

Относительная площадь контакта при внедрении и сплющивании сферических неровностей шероховатых поверхностей

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Relative contact area when penetrating and flattening the spherical asperities of rough surfaces

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The paper indicates that the application of roughness models and the theories of contacting rough surfaces developed by Greenwood-Williamson and N.B. Demkin for solving the problems of hermetology leads to significant errors. This is explained by the considerably greater contact pressures than for the tribology problems, the description of only the initial part of the curve of the reference surface, the absence of allowance for the plastic extrusion of the material. A brief review of methods for describing the introduction of a sphere into an elastoplastic reinforced half-space is given. The properties of the elastoplastic reinforced material are described by the power law of Hollomon. To describe the introduction and flattening of individual spherical microroughness, the results of finite element modeling are used. The cases of contacting a rigid rough surface with an elastoplastic half-space and a rigid smooth surface with a rough surface are considered. To determine the relative contact area, a discrete roughness model is used in the form of a set of spherical segments distributed in height in accordance with the curve of the reference surface. For this, a regularized incomplete beta function is used, which describes the distribution of the material along the entire height of the rough layer. Analytic expressions are obtained for determining the relative contact area depending on the dimensionless load during the introduction and flattening of spherical irregularities. The corresponding graphical dependencies for different values of hardening parameters are given.

Keywords: rough surface; relative contact area; spherical unevenness; elastoplastic contact; strengthened material; introduction of the sphere; sphere flattening.

[1], ... [2]

[2],

: 1)
1-2

; 2)

; 3)

[3],

«sink-in – pile-up» (

[6, 7],

(Hollomon's power law):

[3].

$$\sigma = \begin{cases} \varepsilon E, & \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_y, \\ \sigma_y (\varepsilon/\varepsilon_y)^n, & \varepsilon > \varepsilon_y, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

40

300)

n —

; $\varepsilon_y = \sigma_y/E$, σ_y —

; E —

n

[3].

[3],

[8; 9].

[4],

[10]

[3].

[2]

$$HD = K_h(\varepsilon_y, n) \cdot \sigma_y, \quad (2)$$

$K_h(\varepsilon_y, n)$ —

[3]

[5].

[11, 12].

[8]

$$P - h \left(\frac{P}{P_y} - \delta \right), \quad k = P/P_y, \quad \delta = h/h_y.$$

P_y

h_y

[13],

$$p_{\max} = K_y \sigma_y, \quad (3)$$

$$K_y = 1.613$$

$$\nu = 0.3.$$

$$P_y = \frac{R}{h_y} :$$

$$\bar{h}_y = \frac{h_y}{R} = \left(\frac{\pi K_y \varepsilon_y}{2} \right)^2, \quad \bar{P}_y = \frac{P_y}{E^* R^2} = \frac{4}{3} h_y^{\frac{3}{2}}, \quad (4)$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \sigma_y / E^*, E^* —$$

[12]:

$$\bar{P}_{ep} = \frac{P_{ep}}{E^* R^2} = e^{-B \left(\frac{h}{R} \right)^A} = e^{-B (\bar{h})^A}, \quad (5)$$

$$P_{ep} —$$

$$; h —$$

$$; A = A(\varepsilon_y, n); B = B(\varepsilon_y, n); \bar{h} = h/R.$$

$$[9] \quad k - \delta$$

$$k = B_i(\varepsilon_y, n) \cdot \delta^{\gamma_i(\varepsilon_y, n)}. \quad (6)$$

$$h_c,$$

[14]:

$$c^2 = \frac{h_c}{h} = M^{\frac{2}{N}} (2\bar{h})^{\frac{2}{N}-1}, \quad (7)$$

$$M = M(\varepsilon_y, n); N = N(\varepsilon_y, n).$$

$$A_r = 2\pi R h c^2. \quad (8)$$

[15–17]

[16, 17]

[18, 19],

[20, 21].

[12]

[22].

