基于 PPM 和比例控制的双电磁阀气动伺服控制方法

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Summary. Based on the PPM phase modulation method and PID control method, a pneumatic control system is built. And on this basis, the experiment was verified. Experimental results prove that the control system using this control method has lower delay and pressure peaks than a single solenoid valve control system. Theoretically proved the feasibility of this control method.

一、引言

由气压驱动的机械装置在机床、机器人和机械手等机械产品中有广泛的应用,具有负载高,装置简单可靠,成本低,污染少的特点。但是由于气体本身存在的可压缩性强,且其通过阀时存在流动性和流量非线性等问题,气动控制存在响应慢,延迟高,不易精确控制的缺点。

本文使用电磁阀,设计了一种基于 PPM (脉冲相位调制)方法的双电磁阀气动控制模型,利用比例方法对信号相位进行控制,并在进行了实验验证。结果显示该控制方法能够有效降低由于信号传输和电磁阀本身结构导致的延迟,实现更快的响应和更加精确的控制。

二、 PPM 原理和气动伺服控制系统原理

脉位调制(Pulse position modulation),以下简称 PPM,是一种通过调制各个信号之间的相位,来实现脉冲相对位置的变化,并通过脉冲相对位置的变化控制系统的方法。在双电磁阀控制系统中,由于每一个电磁阀都使用脉冲信号控制其通断,通过信号控制两个电磁阀脉冲信号的相位差,能够使得气动系统只在这两个脉冲信号重合的部分实现信号的传递,控制电磁阀进行通断。由于双脉冲信号重合的周期比单个脉冲信号的周期更短,采用 PPM 双电磁阀控制的气动系统能够对控制信号做出更快的响应。同时,利用 PID(比例-积分-微分)程序对两个信号的相位差做出调节,调节系统的响应来实现精确控制。

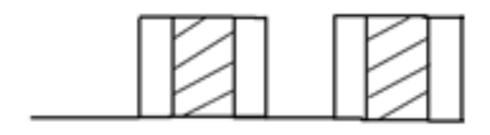


图 1 PPM 双电磁阀控制信号原理图

由图 1 所示,使用两个周期和幅值都相同的脉冲信号分别控制一个电磁阀。两个电磁阀分别在脉冲信号达到幅值时执行开/关动作。在气动系统中,只有两个气动信号同时开/关时,系统才能通气或放气。图中的阴影部分即为两个信号重合的时间。采用PID 信号控制阴影部分的长短,即可实现气动伺服控制。

三、 基于 PPM 的气动伺服控制模型建模

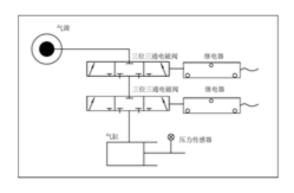


图 2 PPM 双电磁阀气动控制模型

图 2 所示的是使用双电磁阀进行 PPM 相位调制来控制气缸内气压的模型图。图中两个电磁阀分别连接一个继电器,用来接收单片机发出的相位控制信号。电磁阀采用三位三通电磁阀,可以执行通气、放气和关闭。在气缸内放置气压传感器,与上位机相连。单片机执行 PID 程序,根据气压传感器的反馈,控制两电磁阀的相位差,实现气缸内气压的伺服控制。

四、实验和数据分析

在 PPM 双电磁阀气动控制系统模型的基础上,利用空压机,Arduino 单片机,继电器,气压传感器,电磁阀和气缸实物进行了实验,以验证 PPM 方法在气动控制中的精确响应和低延迟性。气压传感器每 25 毫秒对气缸内气压进行一次采样。Arduino 单片机执行比例控制程序,并接收来自气压传感器的反馈信号。P 控制程序参数为: Kp = 0.05.

为了验证 PPM 双电磁阀气动控制系统相对于单电磁阀系统在延迟性上的差异,实验分别利用双电磁阀和单电磁阀系统,进行了 3 种不同控制方法的对照。采用单电磁阀的两组控制系统,一组在气缸内气压达到目标值后关闭电磁阀,另一组在传感器检测到气缸内气压高于目标值时放气(反之则通气)。气缸内气压值设定位 0.3 Mpa.

