工作流约束时间下焊接工艺质量迭代归约优化算法

罗智勇^{1,2}, 汪 鹏¹, 尤 波², 刘嘉辉¹, 苗世迪

- (1. 哈尔滨理工大学 计算机科学与技术学院, 哈尔滨 150080;
 - 2. 哈尔滨理工大学 机械动力工程学院, 哈尔滨 150080)

摘 要:针对焊接工艺流程约束时间下难于优化焊接质量的问题,提出了基于时间与质量相对平衡的迭代归约优化算法 (iterative reduction optimization, IRO). 算法采用工作流模型,利用串行路径便于执行的特点,规范焊接各任务的活动区间,从而选择合适的服务;结合动态组合策略实现并行任务集合的虚拟归约,从而简化了原始工作流模型,通过层层迭代求解,找到最终的优化路径. 结果表明, IRO 算法能够实现约束时间下对焊接质量的优化;最后还分析了截止期与焊接任务数对算法性能的影响,得出通过改变对应的参数可提升算法优化效果的结论.

关键词:焊接工艺;工作流;约束时间;迭代归约;优化质量

中图分类号: TG 441

文献标识码: A

doi: 10. 12073/j. hjxb. 2018390200

0 序 言

现代制造业的迅猛发展驱动着客户服务需求 的快速增长,焊接工艺流程作为机械化生产中必不 可少的一部分,产商对工艺产品的合格数目的要求 也越来越多. 因此对焊接工艺流程中每个工序选择 合适的服务来执行有利于控制完工时间和提高生 产质量,这也是提升产品竞争力的重要举措之一[1]. 将工作流技术应用到焊接工艺流程有利于在约束 时间下对质量或成本进行优化^[2]. 文献[3]中 Pawel 通过工作流程线性组合的优化, 在约束时间下降低 了成本; 文献[4]通过分析任务和资源的动态匹配的 工作原理,提出了基于时间和事件触发的动态任务 调度模式. 以 Petri 网为基础, 将焊接工艺流程映射 到有向无环图 (DAG) 中, 建立抽象化的工作流模 型,通过分析时间与质量的制约关系以及迭代归约 优化算法 IRO, 能够找出实现完工时间与质量相对 平衡的服务组合,达到提高焊接工艺质量的目的.

1 问题描述

金刚石锯切工具焊接工艺流程各任务执行过程如图 1 所示. 以此工艺流程为基础研究, 寻找完

收稿日期:2017-05-23

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金青年项目 (61403109)

工时间与焊接质量的相对平衡,采用工作流技术并应用算法 IRO 达到约束时间下最优焊接质量的目的.

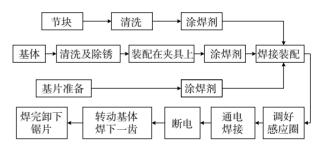


图 1 金刚石锯切工具焊接工艺流程

Fig. 1 Welding process of diamond sawing tools

1.1 工作流模型相关定义

定义 1 任务组. 指焊接工艺中的每个环节组成的集合,即任务集合,记 $N=\{1,2,...,i,...,n\}$,其中i表示第 i个焊接任务,用 λ_i 和 λ_i 表示出度和入度.

定义 2 服务组. 指能够完成焊接过程中某个任务 i 所对应的服务集合, 若用 S_i 表示, 则 S_i ={ s_1 , s_2 , ..., s_j , ..., s_m }.

定义 3 服务属性. 指在任务 i 所对应的服务集合 S_i 中,某个服务 S_j 对应的属性参数,若用 S_j 表示,则 S_j ={ q_{ij} , t_{ij} }. 其中 Q_{ij} 表示 Q_{ij} 服务来完成任务 Q_{ij} 达到的焊接质量, Q_{ij} 表示所需要的焊接时间.

定义 4 工作流图. 指将焊接的整体工艺抽象为以任务和服务所构成的有向无环图,表示为 W,则 W={N, S, E},其中 N 为任务组, S 为服务组, E 为有向边,表示着各焊接任务之间的偏序关系. 开始任

务记为 s, 结束任务记为 e.

