

Working accuracy reliability analysis for open arc welders considering flexible deformations

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Abstract. Open arc welders have been used widely nowadays. A welder's elastic deformation of every link would affect the final welding quality, and here it analyzed working accuracy reliability for open arc welder, taking flexible deformations into account, in this paper. Firstly, a parametric virtual model of the flexible welder was built by the ADAMS/View. Secondly, random errors were simulated by a program created from pseudo-random numbers, wrote by multiplicative congruence method. Lastly, Monte Carlo sampling calculation was implemented for the virtual model, and large sample data of the dynamic characteristics in welding process were obtained. These data was used to calculate the working reliability of the welding robot. This method included simplicity and high accuracy, and was highly promising for application in mechanism design.

Introduction

Randomness of engineering structures are: material characteristics randomness, geometry dimension randomness, boundary conditions randomness, and structure physical property randomness. Dynamic responses of a certain mechanism can vary with the working place, environment, and time of use even if the system itself does not change[1].

An open arc welder is composed of pinion-and-rack gear, screw-driven, guide rail sliding, and etc. Motion accuracy of the welding gun head is a key factor affecting the final welding quality. Therefore, to evaluate the effects of its flexible deformations on the mechanism working accuracy is very important. Traditionally, this flexible deformation was always neglected, once it was took into account, the results could be more accurate than before[2,3].

Working reliability computing method for welder-considering flexible deformations

Because of the random error generated in process of machining and installation, a welder's microscopic structure was random. Working reliability computing method for welder (considering flexible deform) was showed as Fig.1[4].

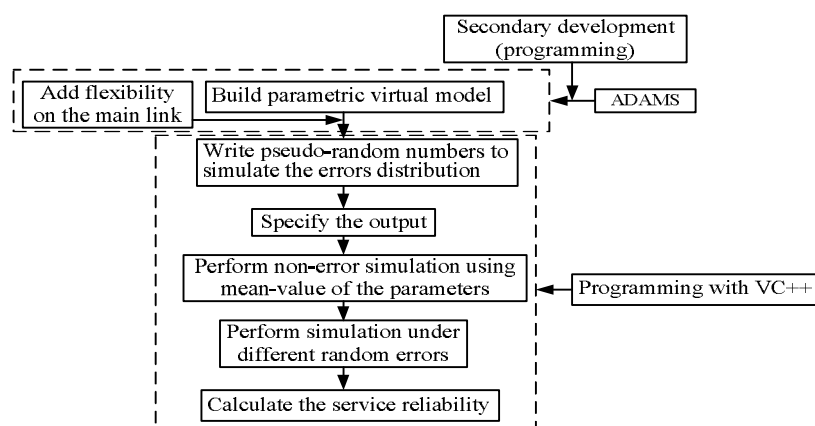


Fig.1 Working reliability computing flowchart

Simulation of the welder considering flexible deformations

Modeling for the virtual welder test prototype The open-arc welder's inner structure was showed in Fig2, and its working process was:

1. Adjusted the gun head to prospective position;
2. When work piece began to rotate, the helical guide screw began clockwise rotating firstly, and the lateral arm moved 30mm forward; the helical guide screw rotated counter clockwise secondly, and the lateral arm moved 30mm backward. In this way, the gun head was working as an alternate motion, and the amplitude of oscillation was 30mm.
3. After the piece rotated one circle, there was a weld bead, width was 30mm, generated on its surface.
4. Working as this circulation until to the whole piece surface was welded evenly.

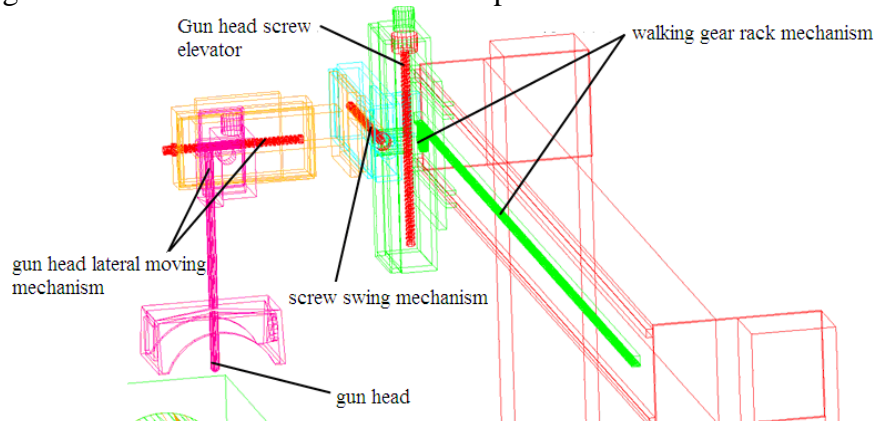


Fig.2 The open-arc welder's inner structure

Creating: according to the given dimensions, a virtual model of the welder was built in ADAMS/View module, and then created its flexible model in ADAMS/AutoFlex module, as showed in Fig.3. Restraints: kinematics pairs were applied on walking gear rack mechanism, gun head screw elevator, screw swing mechanism, gun head lateral moving mechanism, these kinematics pairs were gear pair, screw pairs, screw pairs, and sliding pairs separately.

