

水下高压局部干式自动焊接试验装置控制系统

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摘 要: 研制了一套用于水下高压局部干式自动焊接试验控制系统。此试验系统采用液压作为动力源, 可在由排水罩形成的局部干式空间内进行 MIG 焊接。此系统采用西门子 PLC、压力传感器、行程开关、水下摆心传感器等作为其主要的控制部件。由焊接环境控制、液压驱动自动焊机控制和水下摄像三套子系统构成。此系统可以实现高压有水环境下远程遥控的局部干式自动焊接。结果表明, 此焊接试验装置工作稳定, 水下焊接焊缝质量良好。这些研究作为核电厂水下焊接维修奠定基础。

关键词: 水下自动焊接; 局部干式焊接; 核电厂焊接维修; 水下摆心传感器

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0 序 言

核电厂堆内构件在役焊接维修必须是有水环境下自动焊接, 而且对焊缝质量要求很高, 需要一种特殊的水下焊接方法。水下焊接按照焊缝与水的接触程度可分为湿式焊接、局部干式焊接和全干式焊接。20 世纪 80 年代哈尔滨焊接研究所在国内首先开始研究局部干式半自动焊接技术。湿式焊接一般采用水下焊条进行焊接, 其形成的焊缝质量一般较差; 干式焊接的焊接质量在这三种水下焊接方法中最好, 但在核电厂堆内构件维修中无法营造一个全干式的焊接环境。随着现代自动化技术的提高, 水下局部干式自动焊接技术的研究将在水下重要钢结构的修复中起到重要作用。尤其对于水较深和核电厂设备等人工焊接难以进行的场合有着重要的意义。北京石油化工学院在十五“863”课题干式高压自动焊研究成果的基础上, 联合上海核工程研究设计院, 依托国防科工委“十五”重大项目“堆内构件在役维修技术研究”子课题“电厂检修水下焊接试验系统与原理样机”项目, 研制了一套水下高压局部干式自动焊接试验装置, 取得了较好的效果<sup>[1,2]</sup>。

1 水下高压局部干式自动焊接控制系统

1.1 控制系统的构成

水下高压局部干式焊接试验系统是一个集液

压、气、水、电控制于一体的试验系统。水下高压局部干式自动焊接试验装置为了试验人员操作方便, 应用相对运动原理, 试验过程采用焊枪固定试件运动的方式进行焊接。其控制系统(图 1)主要由焊接环境控制、液压驱动自动焊机控制和水下摄像三套子系统构成。液压驱动自动焊机控制子系统通过对电控液压比例伺服阀的控制, 实现了五维运动焊接平台行走机构、摆动机构、跟踪机构、焊件高低位置调节机构和平台高低调节机构的控制, 使各个部分能够相互联动满足不同行走方式的焊接要求。焊接环境控制子系统则主要用于实现对焊接试验舱内的压力、给排水的控制以及局部干式环境的营造。由于可编程控制器可以实现复杂的控制功能, 扩展方便, 实时性可以满足焊接控制要求, 且抗电磁干扰性