采用以往的研究成果^[5], 将图 1 所示的焊接工艺流程抽象为如图 2 所示的工作流模型.

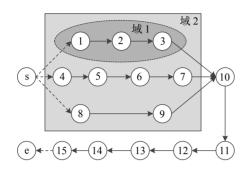


图 2 焊接工艺工作流模型

Fig. 2 Welding process workflow model

针对图 2 所示工作流模型, 经调研, 给出各任务 i 的服务参数, 如表 1 所示.

表 1 任务 i 的服务组 S_i 的服务属性 Table 1 Service property of S_i for task i

任务i 任务对应的服务池S _i		任务i 任务对应的服务池S _i	
1	(0.91, 2), (0.94, 3), (0.96, 4)	9	(0.92, 5), (0.96, 6), (0.98, 8)
2	(0.93, 3), (0.96, 5)	10	(0.92, 3), (0.99, 4)
3	(0.91, 2), (0.93, 4), (0.96, 5)	11	(0.92, 2), (0.94, 3), (0.96, 5)
4	(0.93, 2), (0.95, 4)	12	(0.92, 1), (0.95, 4)
5	(0.93, 2), (0.95, 3), (0.96, 5)	13	(0.93, 2), (0.96, 5)
6	(0.93, 3), (0.95, 4)	14	(0.91, 3), (0.93, 5), (0.98, 7)
7	(0.92, 2), (0.96, 4)	15	(0.92, 4), (0.97, 7)
8	(0.91, 3), (0.95, 4), (0.97, 5)		

1.2 工作流模型的形式化约束

定义 6 生产质量. 指焊接工艺流程执行到任务 i 时所达到的焊接质量,表示为 O_i .

定义 7 截止期. 指完成某段焊接工艺流程的约束时间, 表示为 D.

图 2 所示的焊接工艺工作流模型应满足式 (1) 和式 (2) 的约束条件才能达到最终的优化目的, 即

$$\begin{cases}
Q_e = \prod_{i \neq j} l_{ij} q_{ij} \\
s.t. \sum_{j=1}^{r_i} l_{ij} = 1, i \in N, s_j \in S_i \\
l_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}
\end{cases}$$
(1)

式中: Q_e 表示焊接工艺完工时达到的质量; l_{ij} 表示是否用任务 i 中的服务 s_i 来执行.

$$T_e = \operatorname{Max} \{ \cdots T_n \cdots \} + l_{nj} t_{nj} \leq D$$
 (2)

式 (2) 表示焊接工艺工作流的整体完工时间 T_a 小于截止期.

2 传统贪心策略

2.1 任务完工时间最短策略

选择完成任务时间最小的服务来实现整个焊接工艺优化,该过程使用式(3)和式(4)进行调度,即

$$T_e = \operatorname{Max} \left\{ \cdots T_{n'} \cdots \right\} + \min \left(t_{nj} \right) \tag{3}$$

$$Q_{e} = \prod q_{ij} \tag{4}$$

2.2 任务完工质量最佳策略

选择完成任务质量最佳的服务来实现整个焊接工艺优化,该过程使用式(5)和式(6)进行调度,即

$$Q_{e} = \prod \max(q_{ij}) \tag{5}$$

$$T_e = \operatorname{Max} \left\{ \cdots T_{n'} \cdots \right\} + t_{nj} \tag{6}$$

3 迭代归约算法 IRO 策略

3.1 相关定义

定义 8 任务活动域 Ta_i . 指任务 i 开始时间范围, 表示为 Ta_i =[Ba_i , Ea_i], Ba_i 表示任务 i 的最早开始时间, Ea_i 表示最迟开始时间, 由式 (7) 求得

定义 9 虚拟结点. 指将若干个并行路径的任务 集合组合成一个虚拟结点, 记为 $v_{[i,j]}$.