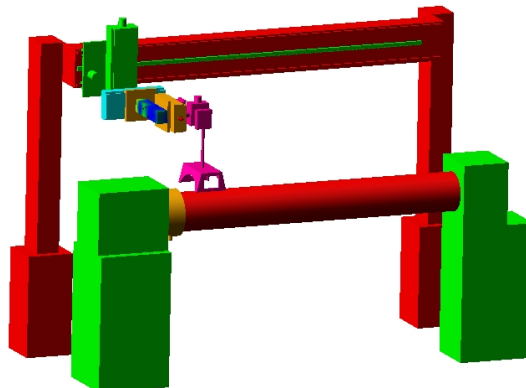
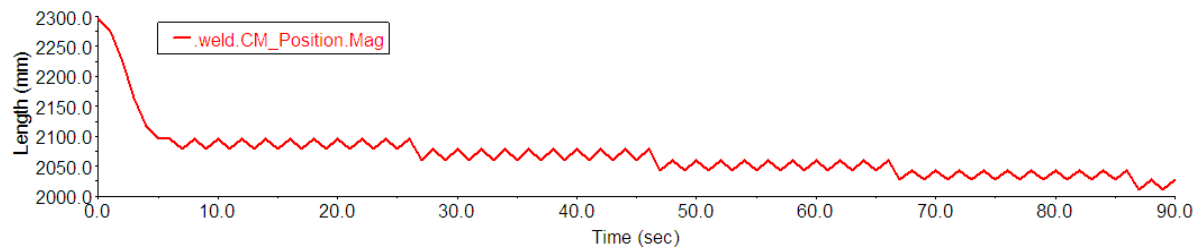
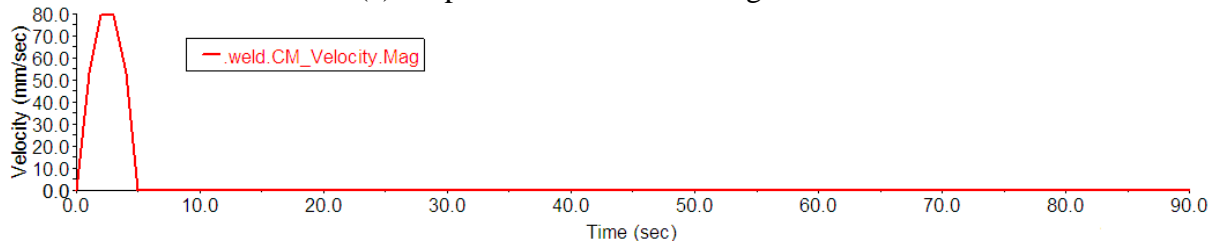


Fig.3 Welder flexible model

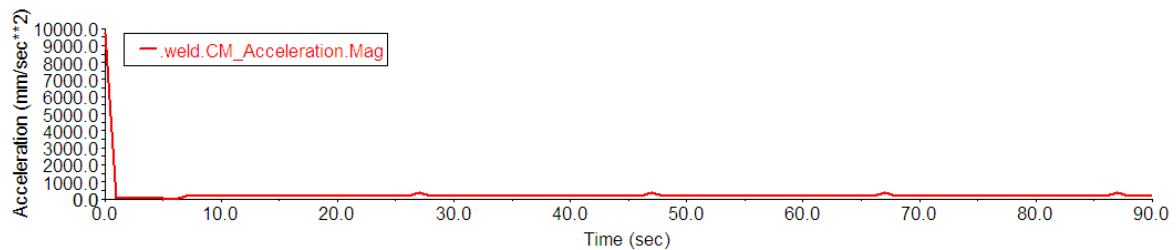
Simulation of the open arc welder considering flexible deformation. Use VC software to program the mechanism random errors, and then import ADMAS in this VC environment, start ADAMS simulation for this welder flexible virtual model. After the simulation, all of the results were obtained, such as displacement, speed, acceleration, and stress-strain. Here, it took the gun head as an example, its motion curves were showed in Fig.4[5,6].



(a) Displacement curve of the gun head



(b) Speed curve of the gun head



(c) Acceleration curve of the gun head

Fig.4 (a ~ c) Motion curves of the gun head

From the calculation, we learned that the gun head speed changed homogeneously, but when it moved near to the work piece, the acceleration reduced sharply and then stable towards. It pointed that the flexible model's deformation varied in a wide range, and was high non-linear. Comparing with the rigid model, the simulation considering flexible deformations approached to real values.

Working reliability assessment of the welder considering flexible deformations

A common analysis system of the welder working reliability was created using VC software and ADAMS, following the flow chart in Fig.1

With this service reliability analysis system, we could perform 30, 200, and 600 times simulations on the mechanism to calculate the Eigen-values for displacement limit error $(\mu_0, \sigma_0) = (0.15, 0.05)$, allowable speed limit error $(\mu_{v0}, \sigma_{v0}) = (0.45, 0.05)$, and allowable acceleration speed limit error $(\mu_{a0}, \sigma_{a0}) = (2, 0.05)$. Using these values, the motion reliabilities of the mechanism end actuator can be calculated (Table.1).

Table 1 Working reliability of the welder

Time		4s	20s	50s
Times				
30	Speed	0.963653	0.963811	0.961512
	acceleration	0.994213	0.997449	0.99890
200	Speed	0.971812	0.973154	0.969634
	acceleration	0.998078	0.998154	0.997442
600	Speed	0.973161	0.973051	0.971234
	acceleration	0.998036	0.9986266	0.998689

Conclusions

It proposed an effective method for the working reliability assessment for the welder when considering the affect of the main part's elastic deformation, and provided an analysis bases for the dynamic optimum design and reliability sensitively analysis.

It composed the advantages of the ADAMS software and VC software to consider the dependence between random errors, and it can improve the accuracy and efficiency of the mechanism design.

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