

О корректном применении закона Кулона при использовании экспериментальных характеристик трения. Аппроксимация кривой Штрибека

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15.07.2019,

9.08.2019

About correct application of Coulomb's law when using experimental characteristics of friction. Approximation of Stribeck's curve.

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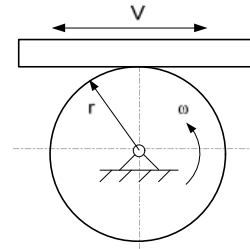
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Received 15.07.2019, accepted 9.08.2019

The short review of the existing approximations of characteristics of friction – dependences of friction force on sliding speed, and their use for the solution of applied tasks is provided. The correctness of application of Coulomb's law at removal of characteristics of friction on experimental installations where one or the other bodies of frictional couple makes rotary motion is considered for the first time. For such couples of friction the necessary condition of application of Coulomb's law is violated, namely, bodies have to make progress on the relation to each other. To measure the friction characteristics, experimental installations of only the indicated type are used. The formal application of Coulomb's law in such cases leads to incorrect results. Errors caused by violation of the necessary conditions are corrected by the method of kinematic zones. It is found, that: 1. Expansion of use of such experimental characteristics of friction and in case of progress of bodies leads to distortion of the results. 2. The dependence of coefficient of friction on speed, contrary to the existing representations, is not qualitatively equivalent to characteristic of friction if it is received in an experimentally specified way. 3. The used principles of modeling of process of braking, for example, in the railway and motor transport, need essential amendments. The method for determining the approximation coefficients that are necessary to find the effective clamping force per slip zone, and through it the friction forces, including in the presence of spinning, is proposed. The values of such coefficients can be determined for any pair of friction-heat-resistant bodies, when using them subsequently as reference ones. For experimental characteristic of friction in the presence of such a lubricant as Stribeck's curve, exact and clear analytical expression is received.

Keywords: dry friction; Coulomb's law; sliding friction force; characteristic of friction; friction coefficient; dependence of coefficient of friction on speed; couple of friction; method of kinematic zones; Stribeck's curve.

[1],



.1

1508 .

(. 2): $F = f N$, 1875 .

(. 3): $F = A + f N$. F —

? ; f — ; N — () ; A —

N (),

[2; 3]:

$$F = \begin{cases} fN \text{sign} v, & v \neq 0; \\ [-F_1, F_1], & v \equiv 0 \text{ (} F_1 \geq fN \text{)}. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$F = fN, \quad f = \begin{cases} f_0 \text{sign} v, & v \neq 0; \\ [-f_1, f_1], & v \equiv 0 \text{ (} f_1 / f_0 \geq 1 \text{)}. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

F_1 —

(f_1, f_0 — 1, 2

); v —

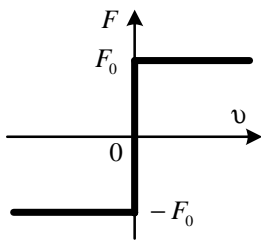
f

($v \equiv 0$), F

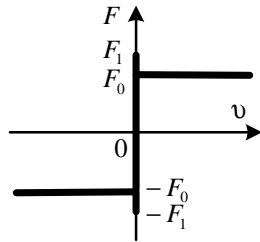
f ,

F

v ,

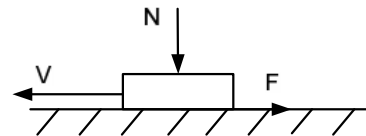


.2.



.3.

f ,



.4.

1-

1.

$N = const.$ 1-

().

2.

4].

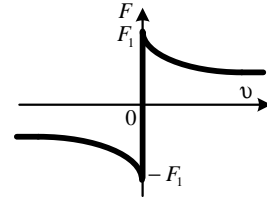
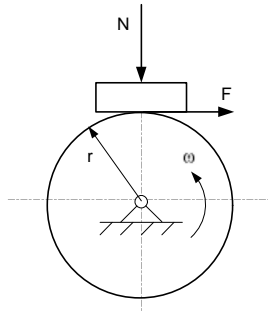
[3;

4-

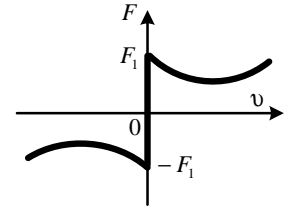
2 / [4].

