



در تحقیق مسایل مربوط به شکل دهی فلزات با روش نورد، نیاز به شبیه سازی سطوح در حال تماس و همچنین شبیه سازی نوع تماس خواهد بود. در این تحقیق حل عددی کامل جهت تماس الاستیک نوع خشک استوانه زبر با سطح تخت زبر ارائه شده است. زبری این دو سطح دارای توزیع گاوسی، از نوع تصادفی است و با استفاده از تکنیک (FFT) ایجاد شده است. مدل تماسی با استفاده از نفوذ نسبی زبری های دو سطح به همراه معادله الاستیک و الگوریتم تبدیل فوریه سریع (FFT)، شبیه سازی شده است. می توان اثرات پارامترهای مهم زبری سطح و خواص مواد سطح را روی پارامترهای مهمی از قبیل فشار میانگین وارد بر سطح و سطح تماس واقعی را بررسی کرد. مقایسه ای نیز با کار عددی دیگری برای مدلسازی سطح و مدل تماس دو سطوح تخت انجام شده است.

()

() ()

[] Williamson Greenwood

[] Archard Whitehouse

IMM

Francis

[]

$O(N^2)$

N

IMM

[]

MGML

Lubrecht

Lee Ren .

[]

MGM

$O(N)$

$O(N^2)$

FFT

Kato Nogi

[]

Farris Ju

Xiaolan

[]

[]

FFT

FFT

d

$$w_2(x, y) \quad w_1(x, y)$$

[]

$$w_1(x, y) + w_2(x, y) = \delta_e(x, y) ; p(x, y) > 0 \quad ()$$

$$w_1(x, y) + w_2(x, y) > \delta_e(x, y) ; p(x, y) = 0 \quad ()$$

[]

$$\delta_e(x, y) = \frac{2}{\pi E'} \iint_A \frac{p(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta}{[(x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2]^{1/2}} \quad ()$$

[]

()

$$\delta_e(k, l) = \frac{2}{\pi E'} \sum_{j=1}^{nx} \sum_{i=1}^{ny} p_{i,j} D_{m,n} \quad ()$$

$$m = |k - i + 1| \quad \text{and} \quad n = |l - j + 1|$$

()

$$c \cdot [D]\{p\} = \{\delta_e\} \quad (1)$$

$$c = \frac{2}{\pi E'}$$

Greenwood

[]

Williamson

β^*

R_q

[]

$$R_{q,c} = (R_{q,1}^2 + R_{q,2}^2)^{1/2} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta_c^*} = \frac{1}{\beta_1^*} + \frac{1}{\beta_2^*}$$

$$\delta_e(x, y) = z(x, y) - d \quad (3)$$

d

()

()

$$\begin{cases} \delta_{e(k,l)} = z_{k,l} - d \\ \{p\}_{i,j} = \frac{1}{c} [D]_{m,n}^{-1} \times \delta_{e(k,l)} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$D_{m,n}$

FFT

(singular)

FFT

FFT

...

()

$$\delta_e(x, y) = \frac{2}{\pi E'} p(x, y) * D(x, y) \quad ()$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 p(x, y) & & \\
 p(x, y) * D(x, y) & \hat{D}(f_x, f_y) & D(x, y) \hat{p}(f_x, f_y) \\
 & & \hat{p}(f_x, f_y) \hat{D}(f_x, f_y)
 \end{array}$$

$$p(x, y) * D(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \hat{p}(f_x, f_y) \cdot \hat{D}(f_x, f_y) \quad ()$$

() ()

$$\hat{\delta}_e(f_x, f_y) = \frac{2}{\pi E'} \hat{p}(f_x, f_y) \cdot \hat{D}(f_x, f_y) \quad ()$$

IFFT

$$\hat{p}(f_x, f_y) = \frac{\hat{\delta}_e(f_x, f_y)}{\frac{2}{\pi E'} \hat{D}(f_x, f_y)} \quad ()$$

()

d

$$d^{new} = d^{old} + \lambda((F' - F)/F) \quad ()$$

FFT

FIR

[]