定义 10 截止域. 指任务结点允许执行的时间范围, 表示为 θ =[θ _{min}, θ _{max}]. 由式 (8) 求得

$$\begin{cases} \theta_{\min} = \max\{Ba_{i+1} - Ba_i\} \\ \theta_{\max} = \min\{Ea_{i+1} - Ba_i\} \end{cases}$$
 (8)

式中: Ba_{i+1} 为任务 i 的某个后继任务的最早开始时间; Ea_{i+1} 为某个后继任务的最迟开始时间.

3.2 算法描述

算法 IRO 通过截止期先确定任务 *i* 的 *Ta_i*, 采用逆向的方式求解每个任务在不同时刻开始时能够达到的最大焊接质量. 对于并行结构采用虚拟结点实现组合, 层层迭代. 任务 *i* 从 *t* 时刻开始时能够

达到的最大焊接质量,记为 h(i,t), $t \in [Ba_i, Ea_i]$.以焊接工艺工作的最后一个任务 n 为基础,用式 (9) 求出任务 n 在不同时刻开始时达到的最大焊接质量.

$$\begin{cases} h(i, t_i) = \max\{q_{ij}\}, i = n, 0 < j <= m \\ t_i \in [Ba_i, Ea_i], t_i + t_{ij} <= D \end{cases}$$
(9)

算法对于任务 i 存在直接前驱 i', 在其任务活动域 $Ta_i = [Ba_i, Ea_i]$ 中, 通过式 (10) 求解前驱任务

$$\begin{cases} h(i', t_r) = \max\{h(i, t_r + t_{rj}) * a_{rj}\} \\ t_r \in [Ba_r, Ea_r], 0 < j <= m \end{cases}$$
 (10)

综上所述, 迭代归约算法 IRO 的伪代码如下.

INPUT: N, Queue, S

OUTPUT: 完工质量及优化路径.

Queue=NULL; Figure Ba_i by formula(7);

Ergodic *s* To $e\{If(i.^*\lambda > 1 \parallel i.\lambda^* > 1)$

{ADD(Queue, i);//查找出度或入度大于1的任务

While(Queue <> NULL) {Ergodic Queue;

 $If(i.^*\lambda>1)$ {i=Delete(i);}//取出出度大于 1 的任务 Search($i, j.\lambda^*>1$, Min-distance);//查找队列中与 出度任务距离最小的入度大于 1 的任务

Figure θ by Formula(8);//求解截止域

For-each Path From i to j in $D\{\text{Figure}(v_{[i-j]}, \theta) \text{ by } Formula(9,10)\}$

Combine $v_{[i-j]}$ Without i AND j;//组合任务集合 $v_{[i-j]}$ = Multiply of $Q_{\text{each-path}}$; Continue; } Continue; } Figure (Q_e, D) by Formula(9,10);//求最终的质量.

4 案例分析

4.1 算法 IRO 试验环境及数据分析

算法 IRO 通过 Java 编程, 操作系统为 Windows 7, 运行的主机配置为主频为 4 GHz, RAM 为 8 G; 采用的案例为图 2 所示焊接工艺工作流模型, 数据参数选为表 1 并设置工艺的截止期 *D*=28.

根据算法 IRO, 将图 2 域 2 范围内的并行执行任务集合组合, 虚拟成结点 $v_{[1-9]}$. 通过式 (7) 计算任务 10 的活动域 Ta_{10} =[9, 13], 再利用式 (8) 可求得虚拟结点 $v_{[1-9]}$ 的截止域 θ =[9, 13]; 进而计算出虚拟结点 $v_{[1-9]}$ 在约束时间 {9, 10, 11, 12, 13}下能够达到的最大焊接质量分别为 {0.525, 0.567, 0.60 3, 0.630, 0.664}, 将虚拟结点 $v_{[1-9]}$ 与剩下的任务串行, 利用式 (9) 和式 (10) 求解完工路径, 如表 2 所示.

通过分析表 2 中的数据, 对比传统贪心算法可得优化完工路径对比, 如图 3 所示.