[23, 24]

$$\frac{P}{P_y} = B_i \left(\frac{h}{h_y} \right)^{\gamma_i}, \quad \frac{A}{A_y} = C_i \left(\frac{h}{h_y} \right)^{\lambda_i}, \quad (9)$$

$$B_i, \gamma_i, C_i, \lambda_i —$$

$$h/h_y; \quad [24]$$

$$P_y \quad h_y$$

(4).

[25],

$$(1).$$

$$0 \quad 1$$

$$\bar{P} = \bar{P}_y B_i (\bar{h}/\bar{h}_y)^{\gamma_i}, \quad (10)$$

$$B_1 = B_1(n) = -0.07598n + 0.96081,$$

$$\gamma_1 = \gamma_1(n) = 0.10725n + 1.43352, \quad 1 \leq \bar{h}/\bar{h}_y \leq 6;$$

$$B_2 = B_2(n) = -0.82815n + 1.68998,$$

$$\gamma_2 = \gamma_2(n) = 0.31831n + 1.21111, \quad 6 \leq \bar{h}/\bar{h}_y \leq 110.$$

$$A_r = A_y C_i (\bar{h}/\bar{h}_y)^{\lambda_i}, \quad A_y = \pi R h_y, \quad (11)$$

$$C_1 = C_1(n) = -0.01763n + 1.13173,$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_1(n) = 0.04715n + 1.03997, \quad 1 \leq \bar{h}/\bar{h}_y \leq 6;$$

$$C_2 = C_2(n) = 0.23235n + 0.94066,$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_2(n) = 0.18325n + 1.14559, \quad 6 \leq \bar{h}/\bar{h}_y \leq 110.$$

(10) (11)

(6).

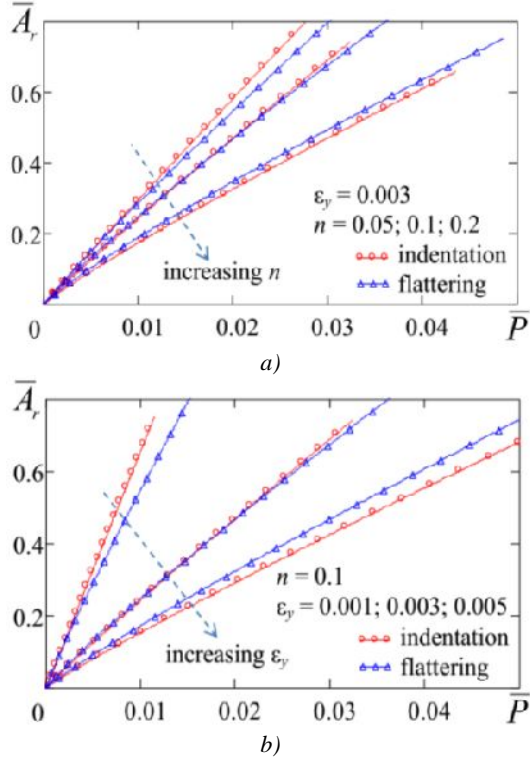
(10), (11).

. 1

$$\bar{A}_r = A_r / (\pi R^2)$$

\bar{P}

$\varepsilon_y \quad n.$



1. $\bar{A}_r - \bar{P}$ [3].

$$R = a_c^2 / (2\omega R_{\max}), \quad \omega R_{\max} \cdot a_c$$

$$\eta(\epsilon) = \frac{B_\epsilon(p, q)}{B(p, q)}, \quad (12)$$

$B_\epsilon(p, q), B(p, q)$ —

$$\phi'_n(u) = \frac{u^{p-2}(1-u)^{q-2}[(p-1)(1-u)(q-1)u]}{\epsilon_s^{p-1}(1-\epsilon_s)^{q-1}}, \quad (13)$$

p, q —

$$\epsilon_s = p/(p+q); \quad \omega = 1 - \epsilon_s.$$

$$(5), (7), (10) \quad (11)$$

i —

$$h_i = (\epsilon - u)R_{\max}, \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{h_i}{R} = \frac{(\epsilon - u) \cdot 2\omega R_{\max}^2}{a_c^2} = \left(\frac{\epsilon - u}{2\omega}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{2\omega R_{\max}}{a_c}\right)^2, \quad (15)$$