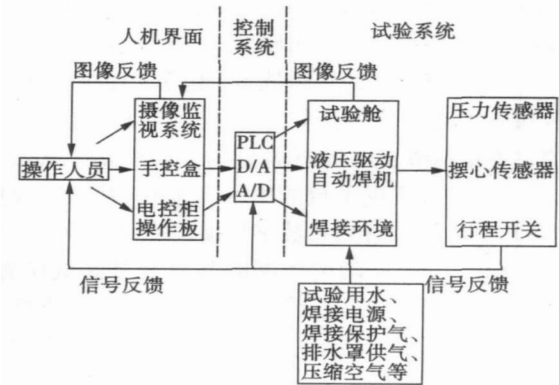


图 1 控制系统构成

Fig. 1 Scheme of control system





图 4 水下摄像系统  
Fig. 4 Underwater monitor system

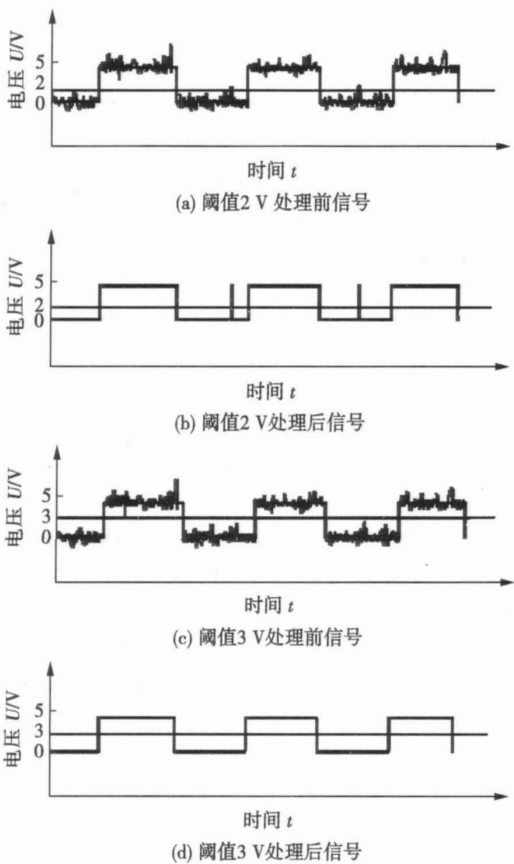


图 5 传感器信号处理  
Fig. 5 Signal processing of sensor

1.4 水下摄像系统

在焊接过程中, 操作人员通过水下摄像系统(图 4)可以实时监控舱内和排水罩内的情况。通过舱内水下摄像头的监控, 了解设备是否正常运转。通过安装在排水罩上的摄像头可以对排水罩内的排水情况、焊接电弧的稳定性、焊缝的成形进行监控。同时操作人员通过获得的罩内图像实时调节摆幅和

摆心, 使焊枪的行走方向和焊缝方向保持一致。水下摄像系统和对焊机摆幅、摆心的控制是水下高压局部干法自动焊接质量控制和跟踪控制的核心<sup>[6]</sup>。

2 水下高压局部干式自动焊接试验

2.1 排水罩排水试验

2.1.1 排水气体流量对排水效果的影响

为了确定排水罩的密封排水效果, 确定达到理想排水效果时所需的排水气体流量, 同时了解用作密封垫的海绵密度的不同对排水效果的影响, 进行了不同海绵密度、不同排水气流量  $L$  对排水效果的试验。以罩内中心残留的水珠直径来表征排水效果。在水深 150 mm, 排水罩移动速度为 1.8 m/min 条件下, 排水气体流量对排水效果的影响曲线如图 6 所示。

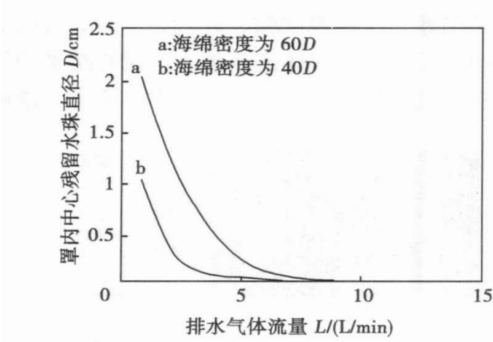


图 6 排水气体的流量对排水效果的影响  
Fig.6 Relation between gas flow rate gas and effect ion of draining away water

在同样大小的气体流量下, 以同样的速度移动排水罩, 其排水效果随着海绵的密度的增大而提高。这是因为海绵密度增加, 海绵的吸水能力增强, 挺度稍大, 这样有利于罩体的密封, 并且密度大的海绵在移动过程中还可以吸收更多的残留在海绵周围的水分, 因此在较小的排水气体流量下, 可以获得较好的排水效果。一般情况下, 同样的排水效果, 60D 海绵需要的气流比 40D 海绵可以少大约 2.5 L/min<sup>[7]</sup>。

2.1.2 排水罩移动速度对排水效果的影响

试验在水深 150 mm, 气体流量为 9 L/min 条件下, 研究了排水罩的移动速度对排水效果的影响, 为以后焊接过程中焊接速度的设置提供参考数据。排水罩的移动速度对排水效果的影响曲线如图 7 所示。

