Fig. 4 Skeleton of laser stripe

2.2 激光条纹图像的去毛刺处理

焊缝图像采用高阈值二值化处理虽然有助于消除其它背景,但容易使激光条纹骨骼化时的边缘产生毛刺(图 4),为此采用下列算法去毛刺.

设 M 为细化条纹图像的一点,其像素值 $f(i, j)$ 为 1 或 0,围绕 M 采用一个 3×3 模板,即取 (i, j) 临近 8 点 $N_1 \sim N_8$, 计算像素值的和 Y , 即

$$Y = \sum_{k=1}^8 N_i \tag{15}$$

$Y=1$, M 为线端, $Y=2$, M 为线上一点, $Y>2$, 则 Y 为分叉点. 对于 $Y<2$ 不处理,对于 $Y>2$, 按 8 向连接方式计算各分支长度 L , 取一长度阈值 L_T , 小于 L_T 的分支删除. 去毛刺算法流程如图 5 所示.

一个经过去毛刺处理后的典型激光条纹图像如图 6 所示. 条纹上光滑的两段对应焊缝周围的表面, 两段线的交点是条纹上曲率变化的奇异点, 对应着焊缝的位置.

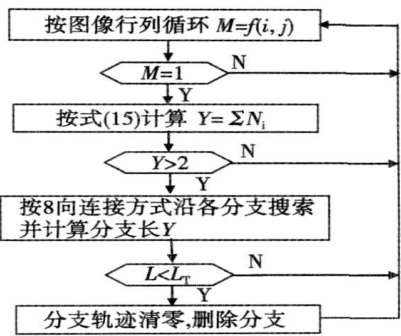


图 5 激光条纹图像去毛刺流程
Fig 5 Flow chart for deburring laser stripe image

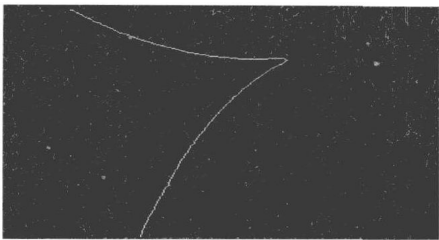


图 6 去毛刺后的激光条纹图像
Fig. 6 Deburred laser stripe image

3 空间焊缝检测试验

试验采用两个 VS-808CCD 视觉传感器,使用黑白格相间的平面靶标和文献[9]的方法,同时对两个摄像机进行标定,获得的焦距、像素物理长度和中心坐标如表 1 所示.

表 1 两个 CCD 摄像机内部参数
Table 1 Intrinsic parameters for two CCD cameras

像素	焦距 f/mm	水平像素尺		垂直像素尺		中心坐标 (u_0, v_0)
		寸 dx/mm	寸 dy/mm	寸 dx/mm	寸 dy/mm	
左摄像机	752×582	8.28	0.166 7	0.166 7	(376.1, 290.0)	
右摄像机	752×582	8.30	0.165 9	0.165 9	(376.0, 290.9)	
是否标定	非标定	标定	标定	标定	标定	标定

左右摄像机的内参数矩阵为

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 49.68 & 0 & 376.1 \\ 0 & 49.68 & 290.0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 50.04 & 0 & 376.0 \\ 0 & 50.04 & 290.9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

左右摄像机光轴中心相距 90 mm, 相对机器人末端控制器 z_e 轴呈 15° , 标定的旋转矩阵为

$$\mathbf{R}_l = \begin{bmatrix} -0.034 & 9 & -0.997 & 3 & 0.064 & 5 \\ 0.970 & 1 & -0.018 & 3 & 0.241 & 9 \\ -0.240 & 1 & 0.071 & 0 & 0.968 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_r = \begin{bmatrix} -0.052 & 3 & -0.992 & 4 & 0.111 & 8 \\ 0.972 & 0 & -0.025 & 0 & 0.233 & 4 \\ -0.228 & 9 & 0.120 & 9 & 0.965 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

摄像机原点 O_l 和 O_r 的平移矢量为 $\mathbf{t}_l = (32.4, -46.5, -4.5)^T$, $\mathbf{t}_r = (32.0, -45.2, -4.7)^T$.