ϵ — ; u —
 i —
 du :

$$dn_r = n_c \phi'_n(u) du, \quad n_c = \frac{A_c}{\pi a_c^2}. \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{q_c a_c}{\omega R_{\max} E^*} = f_{q1} = \frac{2^{2(A-1)} e^{-B}}{\pi} \left(\frac{\omega R_{\max}}{a_c}\right)^{2A-3} \times \int_0^\epsilon \left(\frac{\epsilon - u}{2\omega}\right)^A \phi'_n(u) du, \quad (17)$$

$$\bar{q}_{\sigma 1} = \frac{q_c}{\sigma_y} = \frac{f_{q1}}{f_y}, \quad f_y = \frac{a_c \epsilon_y}{\omega R_{\max}}$$

$$\eta_1 = (2M)^{\frac{2}{N}} \left(\frac{2\omega R_{\max}}{a_c}\right)^{2\left(\frac{2}{N}-1\right)} \times \int_0^\epsilon \left(\frac{\epsilon - u}{2\omega}\right)^{\frac{2}{N}} \phi'_n(u) du. \quad (18)$$

$$\bar{q}_{\sigma 2} = 1.5 K_y h_y \left(\frac{a_c}{2\omega R_{\max}}\right)^2 \times \int_0^\epsilon \left(\frac{2\omega R_{\max}}{a_c}\right)^{2\gamma_i} \bar{h}_y^{-\gamma_i} B_i \left(\frac{\epsilon - u}{2\omega}\right)^{\gamma_i} \phi'_n(u) du \quad (19)$$

$$\eta_2 = \int_0^\epsilon \left(\frac{2\omega R_{\max}}{a_c}\right)^{2(\lambda_i-1)} \bar{h}_y^{1-\lambda_i} C_i \left(\frac{\epsilon - u}{2\omega}\right)^{\lambda_i} \phi'_n(u) du. \quad (20)$$

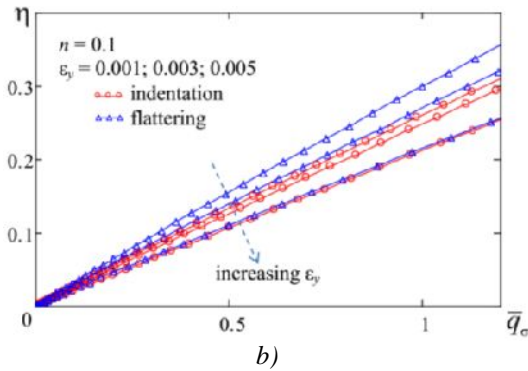
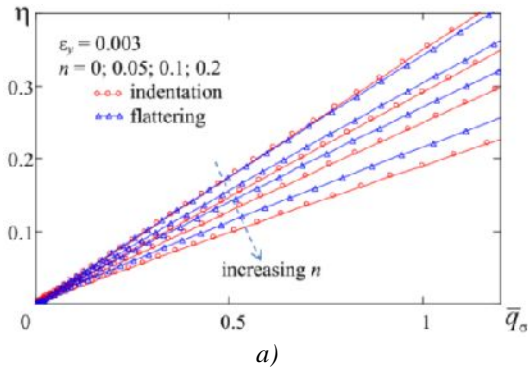
$$\bar{h}/\bar{h}_y \leq 6 \quad (10) \quad (11)$$

$$(19) \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{\epsilon - u}{2\omega} \leq \frac{3}{8} (\pi K_y f_y)^2. \quad (21)$$

$$\bar{q}_\sigma = q / \sigma_y$$

$$p = 3.5, \quad q = 3.5.$$



2. $\eta - \bar{q}_\sigma$

1. \bar{A}_r

ε_y n

ε_y

2.

3.

[3].

4.

[26, 27].

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