

Плотность зазоров при нагружении сферических неровностей шероховатой поверхности жесткой гладкой поверхностью

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Density of gaps when spherical asperities of rough surface are loaded by rigid flat surface

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The article is the second part of the complex study of contact characteristics in the introduction of spherical asperities of a rigid rough surface into an elastoplastic hardened half-space and in the flattening of spherical asperities of a rough surface by a rigid flat surface. In the first part, the relative contact area was investigated. In the present paper, studies are devoted to the density of gaps in the joint. The properties of the elastoplastic hardening material are described by the power law of Hollomon. To describe the indentation and flattening of single spherical asperity, the results of finite element modeling are used. To determine the relative contact area, a discrete roughness model is used in the form of a set of spherical segments distributed along the 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. When determining the gap density, the volume of elastic punching outside the contact zone of a single asperity was taken into account. Analytic expressions are obtained for determining the gap density in the joint, depending on the dimensionless load during the introduction and flattening of spherical asperities. The corresponding graphical dependencies for different values of hardening parameters are given. It is indicated that the case of flattening roughness of a rough surface by a rigid flat surface is more conducive to improving the tightness in comparison with the introduction of asperities.

Keywords: rough surface; gap density in joint; spherical asperity; elastoplastic contact; sphere indentation; sphere flattening.

(), [1].

$$\sigma = \begin{cases} \varepsilon E, & \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_y, \\ \sigma_y (\varepsilon/\varepsilon_y)^n, & \varepsilon > \varepsilon_y, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

[1, 2].

n — ; $\varepsilon_y = \sigma_y / E$, E — n

[1].
[3]

[1, 2]

[7] ... [4]

$$C_u = \frac{\Lambda^3 v_k}{4(1-\eta)^2}, \quad (1)$$

Λ — ; η — ; v_k —

[1, 2].

(1),

$$f_q \quad \bar{q}_\sigma = q_c / \sigma_y \quad (q_c — ; \sigma_y —$$

(2). [8; 9]

[3],

[4] ...

[10],

[11, 12].

[8]

$$k = \delta, \quad k = P/P_y, \quad \delta = h/h_y.$$

[13]:

[5].

[3],

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

$K_y = 1.613$

$\nu = 0.3$.

[9] $k = \delta$

(1)

$$k = B_i(\varepsilon_y, n) \cdot \delta^{\gamma_i(\varepsilon_y, n)}. \quad (4)$$

[12]

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

[6],

$$P_{ep} = \dots; h = \dots \quad (9) \quad (10)$$

$$A = A(\varepsilon_y, n), B = B(\varepsilon_y, n), \bar{h} = h/R. \quad (5)$$

$$c^2 = \frac{h_c}{h} = M^{\frac{2}{N}} (2\bar{h})^{\frac{2}{N}-1}, \quad (6)$$

$$M = M(\varepsilon_y, n), N = N(\varepsilon_y, n) \mu. \quad [1, 2].$$

$$A_r = 2\pi R h_c^2. \quad (7)$$

$$V_c = A_c R_{\max} (1 - K_p - \varepsilon) + V_e, \quad (11)$$

$$A_c = \dots; K_p = \dots; \varepsilon = \dots; V_e = \dots$$

$$\frac{P}{P_y} = B_i \left(\frac{h}{h_y} \right)^{\gamma_i}, \frac{A}{A_y} = C_i \left(\frac{h}{h_y} \right)^{\lambda_i}, \quad (8)$$

$$\Lambda = V_c / (A_c R_{\max}) = 1 - K_p - \varepsilon + \Lambda_e. \quad (12)$$

$$B_i, \gamma_i, C_i, \lambda_i = \dots \quad [16]$$

$$p(r) = p_0 (1 - r^2/a^2)^\beta, \quad (13)$$

$$\beta = \gamma_i - 1, p_0 = p_m (1 + \beta), p_m = P / (\pi a^2) \quad (13):$$

$$u_z(r) = \frac{p_m a}{\pi E} \cdot K_\beta \cdot \frac{{}_2F_1(0.5, 0.5; \beta + 2; a^2/r^2)}{r/a}, \quad (14)$$

$$\bar{P} = \bar{P}_y B_i (\bar{h}/\bar{h}_y)^{\gamma_i}, \quad (9)$$

$$K_\beta = 2^{2\beta+1} (\beta+1) \cdot B(\beta+1, \beta+1) \cdot B(0.5, \beta+1.5), \quad (15)$$

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

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

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

$$\gamma_2 = \gamma_2(n) = 0.31831n + 1.21111, \quad 6 \leq \bar{h}/\bar{h}_y \leq 110. \quad (1)$$

$$A_r = A_y C_i (\bar{h}/\bar{h}_y)^{\lambda_i}, A_y = \pi R h_y, \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{p_m a}{\pi E} = \frac{R^2 \bar{P}_y B_i}{\pi^2 a} \left(\frac{\bar{h}}{\bar{h}_y} \right)^{\gamma_i}. \quad (16)$$