Bhushan Poon

FIR

FIR

Bhushan Poon

FFT

$$\beta^* = 0.5(\mu m)$$

$$\beta^* = 0.5(\mu m)$$

| | | | | |

$$R_q \quad \beta^* = 0.5(\mu m)$$

FIR

FFT

FFT

FFT

FIR

[]

Williamson Greenwood

[]

$$\frac{F}{A_r} \propto \frac{E'R_q}{\beta^*}$$

()

()

|

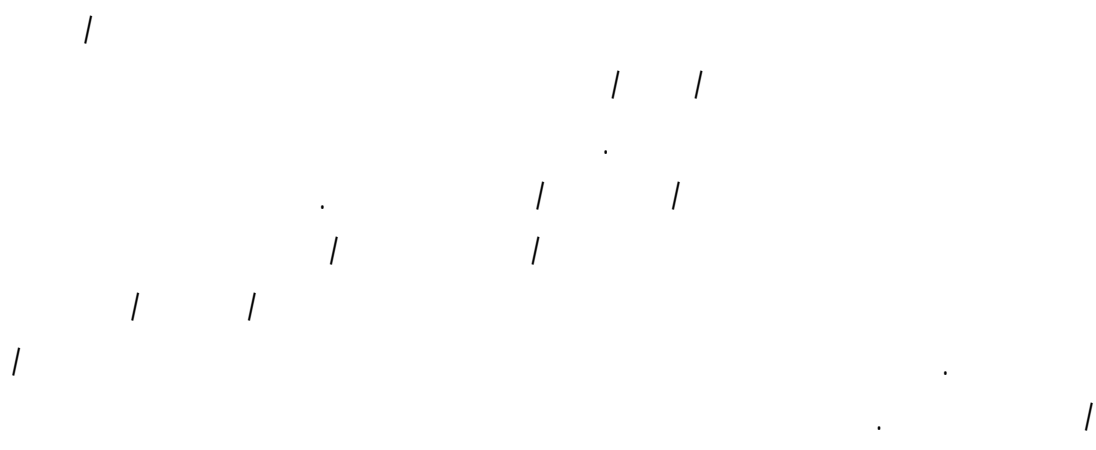
|

Williamson Greenwood

Williamson Greenwood

$$\beta^* = 0.5\mu m$$

$$R_q = 0.2\mu m$$



Williamson Greenwood

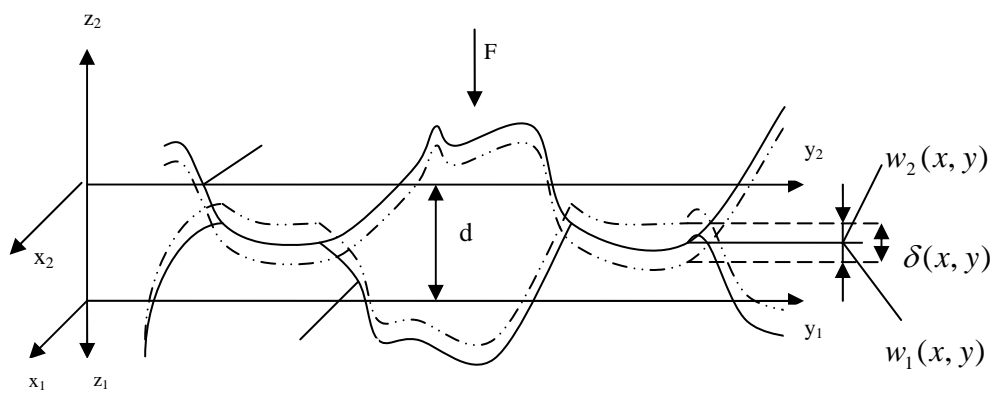
FFT

- [1] Greenwood, J. A., and Williamson., J. B., "Contact of Nominally Flat Surfaces", Proc, Roy Soc (London), Vol. A295, pp. 300-319, (1966).
- [2] Whitehouse, D. J., and Archard., J. F., "The Properties of Surfaces of Significance in their Contact", Proceeding of Royal Society of London, Vol. A316, pp. 97-121, (1970).
- [3] Francis, H. A., "The Accuracy of Plan-strain Models for the Elastic Contact of Three-dimensional Rough Surfaces", Wear, Vol. 85, pp. 239-256, (1983).
- [4] Lubrecht, A. A., and Ioannides, E., "A Fast Solution to the Dry Contact Problem and the Associated Sub-surface Stress Field using Multilevel Techniques", ASME Journal of Tribology, Vol. 113, pp. 128-132, (1991).
- [5] Ren, N., and Lee, S. C., "Contact Simulation of Three-dimensional Rough Surfaces using Moving Grid Method", ASME Journal of Tribology, Vol. 115, pp. 597-601, (1993).

