

本期目录 | 下期目录 | 过刊浏览 | 高级检索

[打印本页] [关闭]

微纳技术与精密机械

高速点阵式脉冲喷射发生器的无传感器控制

邓成钢, 项占琴

浙江大学 现代制造工程研究所, 浙江 杭州 310027

摘要: 为提高标识设备关键部件-高速点阵式脉冲喷射发生器的性能以改善喷印效果,在建立喷射器数学模型的基础上,设计了滑模观测器。通过观测器构成反馈系统,在不增加硬件成本的前提下实现对高速脉冲喷射器的无传感器控制,使其能够准确跟踪理想轨迹,降低阀芯与静铁的冲击速度,并消除振动和噪音。实验结果表明,喷射器工作过程中阀芯与定位静铁的冲击速度由开环控制的0.55 m/s降到了闭环控制的0.02 m/s,振动和噪音基本消失,喷射效果明显改善。对钢铁产品进行的喷码实验显示,设计的喷射器的性能可以满足实际生产需要。研究过程为高速脉冲喷射器控制单元的设计提供了理论基础。

关键词: 点阵式脉冲喷射发生器 滑模观测器 无传感器控制 喷印

Sensorless control of high-speed dot-matrix pulse jet generator

DENG Cheng-gang, XIANG Zhan-qin

Institute of Modern Manufacture Engineering, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China

Abstract: To improve the performance of a high-speed dot-matrix pulse jet generator in a printing machine and to optimize the printing effect of the machine, a mathematical model for the high-speed pulse jet generator was established and a sliding mode observer was designed. By building a feedback system based on the observer, the sensorless control of the high-speed pulse jet generator was realized to track the desired trajectory exactly, reduce the seating velocity of the valve core and to eliminate the vibration and noise greatly without increasing the cost of hardware. The experimental results show that the seating velocity has been reduced from 0.55 m/s for open loop control to 0.02 m/s for close loop one, the vibration and noise are almost eliminated, and the jet printing effect is improved obviously. The design result meets the industrial production demand when it is applied to a marking system for steel products and it provides theory foundation for design of the control units of high-speed pulse jet generators.

Keywords: dot-matrix pulse jet generator sliding mode observer sensorless control printing

收稿日期 2011-11-08 修回日期 2011-12-25 网络版发布日期 2012-04-22

基金项目:

国家自然科学基金资助项目(No.60801011)

通讯作者: 项占琴 (1946-),男,浙江武义人,教授,博士生导师,毕业于浙江大学机械系,主要从事机电一体化、数控技术、装备自动化领域的研究。E-mail:xiangzq128@yahoo.com.cn

作者简介:

作者Email:

参考文献:

- [1] 高琛,黄孙祥,陈雷,等.液滴喷射技术的应用进展[J].无机材料学报,2004,19(4):714-722. GAO CH, HUANG S X, CHEN L, et al. Progress in inkjet technique and its applications[J]. *Journal of Inorganic Materials*, 2004, 19(4):714-722. (in Chinese) [2] 邓成钢,项占琴,谢剑操,等.钢铁产品在线标志系统的设计与研究[J].计算机集成制造系统,2010,16(9):1859-1865. DENG CH G, XIANG ZH Q, XIE J C, et al. Design and study on marking system online for steel products[J]. *Computer Integrated Manufacturing Systems*, 2010, 16(9):1859-1865. (in Chinese) [3] 刘少军,李庆春,罗松宝.高速开关电磁阀在工程机械方面的应用分析[J].矿业研究与开发, 2000, 20(1): 35-36. LIU SH J, LI Q CH, LUO S B. Application of high speed on-off solenoid valve in engineering machinery[J]. *Mining R & D*, 2000, 20(1): 35-36. (in Chinese) [4] 张胜昌.高速电磁开关阀的性能分析和优化设计的基础研究.上海:上海交通大学,2002. (in Chinese) [5] SLOTINE J J E, HEDRICK J K, MISAWA E A. On sliding observers for nonlinear systems[J]. *Journal of Dynamic Systems Measurement and Control*, 1987, 109:245-252. [6] 高为炳.变结构控制理论基础[M].北京:中国科学技术出版社,1990. GAO W B. *Variable Structure Control Theory*[M]. Beijing: China Science and Technology Press, 1990. (in Chinese) [7] 赵章荣,郭义杰,顾新建,等.用神经网络结构实现超磁致伸缩智能构件滑模控制[J].光学精密工程,2009,17(4):778-786. ZHAO ZH R, WU Y J, GU X J, et al. Implementation of sliding mode control of giant magnetostrictive smart component by neural network[J]. *Opt. Precision Eng.*, 2009, 17(4):778-786. (in Chinese) [8] SLOTINE J J, LI W P. *Applied Nonlinear Control*[M]. New Jersey, USA: Prentice Hall, 1991. [9] 马晓军,袁东,李匡成,等.基于扩张状态观测器的炮控系统串联滑模控制[J].光学精密工程,2011,19(10):2409-2418. MA X J, YUAN D, LI K C, et al. Series sliding mode control for gun control system based on extended state observer[J]. *Opt. Precision Eng.*, 2011, 19(10):2409-2418. (in Chinese) [10] 赖志林,刘向东,耿洁,等.压电陶瓷执行器迟滞的滑模逆补偿控制[J].光学精密工程,2011,19(6):1281-1290. LAI ZH L, LIU X D, GENG J, et al. Sliding mode control of hysteresis piezoceramic actuator based on inverse Preisach compensation[J]. *Opt. Precision Eng.*, 2011, 19(6):1281-1290. (in Chinese) [11] LIN F J, FUNG R F, WANG Y C. Sliding mode and fuzzy control of toggle mechanism using PM synchronous servo motor drive [J]. *IEE Proceeding Control Theory and Applications*, 1997, 144(5):393-402.

本刊中的类似文章