同样的气体流量下, 排水罩的移动速度越小, 排水效果越好, 这种规律对于 40D 的海绵来说尤为明显<sup>[7]</sup>。

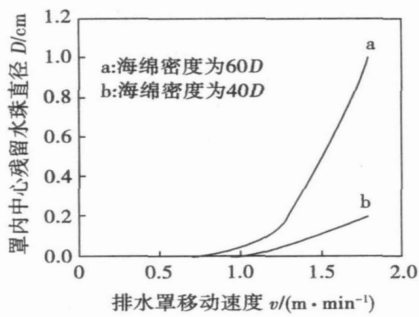


图 7 排水罩移动速度对排水效果的影响

Fig. 7 Relation between the moving speed of the drainer and the effect ion of draining away water

2.2 不同水深条件下 304 不锈钢局部干法焊接试验

通过排水罩排水效果试验, 确定了局部干法焊接试验的关键参数后, 对不同水深条件下 304 不锈钢进行了局部干法焊接试验。分析表明, 水越深, 焊接过程中所需的排水气体流量越大。试验结果(图 8 和图 9)证明其设计方案合理, 设备运行正常。能够

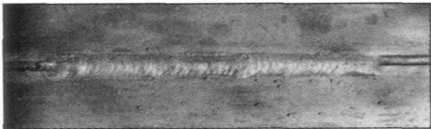


图 8 304 不锈钢水下常压 V 形坡口的堆焊焊缝

Fig. 8 V groove surfacing weld of 304 stainless steel with normal presure underwater

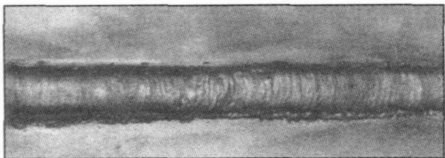


图 9 304 不锈钢水下 0.15 MPa V 形坡口的堆焊焊缝

Fig. 9 V groove surfacing weld of 304 stainkss steel with 0.15 MPa underwater

模拟 0 ~ 15 m 水深的环境并进行水下高压局部干式自动焊接。焊接过程中焊接电弧稳定, 飞溅较少, 焊缝成形美观, 焊缝质量良好<sup>[8]</sup>。

3 结 论

在此控制系统的控制下, 水下高压局部干式自动焊接试验装置能够实现水下高压局部干式自动焊, 通过手控盒的选择开关选择不同的 PLC 控制子程序, 可以完成直行、之字行、点之字行、弓字行四种焊接行走方式。装置工作稳定, 焊缝成形美观, 焊缝质量良好, 能够达到预期的焊接效果。

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grain coarsening on microstructure transformation and microhardness along the welding seam were measured during gas tungsten arc welding of fine grained Ti-6Al-4V with equiaxed crystal. The results showed deviation of  $\beta$  transus temperature induced by grain sizes of parent metal resulted in less grain growth of coarse grained region in fine grained Ti-6Al-4V than in conventional Ti-6Al-4V. Continued reduction in nucleation of  $\alpha'$  martensite resulted in significant growth directivity of  $\alpha'$  plates in coarse grained region of fine grained Ti-6Al-4V. Moreover, thickening of martensitic lamina at prior  $\beta$  boundaries and lengthening of martensitic plates within grains occurred with increasing grain coarsening in coarse grained region. Compared with conventional Ti-6Al-4V alloy, there was no softened zone in the heat affected zone of fine grained Ti-6Al-4V with grain coarsening in coarse grained region.

**Key words:** fine grained Ti-6Al-4V alloy; coarse grained region; grain growth;  $\alpha'$  martensite; softened zone

**Wear properties of plasma clad iron based cermet composite coating** ZHANG Hong<sup>1</sup>, LIU Junbo<sup>2</sup> (1. School of Computer and Communication Engineering, Weifang University, Weifang 261061, Shandong, China; 2. School of Mechanical and Electronic Engineering, Weifang University, Weifang 261061, Shandong, China). p61—64

**Abstract** A new type in situ iron based cermet composite coating was fabricated on hardened and tempered grade C steel substrate by plasma cladding. Microstructure of the coating was analyzed by SEM, XRD and EDS, respectively. Wear properties of the coating at room and high temperature were evaluated under dry sliding wear test and the wear mechanism was also discussed. Results indicated that the plasma cladding cermet composite coating consists of primary  $\text{Cr}_7\text{C}_3$  and  $\text{Cr}_7\text{C}_3/\gamma\text{-Fe}$  eutectics. The coating is fine, and no big microscopic holes and cracks are found. Because of the high volume of wear-resistant reinforced phase  $\text{Cr}_7\text{C}_3$  in the coating, wear mass loss of the coating increase extremely slowly and is not sensitive to the change of load in wear test at room temperature. Under dry sliding wear test at high temperature 400—600 °C, the higher the test temperature is, the more obvious advantages the wear resistance of the coating shows. The worn surfaces of the coating are relatively smooth and the coating possesses excellent sliding wear resistance at both room and high temperature test conditions.