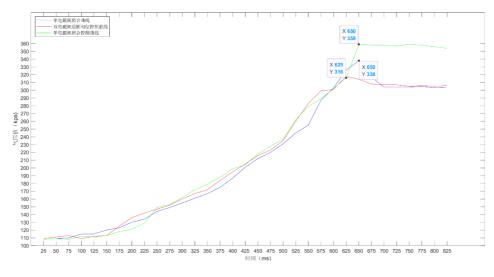


图 3 实验数据图

数据图中,横坐标为时间,间隔 25 ms,即气压传感器的采样周期;纵坐标为气缸内气压。绿线和红线分别代表代表两组对照的数据;蓝色线代表采用 PPM 方法控制的组的数据。

从数据图中可以看出,在第 600 ms 时,气缸内气压已经达到设定值(0.3 Mpa)。但采用单电磁阀控制的组依然在通气。直到第 650 ms,即气缸内气压达到

0.338 Mpa 时才作出反应(关闭电磁阀或电磁阀放气),采用单电磁阀进行伺服控制的第二组在第 700 ms 将气压稳定到了 0.3 Mpa。而采用 PPM 双电磁阀控制的组,在第 625 ms 就达到了气压峰值(0.318 Mpa),并随之执行比例控制程序,最终在第 675ms 时将气缸内气压稳定在了 0.3 Mpa。比采用单电磁阀控制的系统的延迟低 25ms

由实验数据可以得到一下结论:

- (1) 采用 PPM 双电磁阀和比例控制方法结合进行气动控制时,可以将系统的延迟降低约 25 ms。可以实现更灵敏的控制。
- (2) 采用 PPM 双电磁阀进行气动控制时,可以降低由于系统延迟导致的气压峰值,保护系统安全。
- (3)本实验从理论证明采用 PPM 双电磁阀进行气动控制可行。后续可以利用更多方法控制相位(比如 PID),通过调节参数,延迟可以进一步降低,实现更加精确的控制。

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JUSTIFICATION OF PARAMETERS OF WHEEL PRPOLLER WITH PIVOT AXLE OF SELF-PROPELLED MINE CARS

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Summary. The analysis of the efficiency of work of self-propelled mine cars as part of tunneling complexes is carried out. Perspective schemes of power supply of self-propelled mine cars, as well as ways of modernizing their wheel propellers are considered. The calculation of the parameters of the wheel propeller control system during the maneuvering of a self-propelled mine car is performed.

Tunneling complexes are used at the sheet deposits that are developed by the shaft method. The efficiency of tunneling complexes largely depends on the productivity of self-propelled mine cars (SHSV), which is determined by their design parameters. They are incorporated in the general layout of the machine, in the design features of the wheel propeller and the moving bottom of the bunker, in the energy potential of electric motors and their power supply system, the type of actuator drives, control and diagnostic systems.

The parameters of the SHSV mentioned above are laid down at the design stage, taking into account the mining and geological features of the deposit, technological schemes for the development of mineral layers, as well as with maximum optimization in terms of design and operational parameters with tunneling machines and equipment at points of rock transfer to the main conveyor transport. The analysis shows that the capacity of the bunker, the power supply system of the SHSV, as well as the length of the route along the underground working from the shearer in the face to the point of rock unloading, have the main influence on the productivity of the tunneling complex. Therefore, an urgent task remains to increase the efficiency of the SHSV, in particular, the modernization of the wheeled propellers of the SHSV. Wheel propellers of the SHSV, depending on the technological operating conditions and the specified load capacity, are made according to several design schemes. The most common are two- and three-axle schemes of wheel propellers of the SHSV. The limiting factor in the layout of the propeller of the machine is the carrying capacity and dimensions of the tires.

Two-axle propellers with all-drive and steerex wheels are distinguished by the minimum turning radius of the machines, which is very important in conditions of limited transverse dimensions and curvature of mine roadways. The carrying capacity of these SHSV is 15–25 tons. Three-axle