表 2 不同任务不同时刻开始时的最大焊接质量归约过程
Table 2 Reduction process of maximum welding quality for different tasks at different beginning times

任务i	h(i, t)
	$h(15, 20) = \max\{0.92, 0.97\} = 0.97, h(15, 21) = \max\{0.92, 0.97\}$
15	0.97}=0.97
13	$h(15, 22) = \max\{0.92\} = 0.92, h(15, 23) = \max\{0.92\} = 0.92$
	$h(15, 24) = \max\{0.92\} = 0.92$
	$h(10, 9) = \max\{h(11, 12) * 0.92, h(11, 13) * 0.99\} = 0.688$
	$h(10, 10) = \max\{h(11, 13)*0.92, h(11, 14)*0.99\} = 0.666$
10	$h(10, 11) = \max\{h(11, 14)*0.92, h(11, 16)*0.99\} = 0.666$
	$h(10, 12) = \max\{h(11, 15)*0.92, h(12, 16)*0.99\} = 0.652$
	$h(10, 13) = \max\{h(11, 16) * 0.92\} = 0.606$
	$h(v_{[1.9]}, 0) = \max\{h(10, 9)*0.525, h(10, 10)*0.567, h($
	11)*0.603, h(10, 12)*0.630, h(10, 13)*0.664=0.411
	$h(v_{[1.9]}, 1) = \max\{h(10, 10) * 0.525, h(10, 11) * 0.567, h(10, 10)\}$
11	12)*0.603, <i>h</i> (10, 13)*0.630}=0.393
$v_{[1-9]}$	$h(v_{[1-9]}, 2) = \max\{h(10, 11)*0.525, h(10, 12)*0.567, h(10, 10)\}$
	13)*0.603}=0.370
	$h(v_{[1-9]}, 3) = \max\{h(10, 12)*0.525, h(10, 13)*0.567\} = 0.344$
	$h(v_{[1-9]}, 4) = \max\{h(10, 13)*0.525\} = 0.318$

分析图 3 并结合表 1 中的数据, 可得完工时间 最短策略对应的完工时间及焊接质量为 T_{e1} =24 和 Q_{e1} =0.289; 完工质量最佳策略求得 T_{e2} =49 和 Q_{e2} =0.553;算法 IRO 求得 T_{e3} =28 和 Q_{e3} =0.402. 由 T_{e2} >D, 因此完工质量最佳策略优化应舍弃. 若算法优化率记为 K, 则算法 IRO 的 K=(Q_{e3} - Q_{e1})/ Q_{e1} =39.1%.

4.2 其它参数对算法性能的影响

4.2.1 完工截止期 D 对算法性能的影响

对比不同的焊接工艺模型且选定任务数为区间 $\{10,15\}$,各任务随机生成[2,4]个服务.以最小完工时间策略的 T_{min} 为基础,分别增加 10%, 15%, 20%, 25% 作为完工截止期,具体过程如图 4 所示.

图 4显示: 当任务数为 10 时, 优化率分别为 6.8%, 15.8%, 23.0%, 32.2%, 37.7%; 当任务数为 15 时, 优化率分别为 16.2%, 26.4%, 38.9%, 52.4%, 66.0%. 因此, IRO 性能随截止期的增大而提高.

4.2.2 焊接流程的任务数对算法性能的影响

对比不同的焊接工艺模型且选定任务数 $\{5,10,15,20\}$,每个任务随机生成[2,4]个服务.以最小完工时间策略的 T_{min} 为基础,增加 20% 作为完工截止期,具体过程如图 5 所示.

图 5 显示: 当任务数为{5,10,15,20}时,算法 IRO 在不同任务数下的优化率分别为 9.8%, 22.4%, 36.4%, 44.3%. 因此,随着任务数目的增多,算法 IRO 的性能逐渐提高.