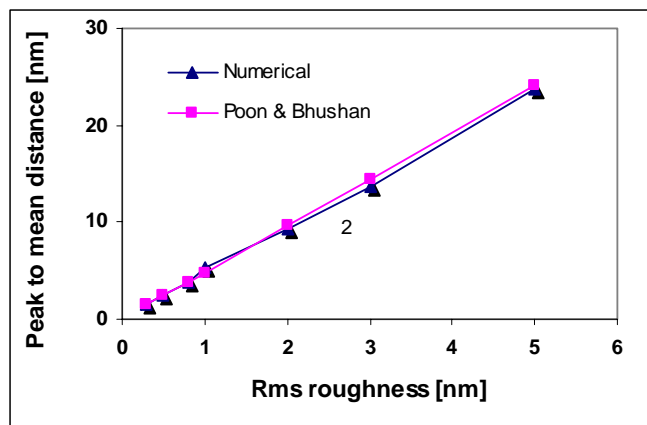
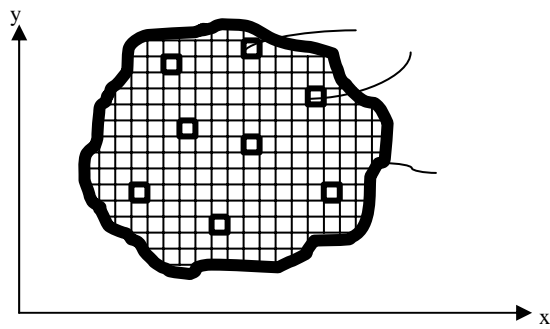
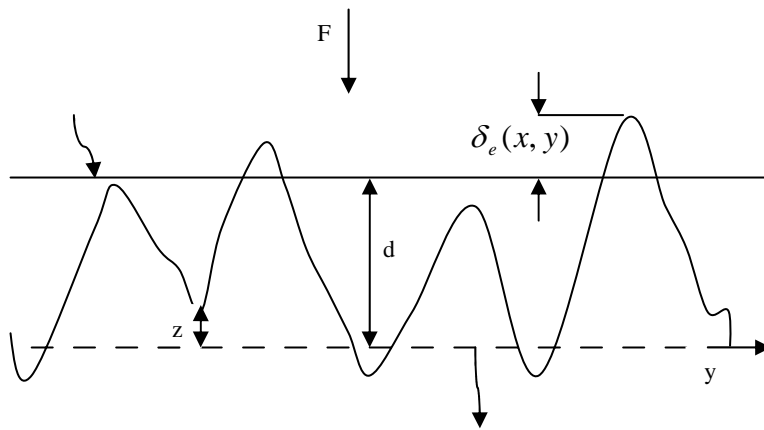
- [6] Ju, Y., and Farris, T. N., "Spectral Analysis of Two-dimensional Contact Problems", ASME Journal of Tribology, Vol. 118, pp. 320-328, (1996).
- [7] Nogi, T., and Kato, T., "Influence of Hard Surface Layer on the Limit of Elastic Contact- Part 1: Analysis using a Real Surface Method", ASME Journal of Tribology, Vol. 119, pp. 493-500, (1997).
- [8] Xiaolan, A., and Sawamiphakdi, K., "Solving Elastic Contact Between Rough Surfaces as an Unconstrained Strain Energy Minimization by using CGM and FFT Techniques", Journal of Tribology, Vol. 121, pp. 639-647, (1999).
- [9] Yongqing, J., and Linqing, Zh., "A Full Numerical Solution for the Elastic Contact of Three-dimensional Real Rough Surface", Wear, Vol. 157, pp. 151-161, (1992).
- [10] Johnson, K. L., "*Contact Mechanics*", Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, (1985).
- [11] Maria, M., Yu, M. H., and Bhushan, B., "Contact Analysis of Three-dimensional Rough Surfaces under Frictional Contact", Wear, Vol. 200, pp. 265-280, (1996).
- [12] Poon, Chin Y. and Bhushan, B., "Numerical Contact and Stiction Analyses of Gaussian Isotropic Surfaces for Magnetic Head Slider/disk Contact", Wear, Vol. 202, pp. 68-82, (1996).