**Key words:** plasma cladding; cermet composite coating; microstructure; wear properties

**Control system of underwater high-pressure local dry automatic welding testing apparatus** GAO Hui<sup>1,2</sup>, JIAO Xiangdong<sup>2</sup>, ZHOU Canfeng<sup>2</sup>, ZHU Jiale<sup>2</sup>, SHEN Qiuping<sup>3</sup>, YU Yan<sup>3</sup> (1. College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Beijing University of Chemical Engineering, Beijing 100029, China; 2. Research Centre of Offshore Engineering Joining Technology, Beijing Institute of Petrochemical Technology, Beijing 102617, China; 3. Shanghai Nuclear Engineering Research & Design Institute, Shanghai 200233, China). p65—68

**Abstract:** A control system of underwater high-pressure local dry automatic welding testing apparatus was developed. The testing apparatus is driven by hydraulic power, and can be applied in MIG

process within the local dry cavity of the drainer. The system is mainly made up with Siemens PLC, pressure sensor, travel switch, and underwater swing center sensor. It is divided into three subsystems, the welding environment control subsystem, the control subsystem of automatic welding equipment driven by hydraulic power and the underwater monitor subsystem, which can realize underwater high-pressure local dry automatic remote control welding. Experiment results indicate that the system can work stably, and qualified joint can be obtained. The research work has established the foundation for underwater welding repair of nuclear power station.

**Key words:** underwater automatic welding; local dry welding; welding repair of nuclear power station; underwater swing center sensor

**Dynamic characteristics study of piezoelectric transducer for thermosonic bonding** WANG Fujun, ZHAO Xingyu, ZHANG Dawei, WU Yimin (School of Mechanical Engineering, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China). p69—72

**Abstract** The dynamic characteristics of piezoelectric ultrasonic transducer for IC packaging were studied based on finite element method (FEM) and experiment. With the help of ANSYS piezoelectric couple and nonlinear contact analysis function, the vibration characteristics of transducer in free and constrained states were analyzed respectively. The rule of ultrasonic energy transmission in spatial domain, time domain and frequency domain were discussed. Through modal analysis, the vibration modes of transducer were gained. The vibration information of transducer driven by sinusoidal voltage was obtained by use of harmonic response analysis. The transient response was figured out by transient analysis. The results show that the radial dimension and preload of bolt have influence on the modal distribution and dynamic characteristics of transducer. The frequency of voltage applied to piezoelectric stack affects the ultrasonic energy transmission. The relationship between the quality of bonding balls and the radial dimension of the bolt was studied through wire bonding test. The analysis and experimental results provide instructions for the design of transducer and the optimization of thermosonic bonding process.

**Key words:** piezoelectric transducer; dynamic analysis; finite element method; thermosonic bonding

**Analysis of plastic material flow behavior during friction stir spot welding for aluminum alloy** HUANG Yongde<sup>1</sup>, XING Li<sup>1</sup>, KE Liming<sup>1</sup>, LIU Kewen<sup>2</sup> (1. National Defense Key Disciplines Laboratory of Light Alloy Processing Science and Technology, Nanchang Hangkong University, Nanchang 330063, China; 2. JMC Frame Plant Jiang Ling Motors Corporation, Nanchang 330001, China). p73—76

**Abstract** Plastic material flow is an important factor influencing the surface shaping and mechanical property of joint during the friction stir spot welding process. In this paper, the plastic material flow behavior was investigated by lamella plates made up with thin copper foils and aluminum plates. The results show that, in the cross section of the joint, the plastic material in the both sides of the key-hole was equal wide in general. From top to bottom, the width of deformation decreased gradually. The plastic material at the top of joint