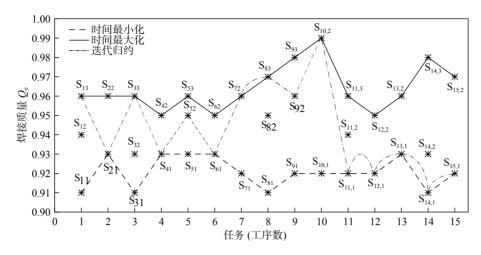


图 3 不同算法的焊接工艺工作流模型完工路径对比

Fig. 3 Comparison of completion paths of welding process workflow model with different algorithms

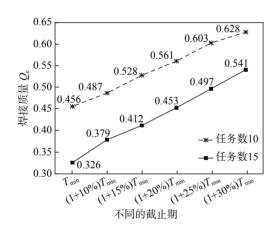


图 4 不同截止期对算法性能的影响

Fig. 4 Influence of different deadlines on performance

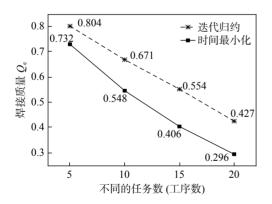


图 5 不同任务数对算法性能的影响

Fig. 5 Influence of different numbers of tasks on performance

5 结 论

(1) 在完工时间与质量约束关系的基础上,通过建立工作流模型,对任务添加活动窗口,以 IRO 算法扩大服务的选择范围,并利用虚拟结点组合的

方式处理并行工作流程, 简化了工作流模型.

(2)模拟数据表明,相对于时间最小化策略,算法 IRO 在约束时间下提高了焊接质量,并通过改变截止期与任务数也能提升算法的性能.因此,焊接工艺流程可通过该算法进行建模达到限定时间内优化焊接质量的目的.

参考文献:

- [1] De P, Dunner E J, Ghosh J B, *et al.* Complexity of the discrete time-cost trade-off problem for project networks[J]. Operations Research, 1997, 45(2): 302 306.
- [2] Deldari Arash, Naghibzadeh Mahmoud, Abrishami Saeid. CCA: a deadline-constrained work-flow scheduling algorithm for multicore resources on the cloud[J]. Journal of Supercomputing, 2017, 73(2): 756 – 781
- [3] Pawel C. Run-time optimization and execution of distributed workflow applications in the JEE-based Beesy Cluster environment[J]. The Journal of Supercomputing, 2013, 63(1): 46 – 71.
- [4] 周万坤, 朱剑英, 孙志俊. 基于工作流技术的作业车间调度研究[J]. 南京航空航天大学学报, 2004, 36(1): 125 129.

 Zhou W, Zhu J, Sun Z. Research on workflow technique based jobshop scheduling problem[J]. Journal o f Nanjing University of Aeronautics & Astronautics, 2004, 36(1): 125 129.
- [5] Luo Z Y, Wang P, You B, et al. Serial reduction optimization research of complex product workflow's accuracy under the time constraint[J]. Advances in Mechanical Engineering, 2016, 8(10): 1 9.

作者简介: 罗智勇, 男, 1978 年出生, 博士, 硕士研究生导师, 副教授. 主要从事网络安全、供应链方面的研究. 发表论文 30 余篇. Email: luozhiyongemail@sina.com

layer of supercooling liquid zone with a typical brittle intergranular fracture mode.

Key words: electron beam welding; BMGs; microstructure; mechanical properties

Study on microstructure and properties of BAg17CuZnSn-xCe filler metals MA Chaoli¹, XUE Songbai¹, WANG Bo¹, WANG Jianxin², LONG Weimin³ (1. College of Materials Science and Technology, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing 210016, China; 2. Jiangsu Provincial Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding Technology, Jiangsu University of Science and Technology, Zhenjiang 212003, China; 3. State Key Laboratory of Advanced Brazing Filler Metals and Technology, Zhengzhou Research Institute of Mechanical Engineering, Zhengzhou 450001, China). pp 42-46

Abstract: Ce was introduced into BAg17CuZnSn filler metals, and the effect of Ce content on microstructure and brazing properties of low silver filler metals were studied. The results show that the spreading area on brass and stainless steel increase 12.1% and 37.4%, respectively with 0.15% Ce addition. The maximum shear strength of brazing joint could reach 340.2 MPa using BAg17CuZnSn-0.15Ce filler metal. The anticorrosion ability of BAg17CuZnSn-xCe filler metals is improved with increasing Ce content. The BAg17CuZnSn-xCe filler metals show finer and more uniform microstructure when the content of Ce is 0.15%. However, some Ce-Sn intermetallics phases occurred in the filler metals when the Ce content reaches 0.5%.