A_n
 A_r
 d
 $D_{m,n}$
 E'
 F
 F'
 n_x, n_y
 P
 P_{ij}
 R_q
 x, y
 X, Y
 z

β^*
 δ_e
 λ

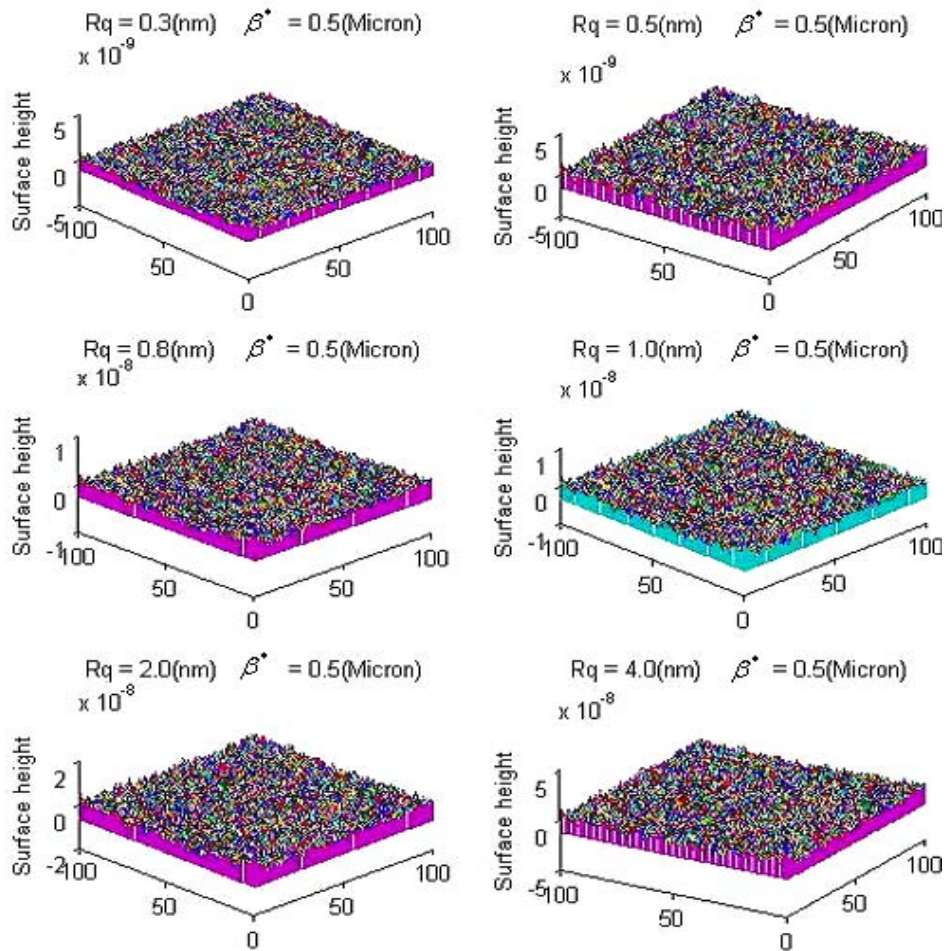


...