按式(8)计算的矢量 $\mathbf{m} = 10^3(3.682\ 5, 6.612\ 8, 0.021\ 6)$, 得到的反对称矩阵为

$$[\mathbf{m}]_x = 10^3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.021\ 6 & 6.612\ 8 \\ 0.021\ 6 & 0 & -3.682\ 5 \\ -6.612\ 8 & 3.682\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

将 $\mathbf{A}_l, \mathbf{A}_r, \mathbf{R}_l, \mathbf{R}_r, \mathbf{t}_l, \mathbf{t}_r$ 和 $[\mathbf{m}]_x$ 代入式(12)得到实际的极线约束方程, 即

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_r \\ v_r \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 0.000\ 1 & -0.002\ 2 & 0.589\ 7 \\ -0.002\ 2 & -0.000\ 5 & 1.412\ 6 \\ 0.620\ 7 & 0.500\ 2 & -502.52 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_l \\ v_l \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

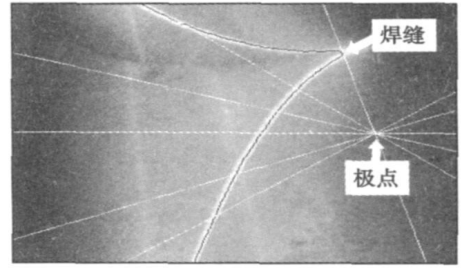
展开为

$$(0.000\ 1\ u_l - 0.002\ 2\ v_l + 0.589\ 7)u_r + (-0.002\ 2\ u_l - 0.000\ 5\ v_l + 1.412\ 6)v_r + (0.620\ 7\ u_l + 0.500\ 2\ v_l - 502.52) = 0 \quad (16)$$

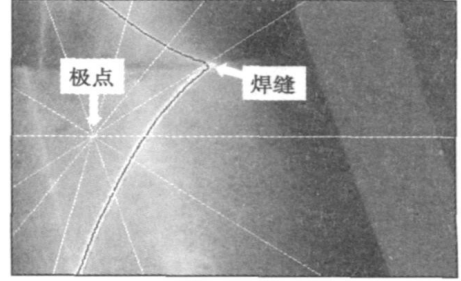
左图像的所有极线交汇于左极点 e_l , 右图像所有极线交汇于右极点 e_r , 由式(14)求得左右平面极点坐标为 $(577.45, 288.07)$ 和 $(170.13, 284.72)$, 通过极线与激光条纹的交点可以准确地确定匹配点, 如图7所示.

测试采用的焊接工件为两互相垂直相交的圆管, 外径分别为 48 和 60 mm, 其相贯焊缝为马鞍形, 为方便比较, 将工件置于机器人坐标系的 $(x, y, z) = (1\ 000, 1\ 000, 400)$ 处的工作台上. 激光器直径为 12 mm, 波长为 635 nm, 线宽为 0.8 mm, 安装在两个 CCD 传感器的中间, 焊接机器人手眼系统沿焊缝移动, 通过对中模糊控制可以对焊缝保持相对稳定的距离. 采集的含激光条纹的典型焊缝图像如图7所示, 其中画出了激光线经骨骼化去毛刺处理后的曲线(黑线)以及由式(13)决定的极线和计算的极点.

从左图像的激光线开始, 每确定一点, 在右图像上通过求对应的极线与激光线的交点确定匹配点. 对于机器人的每一个位姿在激光线上可取多点, 通过激光线曲率的极值计算可以确定奇变点最大的位置, 即焊缝坐标(图7). 确定焊件上空间点 P 的左像坐标 (u_l, v_l) 和右像坐标 (u_r, v_r) , 由式(5)和式(6)



(a) 左图像



(b) 右图像

图7 由极线与激光条纹交点确定的匹配点

Fig 7 Corresponding points obtained by intersection of epipolar line with laser stripe

联立可以确定 P 在机器人末端坐标系的坐标 $p_e = (x_e, y_e, z_e)$. 为简化推导, 令

$$\mathbf{A}_r \mathbf{R}_r^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A}_l \mathbf{R}_l^T = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

则由式(5)和式(6)推导得到

$$p_e = \begin{bmatrix} x_e \\ y_e \\ z_e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