Key words: rare earth element; low silver filler metal; microstructure; mechanical properties

Properties and mechanism of nano Al particles reinforced Sn1.0Ag0.5Cu solders SUN Lei¹, CHEN Minghe¹, XIE Lansheng¹, ZHANG Liang², ZHU Jiandong³ (1. College of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing 210016, China; 2. School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Jiangsu Normal University, Xuzhou 221116, China; 3. State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding and Joining, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China). pp 47-50

Abstract: Sn1.0Ag0.5Cu-xAl composite solders were prepared by mechanically mixing method. The effect of nano Al particles on the microstructure and properties of Sn1.0Ag0.5Cu solder were investigated by differnetial scanning calorimetry, STR-1000 micro-joint strength tester and SEM. The results showed that adding nano Al particles does not cause a considerable change in the melting temperature. All samples ranged from 226.9 to 229 °C. With the addition of nano Al particles, the wetting angle was decreased and mechanical property was increased. When the addition of nano Al particles was 0.1%, the pull force of solder joint reached the maximum, which was 7.1 N. In addition, the microstructure of Sn1. 0Ag0. 5Cu-0. 1Al solder was significantly refined, and the thickness of interfacial intermetallic compounds (IMC) was effectively inhibited, which may attributed to the adsorption of nanoparticles.

Key words: nano Al particles; wettability; IMC; adsorption

Iterative reduction optimization algorithm for quality of welding procedure based on constraint time LUO Zhiyong^{1,2}, WANG Peng¹, YOU Bo², LIU Jiahui¹, MIAO Shidi¹ (1. School of Computer Science and Technology, Harbin University of Science and Technology, Harbin 150080, China; 2. School of Mechanical Engineering, Harbin University of Science and Technology, Harbin 150080, China). pp 51-54

Abstract: Aiming at optimizing the quality of welding production under constraint time, an iterative reduction optimization algorithm (IRO) based on the balance of time and quality is proposed. The algorithm adopts a workflow model, makes use of the serial path for easy implementation, standardizes the range of welding each task's activities, so as to select an appropriate service; combines a dynamic combination strategy to achieve a virtual reduction of the parallel task set, simplifies the original model, and finds the final optimization path by iterating through layers. The results of the test case show that IRO can achieve the optimization of the welding quality under constraint time. Finally, the influence of the deadline and the number of welding tasks on the performance of the algorithm is also analyzed. It is concluded that the optimization performance can be improved by changing the corresponding parameters.

Key words: welding procedure; workflow; constraint time; iterative reduction; optimal quality

Laser welding performance and process of DP780 galvanized steel HUANG Lei¹, CHEN Xizhang¹, MA Hongbo², LIN Tao² (1. School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Wenzhou University, Wenzhou 325000, China; 2. Jiangsu Beiren Robot Systems Co., Ltd., Suzhou 215000, China). pp 55-58

Abstract: DP780 galvanized dual phase steel used for vehicles with thickness of 0.8 mm was laser welded in lap joint by 4 kW continuous fiber laser. By adjusting the reserved gap between the two plates, laser power, welding speed and defocusing amount, the influence of process parameters on the shaping of welds was studied. Then, the effect of various process parameters on the amount of subsidence, tensile strength, and porosity of welds was analyzed. Finally, the welding quality was evaluated based on the tensile strength, the amount of welds subsidence and the condition of porosity. The results showed that when the power of 3800 W, the welding speed of 95-100 mm/s, the amount of defocusing distance in the -2 mm -+2 mm, leave the reserved gap in the process parameters of the 0.2-0.25 mm conditions, the good welding shaping was achieved. By the above welding parameters, the tensile strength was maintained more than 180 MPa, the total amount of welds subsidence was between 0.35-0.45 mm, and the porosity condition which had splashes and the external porosity was less. The tensile strength -the amount of welds subsidence -the condition of porosity method is proposed to evaluate welding quality, it can improve the porosity defects and the welding efficiency.

Key words: laser welding; galvanized steel; porosity; welded joints