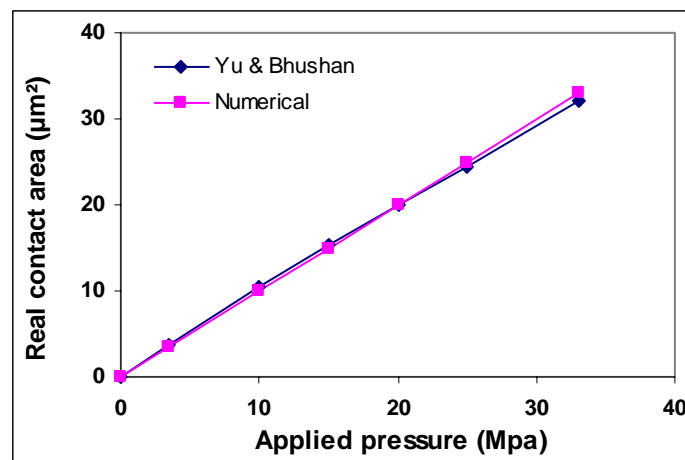
R_q

$\beta^* = 0.5 \mu m$



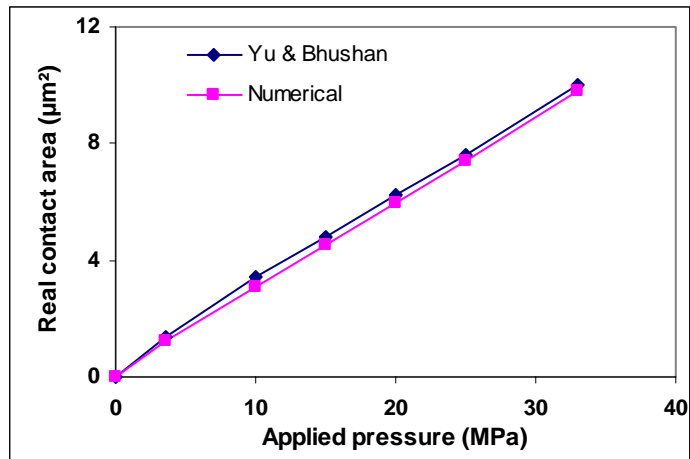
FFT

$$R_q \quad \beta^* = 0.5(\mu\text{m})$$

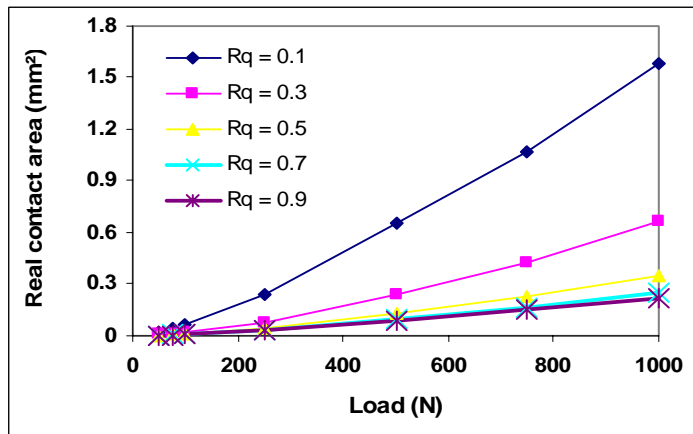


$$\beta^* = 0.5\mu\text{m} \quad R_q = 1.0\text{nm}$$

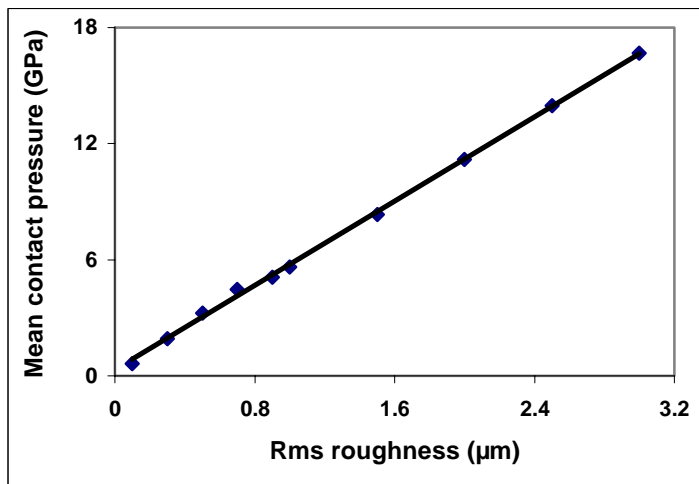
...