式中: $c_{11} = u_r a_{31} - a_{11}$, $c_{12} = u_r a_{32} - a_{12}$, $c_{13} = u_r a_{33} - a_{13}$, $c_{21} = v_r a_{31} - a_{21}$, $c_{22} = v_r a_{32} - a_{22}$, $c_{23} = v_r a_{33} - a_{23}$, $c_{31} = u_l b_{31} - b_{11}$, $c_{32} = u_l b_{32} - b_{12}$, $c_{33} = u_l b_{33} - b_{13}$, $d_1 = c_{11} t_{rx} + c_{12} t_{ry} + c_{13} t_{rz}$, $d_2 = c_{21} t_{rx} + c_{22} t_{ry} + c_{23} t_{rz}$, $d_3 = c_{31} t_{lx} + c_{32} t_{ly} + c_{33} t_{lz}$.

设机器人末端坐标相对于机座坐标系的齐次变换矩阵为 $\mathbf{T}_b$, 则按 $P = \mathbf{T}_b p_e$ 计算就得到机座坐标下的点坐标 (x, y, z) . 试验中每个位姿沿激光线取 30 点计算, 并按柱面进行拟合, 得到的马鞍形焊缝和柱体三维数据重建如图8所示.

图7中两条激光线分别对应两个圆柱面, 而激光线的交点为焊缝, 图8中重建焊缝略有锯齿, 是检测误差所致, 和理论值比较, 误差 < 1 mm, 满足一般机器人焊接过程中焊缝检测的精度要求.

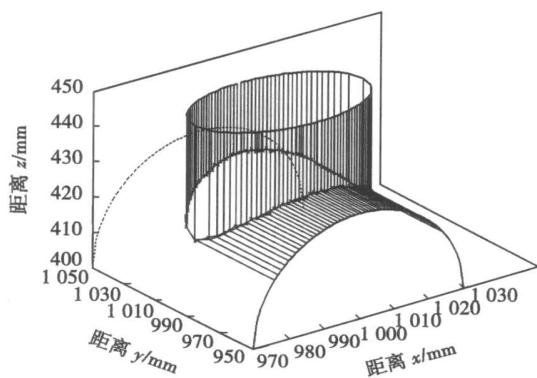


图 8 马鞍形焊缝结构的重建

Fig. 8 Reconstruction of saddle-shaped seam

4 结 论

(1) 对于空间焊缝的双目立体视觉测量, 采用极线约束简化了匹配点的寻找范围。

(2) 采用激光标识, 一方面通过计算激光线与极线的交点确定匹配点, 准确性更高, 避免了可能产生的误配; 另一方面通过激光线上的奇变点检测可以准确计算焊缝的位置。

(3) 对焊缝图像中激光线的提取、骨骼化及去毛刺处理方法是有效的, 保证了激光线的光滑。

(4) 对直交圆管的空间马鞍形焊缝进行了检测和三维数据重建试验。结果表明, 基于极线约束和激光标识的空间焊缝检测原理是可行的, 测量精度满足机器人自动焊接过程中的焊缝检测要求。

(5) 文中采用的方法可以实现空间焊缝、周边结构及焊件结构形态的同时检测。

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作者简介: 李鹤喜, 男, 1962 年出生, 博士研究生, 副教授. 主要从事智能控制、模式识别方面的科研和教学工作. 发表论文 11 篇.

Email: llx-wq@sina.com

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作者简介: 沙德尚, 男, 1977 年出生, 博士, 讲师. 主要从事电力电子与电机控制技术在工业中的应用研究. 发表论文 20 余篇.