1-

(.5). [5-8] — [7-12]

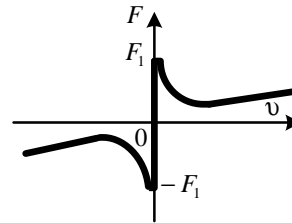


.6.

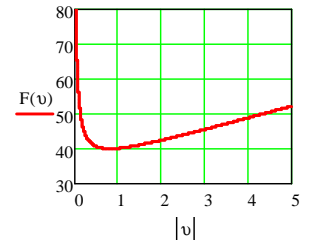


.7.

.5. 2- 1-



.8.



.9.

2, 3, 6 [2; 3] (.2 3) (.6), [1; 14-18], .7, 8 [17-22]: .7 — [8;]; 15-19] (.8 — [3; 4], .7. [4; 8-13] (.6-8,

3 [18].

(6-8)

(2, 3 6-8),

[2; 14-19]:

(1) (2);

$$F(v) = \left(\frac{F_1 - F_0}{1 + a|v|} + F_0 \right) \text{sign}v;$$

$$F(v) = N(f_0 \text{sign}v - a_1 v + a_3 v^3),$$

$$F(v) = N(f_1 \text{sign}v - a_1 v + a_3 v^3);$$

$$F(v) = N(f_0 \text{sign}v - a_1 v + a_2 v^2),$$

$$F(v) = N(f_1 \text{sign}v - a_1 v + a_2 v^2);$$

a, a_1, a_2, a_3 — ;
 F_1, F_0 — ;

f_1, f_0 —

f v
 [4; 7-12]:

$$f = \gamma + \frac{k - \gamma}{1 + cv}, \quad f = f_0 \frac{1 + av}{1 + bv};$$

$a = 0.018; b = 0.097; f_0 = 0.45$ —
 $; f_0 = 0.25$ — ;

$$f = \frac{0.30 - 0.15}{1 + 0.15v} + 0.15;$$

$$f = \frac{k}{1 + 0.23v};$$

$k = 0.31$ — ; $k = 0.22$ (3)

$; k = 0.14$ — ;
 $; f = f_1 e^{-cv}; \quad f_1$ — ;

$$f = (a + bv)e^{-cv} + d;$$

a, b, c, d, k, γ — ; v — , / ;

$$f = 0.44 \frac{v + 150}{2v + 150} * \frac{K + 20}{4K + 20},$$

$$f = 0.6 \frac{v + 100}{5v + 100} * \frac{16K + 100}{80K + 100}.$$

K —
 $; v$ — , / .

$$K = 1.75. \quad f = 0.32 \frac{100}{3v + 100}.$$

$f(v)$
 $F(v)$.

(1) (2) —

[23-27],

[23; 24]:

$$F = F_0 \frac{|v| + \Delta_0}{|v| + b_0 r |\omega| + \Delta_0}, \quad F_0 = F|_{\omega=0} = fN_0; \quad (3)$$

v, ω —

($v = V - r\omega$ V —
 ()); r —

() ; Δ_0, b_0 — ; N_0 — ;

()

2-
 $v = \omega r$,

(3) (4):

$$F = fN_0 \frac{r\omega + \Delta_0}{r(b_0 + 1)\omega + \Delta_0}. \quad (4)$$

(4) , Δ_0, b_0 —

N_0 ,

[23; 24]:

$$N_0 \frac{r\omega + \Delta_0}{r(b_0 + 1)\omega + \Delta_0}, \quad N_0 \frac{F = F_0 \frac{|\nu| + \Delta_0}{|\nu| + \kappa_0 \varepsilon |\Omega| + b_0 r |\omega| + \Delta_0}, F_0 = f N_0}{\Delta_0, b_0} \quad (6)$$