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

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

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

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

$$V_{ei} = 2\pi \int_{a_r}^{a_c} r u_z(r) dr. \quad (17)$$

$$(15) \quad (18),$$

$$V_{ei} = \frac{2}{\pi} R^2 \bar{P}_y B_i (\bar{h}/\bar{h}_y)^{\gamma_i} K_{\beta} a_c [F_e(a_r^2/a_c^2) - F_e(1)], \quad (18)$$

$$F_e(z) = {}_2F_1(-0.5, 0.5; \gamma_i + 1; z).$$

$$R = \frac{a_c^2}{2\omega R_{\max}}, \quad (19)$$

$$\bar{h} = \frac{h}{R} = \frac{(\varepsilon - u) \cdot 2\omega R_{\max}^2}{a_c^2} = \left(\frac{\varepsilon - u}{2\omega}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{2\omega R_{\max}}{a_c}\right)^2, \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{a_r^2}{a_c^2} = \left(\frac{a_c}{2\omega R_{\max}}\right)^{2(1-\lambda_i)} C_i \bar{h}_y^{1-\lambda_i} \left(\frac{\varepsilon - u}{2\omega}\right)^{\lambda_i}. \quad (21)$$

(19) (18), :

$$V_{ei} = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{a_c^5 K_{\beta} \bar{P}_y}{(2\omega R_{\max})^2} B_i (\bar{h}/\bar{h}_y)^{\gamma_i} [F_e(a_r^2/a_c^2) - F_e(1)], \quad (22)$$

:

$$V_e = \int_0^{\varepsilon} V_{ei}(\varepsilon, u) \cdot \frac{A_c}{\pi a_c^2} \cdot \varphi'_n(u) du,$$

$$V_e = \frac{A_c R_{\max}}{2(\pi\omega)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{a_c}{R_{\max}}\right)^3 \bar{P}_y \times \int_0^{\varepsilon} K_{\beta} B_i (\bar{h}/\bar{h}_y)^{\gamma_i} [F_e(a_r^2/a_c^2) - F_e(1)] \varphi'_n(u) du. \quad (23)$$

:

$$\Lambda_e = \frac{\bar{P}_y}{2(\pi\omega)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{a_c}{R_{\max}}\right)^3 \times \int_0^{\varepsilon} K_{\beta} B_i (\bar{h}/\bar{h}_y)^{\gamma_i} [F_e(a_r^2/a_c^2) - F_e(1)] \varphi'_n(u) du. \quad (24)$$

$$\Lambda_e \quad (12),$$

Λ

ε

$$\bar{q}_{\sigma 2}(\varepsilon) \quad [3]:$$

$$\bar{q}_{\sigma 2} = \bar{q}_{\sigma 2}(\varepsilon) = 1.5 K_y h_y \left(\frac{a_c}{2\omega R_{\max}}\right)^2 \times \int_0^{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{2\omega R_{\max}}{a_c}\right)^{2\gamma_i} \bar{h}_y^{-\gamma_i} B_i \left(\frac{\varepsilon - u}{2\omega}\right)^{\gamma_i} \varphi'_n(u) du. \quad (25)$$

$$(24) \quad (25)$$

ε .

(5)

$$\frac{q_c a_c}{\omega R_{\max} E^*} = f_{q1} = \frac{2^{2(A-1)} e^{-B} \left(\frac{\omega R_{\max}}{a_c}\right)^{2A-3}}{\pi} \times \int_0^{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{\varepsilon - u}{2\omega}\right)^A \varphi'_n(u) du, \quad (26)$$

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

$$\bar{h}/\bar{h}_y \leq 6 \quad (9) \quad (10)$$

$$(18) \quad (19)$$

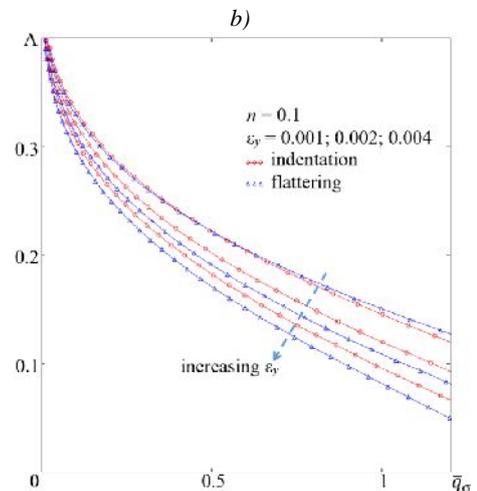
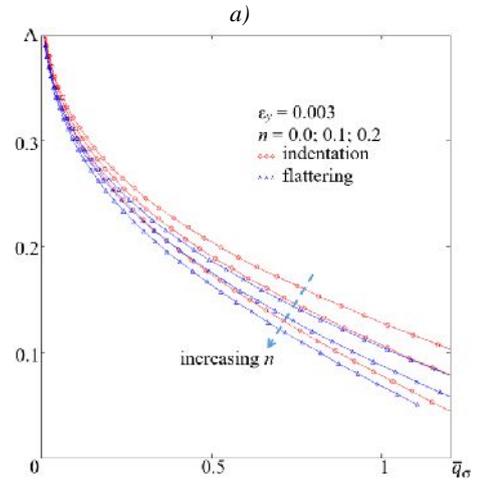
$$\frac{\varepsilon - u}{2\omega} \leq \frac{3}{8} (\pi K_y f_y)^2. \quad (27)$$

$$\Lambda$$

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

$\varepsilon_y \quad n$.

$p = 3.5, q = 3.5$.



1.

$$\Lambda - \bar{q}_{\sigma}$$

1. $n = 0.1$ $\epsilon_y = 0.001$,
 2. n ϵ_y
 3. (1) [1].
 1. n ϵ_y , 2017. 242 p.
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