Email: shadeshang@hit.edu.cn

MAIN TOPICS, ABSTRACTS & KEY WORDS

Study on microstructure of the coatings sprayed in low pressure condition and its post treatment technology

LI Deyuan,

SONG Dan, ZHANG Zhongli, ZHAO Lingyan (School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shenyang University of Technology, Shenyang 110178, China). p1-4

Abstract: In order to make clear the effect of the spraying technology on the coatings microstructure formation in the low pressure spraying, the wires of 4Cr13, Al and Ti were adopted to prepare the spraying coatings in air and low pressure condition, respectively. The microstructure, the amount of the compounds and their distribution pattern in both coatings were compared by the microanalysis and micro-area chemical analysis. Static press test was used to investigate the closing possibility of the porosities. After the press test, the coatings were heated to certain temperature to analyze the effect of the recrystallization heat treatment on the coatings microstructure. As a result, the amount of the oxide in 4Cr13 and Al coatings has been reduced obviously in the low pressure condition, and metallurgy combination between the splat particles can be formed by pressing and heating. However the low pressure condition can not provide sufficient protection for the Ti coatings, the following recrystallization heat treatment can not get metallurgy combination between the particles.

Key words: arc spraying; coatings; spraying particle; oxide; recrystallization

Full digital control of I/I mode pulsed MIG welding based on triple closed loop control

SHA Deshang, Liao Xiaozhong

(School of Automation, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, China). p5-7, 12

Abstract: This paper presents a full digital control strategy for pulsed MIG/MAG welding based on digital signal processor (DSP) control. One droplet per one pulse (ODPP) is maintained with the proposed control strategy which is characterized by I/I mode with adaptive voltage compensation (AVC). Welding database with different materials and diameters is established according to wire feed speed. Arc length is detected during each pulse period and the melting rate is changed. Moreover, real time compensation for the volt drop across the wire stickout is made to ensure the arc length constant while stickout changing. Operation principles are analyzed and control block diagram composed of triple closed loop is also presented. Experimental results show that the proposed method is feasible and universal. Constant arc length is realized when wire stickout changes. The welding process is stable and the welding bead is also good with the proposed method.

Key words: pulsed MIG welding; full digital control; arc length

Stereovision-based detection of 3-D weld seam using epipolar line constraint and laser stripe indication

LI Hexi^{1,2}, WANG

Guorong¹, SHI Yonghua¹, ZHANG Weimin¹ (1. College of Mechanical and Automotive Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China; 2. College of Information Engineering, Wuyi University, Jiangmen 529020, Guangdong, China). p8-12

Abstract: An epipolar line constraint equation is established for a binocular stereovision system mounted at the end-effector of welding robot. The stereovision correspondence technique based on the combination of epipolar line constraint with laser stripe indication is applied to detect the position of a three-dimensional (3-D) saddle-shaped weld seam which is produced by the intersection of two circular pipes. The experimental results show that the smooth segments of laser stripe in the weld seam image can be obtained using thinning and deburring arithmetics, and the stereovision correspondences between pairs of points at the left and the right images can be dependably realized by detecting both the singular points of laser stripe curvature and the intersecting points of laser stripe with epipolar line, thus the detection accuracy to the 3-D weld seam and its adjacent area can be improved. The geometrical shape of the 3-D weld seam is reconstructed from the 3-D data acquired by stereovision-based detection with less errors compared with its actual dimension, therefore the proposed method can satisfy the detection requirement of 3-D weld seam in automatic robot welding system.

Key words: stereovision; epipolar line constraint; laser stripe indication; correspondence; weld seam detection

Plasma component calculation in underwater wet welding

LI

Zhigang, ZHANG Hua, JIA Jianping (Institute of Mechatronics Engineering, Nanchang University, Nanchang 330031, China). p13-16

Abstract: The electric arc is formed in the ionized gas bubble in the underwater wet welding. Combined with the previous bubbles components determination, the main ionization and dissociation process in the bubble are analyzed. The calculation based on the potapov model was done for the underwater arc components at different water pressures and temperatures under the local thermodynamics equilibrium state. Its main theoretical bases are the Dalton law of partial pressure, the law of mass action, the electric charge quasi-neutrality condition and the chemistry measurement equilibrium condition. The results show that with the pressure increasing from 0.1013 MPa to 1.013 MPa and then to 10.13 MPa, the density of H, H⁺, O, C, O⁺, C⁺ is increased, but the average ionization degree is not influenced by the water pressure.

Key words: underwater wet welding; electric arc; components calculation

Recognition and positioning of start welding position for arc welding robot

CHEN Xizhang¹, CHEN Shanben²

(1. School of Material Science and Engineering, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang