4.7 %.

10 %.

## Применение упрощенной модели слоистого упругого тела для описания внедрения в него сферического индентора

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On the basis of a simplified rigid model of a layered elastic body, an engineering technique for determining the parameters of a contact is proposed for the introduction of a spherical indenter into it. The model is based on the dependence of the displacement of the points of the half-space along the axis of symmetry on the magnitude of the applied distributed load. The reduced elasticity modulus and the Poisson's ratio are determined depending on the elastic properties of the base and coating materials, the thickness of the coating and the radius of the contact area. Expressions are given for determining the parameters of a contact when a spherical indenter is introduced into a layered body. The obtained results are compared with the exact solution of the spatial axisymmetric problem for describing the stress-strain state in an elastic layer when a spherical indenter is introduced into it. The solution was obtained by A.P. Makushkin with using the Fourier-Bessel integral transformation method. It is shown that the best agreement between the results of the proposed method and the exact solution takes place when determining the value of the introduction of a spherical indenter. The maximum error in this case did not exceed 10%, and the average error for the given values of the relative introduction was 4.7%. It is indicated that the systematic error in determining the radius of the contact area and the maximum contact pressure is related to the difference in the distribution of the contact pressure from the "Hertzian" one. Accounting for this factor within the rigid model of a layered body requires additional studies. An analysis of the comparison of the results obtained with the results of exact solutions makes it possible to recommend the proposed engineering method for practical use.

Key words: layered elastic body; layered half-space; variable modulus of elasticity; sphere indentation; contact characteristics.

$$\begin{array}{c} (1) \qquad p=r/a \\ \overline{z}=z/a, \\ \vdots \\ y=\frac{\pi p_0 a}{1.5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\overline{z}^2}} \cdot 2r_1 \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1.5; 2.5; \frac{1}{1+\overline{z}^2}\right], \quad (3) \\ 2F_1(a, b; c; x) - \\ \vdots \\ (3) \quad (2) \\ (4) \\ z=\frac{p_0 a}{d\overline{z}}, \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (3) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (3)$$

[15]:

(2)

 $u_{z} = \frac{1+\nu}{2\pi E} \left[ 2(1-\nu)\psi - z\frac{d\psi}{dz} \right], \psi = \iint_{s} p(r)\frac{1}{R}rdrd\varphi,$  $R = \sqrt{r^{2} + z^{2}}.$ 

2; 13] :  

$$E_{01}^* = E_1^* \cdot F_1;$$
 (7)

$$F_{1\delta} = K_1(0) \left[ \frac{\left(K_1(0) - K_1(\overline{\delta})\right)^2}{K_{01}(0) - K_{01}(\overline{\delta})} + K_1(\overline{\delta}) \frac{K_0(\overline{\delta})}{K_{01}(\overline{\delta})} \cdot I_e \right]^{-1}, \quad (8)$$
$$\nu_{01} = \nu_1 + \left(\nu_0 - \nu_1\right) \frac{1 - F_1^{-1}}{1 - I_e}, \quad (9)$$

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$$I_{e} = E_{1}^{*} / E_{0}^{*}, \ I_{e} = I \left( 1 - v_{0}^{2} \right) / \left( 1 - v_{1}^{2} \right), I = E_{1} / E_{0} .$$

[12; 13]:

$$E_{01}^* = E_1^* \cdot F_{1R} ; \qquad (10)$$

$$F_{1R} = K_1(0) \left[ \frac{(K_1(0) - K_1(\overline{\delta}))^{\frac{5}{2}}}{(K_{01}(0) - K_{01}(\overline{\delta}))^{\frac{3}{2}}} + K_1(\overline{\delta} \left( \frac{K_0(\overline{\delta})}{K_{01}(\overline{\delta})} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot I_e \right]^{-1}; \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{01} = \mathbf{v}_1 + \left(\mathbf{v}_0 - \mathbf{v}_1\right) \frac{1 - F_{1R}^{-1}}{1 - I_e} \,. \tag{12}$$

(8) (11)



( . 2).



$$w_{A_0} = w_A == \frac{1.5P_1}{\pi} \left( \frac{4}{3E_1^{*2}P_1R} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} K_0(\overline{\delta}); \qquad (17)$$

$$s_0 = \frac{w_{a0}}{P_0} = \frac{1.5}{\pi} \left( \frac{4}{3E_1^{*2}P_1R} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} K_0(\overline{\delta}).$$
(18)

$$P_{1}$$

$$z = ,$$

$$P$$

$$P_{1}$$

$$\frac{1.5}{\pi} \left( \frac{4P^2}{3E_1^{*2}R} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left[ K_{01}(0) - K_{01}(\overline{\delta}) \right] = ; \qquad (19)$$

$$=\frac{1.5}{\pi} \left(\frac{4P_1^2}{3E_1^{*2}R}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left[K_1(0) - K_1(\overline{\delta})\right]$$

$$P_{1} = \frac{E_{1}^{*}}{E_{01}^{*}} \left( \frac{K_{01}(0) - K_{01}(\overline{\delta})}{K_{1}(0) - K_{1}(\overline{\delta})} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} P .$$
 (20)

$$P_0$$

$$z = ,$$

$$P$$

$$P_0$$

:

$$P_0 = \frac{E_0^*}{E_{01}^*} \left( \frac{K_{01}(\overline{\delta})}{K_0(\overline{\delta})} \right)^2 P.$$
(21)

$$w_1 = w_\delta$$
  $w_{A_0} = w_A$ 

$$P = P_1 \frac{s_1}{s_1 + s_0} + P_0 \frac{s_0}{s_1 + s_0}, \qquad (22)$$

(16), (18), (20), (21) (22),  
$$E_{01}^{*} = E_{1}^{*} \cdot F_{1R}, \qquad (23)$$

$$F_{1R} = \frac{K_{01}(0)}{\frac{(K_{1}(0) - K_{1}(\overline{\delta}))^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(K_{01}(0) - K_{01}(\overline{\delta}))^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{(K_{0}(\overline{\delta}))^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(K_{01}(\overline{\delta}))^{\frac{1}{2}}}I_{e}}$$
(24)  
$$K_{01}(\overline{\delta}) - K_{i}(\overline{\delta}) - K$$

$$F_{1n}(\overline{\delta}) \qquad F_{1Rn}(\overline{\delta}) \qquad \overline{\delta} = 0...10$$

$$I_e = 0.1 \qquad 5 \%,$$

$$1 \%.$$

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$$E_{01}^* = E_1^* \cdot F_{1R} \, ,$$
 
$$\overline{a} = a/R \, , \label{eq:alpha}$$

$$\overline{w}_0 = w_0/R \,,$$

$$\overline{p}_0 = p_0 / E_1^* - \overline{P} = P / (E_1^* R^2).$$

$$\overline{a} \qquad [18]:$$

 $\overline{a}$ 

$$\overline{P} = \frac{P}{E_1^* R^2} = \left[ 0.5 \left( 1 + \overline{a}^2 \right) \ln \frac{1 + \overline{a}}{1 - \overline{a}} - \overline{a} \right] F_{1R} \,.$$
(25)

 $\overline{w}_0$ 

$$\overline{w}_0 = w_0 / R = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \overline{a} \cdot \ln \frac{1 + \overline{a}}{1 - \overline{a}} .$$
 (26)

$$p_0 = 3P/(2\pi a^2), \qquad (14) \qquad :$$
  
$$\overline{p}_0 = \frac{p_0}{E_1^*} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( 6\overline{P}F_{1R}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \qquad (27)$$

$$a/R \le 0,4$$

[9]:

$$\overline{P} = \frac{P}{E^* R^2} = \frac{4}{3} \overline{a}^3 , \ \overline{w}_0 = w_0 / R = \overline{a}^2.$$
 (28)

. 
$$R = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$$
  
 $\delta = 10^{-4}$  , . 68, 69 (

$$E_0 = 201$$
 ,  $\mathbf{v}_0 = 0,3; E_1 = 2,39$  ,  $\mathbf{v}_1 = 0,38$ .

P, $w_0$  (

$$\overline{w}_{0s}$$
 ( 6 7).

2.1).

[2]

 $\overline{w}_0$ 

. 4.

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	, [2]						
$a \cdot 10^4$ , M	Р, Н	<i>p</i> <sub>0</sub> ,	$w_0 \cdot 10^4$ , M	$\log \overline{P}$	$\overline{w}_0$	$\overline{w}_{0s}$	$\frac{\overline{w}_0 - \overline{w}_{0s}}{\overline{w}_0},  \%$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0.05	0.0002	3.69	0.0106	-7.941	$4.24 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.999 \cdot 10^{-6}$	5.67
0.1	0.0017	7.39	0.0413	-7.012	$1.652 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.6 \cdot 10^{-5}$	3.13
0.2	0.0135	14.8	0.1570	-6.112	$6.28 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$6.4 \cdot 10^{-5}$	-1.92
0.3	0.0464	23	0.322	-5.575	$1.288 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.21 \cdot 10^{-4}$	6.05
0.5	0.2250	40	0.804	-4.89	3.216.10-4	$3.24 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-0.76
0.8	1.04	73	1.842	-4.225	$7.368 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$7.842 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-6.43
1	2.23	102	2.738	-3.894	$1.095 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.156 \cdot 10^{-3}$	-5.56
2	28.3	359	9.781	-2.79	$3.912 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$4.225 \cdot 10^{-3}$	-7.98
3	126	804	21.45	-2.142	$8.58 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$8.464 \cdot 10^{-3}$	1.35
4	427	1 440	38.17	-1.612	0.015	0.016	-5.64
5	1 046	2 267	60.33	-1.222	0.024	0.025	-4.76
8	6 962	5 824	163.1	-0.399	0.065	0.062	4.2
10	16 952	8 990	260.4	-0.013	0.104	0.1	4.13
15	82 556	19 155	616.3	0.675	0.247	0.235	4.56
20	247 400	31 973	1 137	1.151	0.455	0.416	8.51

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