Δ_0, b_0

κ_0 —

F

N_0

Ω (

; ε —

$\Omega > 0$) —

(. 5, $\frac{\Omega}{2}$: $\nu = r\omega$).

$$N(\omega) = N_0 \frac{r\omega + \Delta_0}{r(b_0 + 1)\omega + \Delta_0}. \quad (5)$$

$$N(\omega) = N_0 \frac{r\omega + \Delta_0}{r(b_0 + 1)\omega + \varepsilon \kappa_0 \Omega + \Delta_0}. \quad (7)$$

[23; 24],

κ_0

«

»

(6)

(7).

(4),

(1)

(2),

[23; 24],

(5)

[9]

».

2-
[12] «

: «

($f = const$),

Δ_0, b_0, κ_0 ,

$N(\omega)$,

(4)

$f(\nu)$.

Δ_0, b_0

(4)

$f(\nu)$.

$N(\omega)$,

(9),

Δ_T, b_T ,

(5) (7).

$\omega = 0$,

(9)

Δ_T ,

v ,

$$f(v) = f_T \frac{v + \Delta_T}{(b_T + 1)v + \Delta_T}, \quad (8)$$

2-

$N(\omega)$.

$b_T = 0$,

Δ_T, b_T

$f(v)$

(

$b_T = 0$)

$v; f_T$

$N(\omega)$.

$f_T = f_0$,

$f_T = f_1$,

(f_1, f_0

[25; 26],

(5) (8),

$$F(v) = f(v)N(\omega) =$$

$$= f_T N_0 \frac{(v + \Delta_T)(r\omega + \Delta_0)}{[(b_T + 1)v + \Delta_T][(b_0 + 1)r\omega + \Delta_0]} = \frac{r\omega + \Delta_0}{(b_0 + 1)r\omega + \Delta_0},$$

$$= \begin{cases} f_T N_0 \left[\frac{v + \Delta_T}{(b_T + 1)v + \Delta_T} \right]^2, & v = r\omega; \\ f_T N_0 \frac{v + \Delta_T}{(b_T + 1)v + \Delta_T}, & \omega \equiv 0 \quad v \neq 0. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

Δ, b

Δ_0, b_0

Δ_T, b_T

Δ, b

Δ_T, b_T

(4), (8) (9) (10), [23–27].

(3) – (7);

(8) 2.

$f(v)$ —

() [7; 8; 20–22]

3.

(),

1902

2-

();

4.

$$F = fN \frac{v + \Delta}{(b + 1)v + \Delta} + \alpha v^n, \quad (10)$$

(. 9),

Mathcad

$f = 1.5; N = 80; \Delta = 0.1; b = 2.5; \alpha = 3.5; n = 1.$

(10)

Δ —

($v \ll 1$)
() (. 9)
);

b —

α —

($n = 1$),

($v \ll 1$),

(10)

($v < 1$)

$v \geq 1$),

2013. 4. .13-19.

4. , 1956. 234 .

5. , 1933. . 3.

. 1. C. 91 - 109.

6. ... (...) // ... 1936. VI. 6. 1329 - 1342.

7. ... « ... », 1968. 480 .

8. ... , 1987. 183 .

9. ... , 1967. 232 .

10. ... 1978. 488 .

11. ... « ... », 1977. 526 .

12. ... « ... », 1962. 220 .

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14. ... 1961. 778 .

15. ... 1981. 588 .

16. ... 1987. 384 .

17. ... 2008. 192 .

18. ... 2. ... 1963. 536 .

19. ... 2013. 352 .

20. ... « ... », 1968. 544 .

21. ... (...) / ... 2001. 664 .

22. ... 2013. 365 .

23. ... // ... 2018, 1 (37). 45-55.

24. ... // ... 2018. 3 (39). 24-32.

25. ... // ... 2018. 4 (40). 20-26.

26. ... // ... 2019. 2 (42). 44-48.

27. ... // ... 2019. 1 (41). 21-28.

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