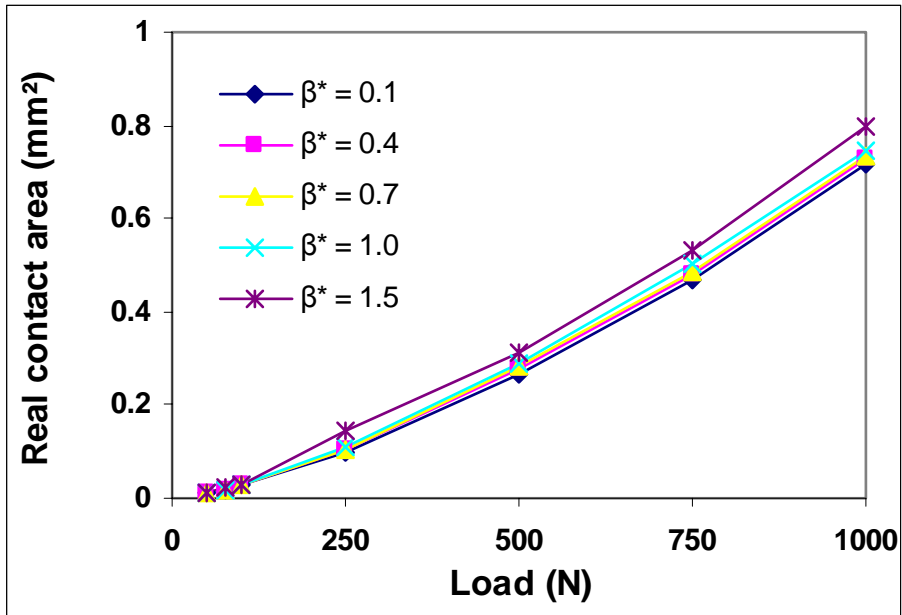
$$\beta^* = 0.1\mu\text{m} \quad R_q = 3.0\text{nm}$$



$$R_q$$
$$\beta^* = 0.5\mu\text{m}$$

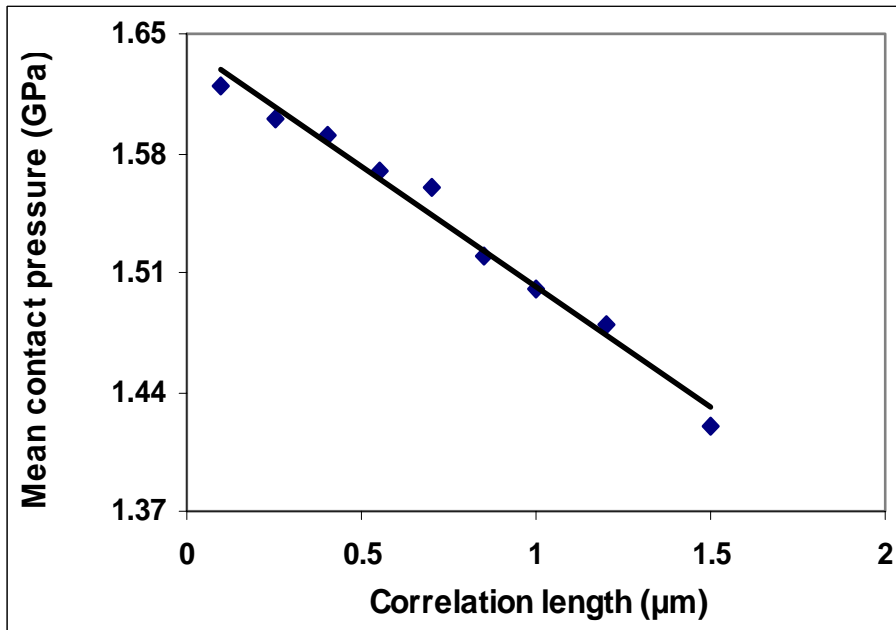


$$R_q$$
$$\beta^* = 0.5\mu\text{m}$$



β^*

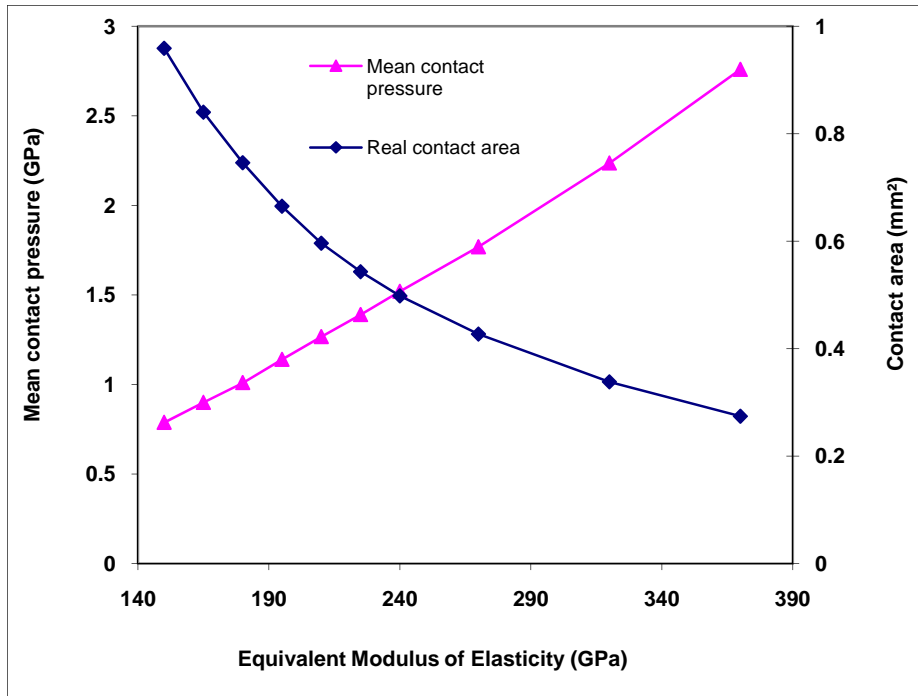
$R_q = 0.25 \mu\text{m}$



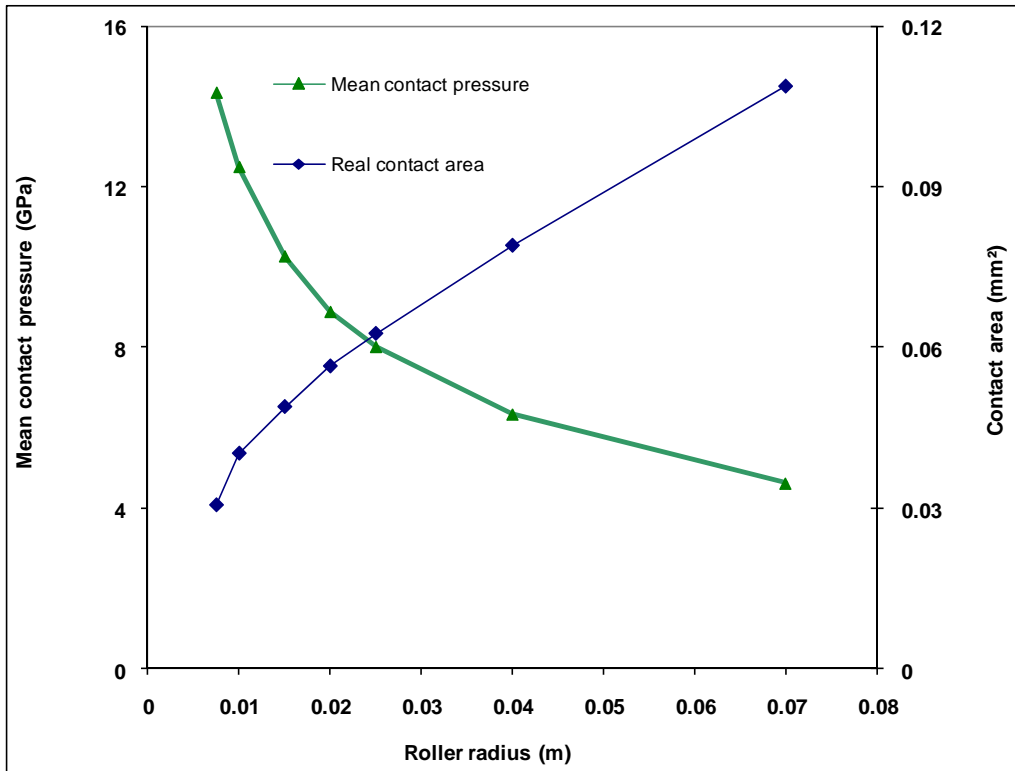
$R_q = 0.25 \mu\text{m}$

β^*

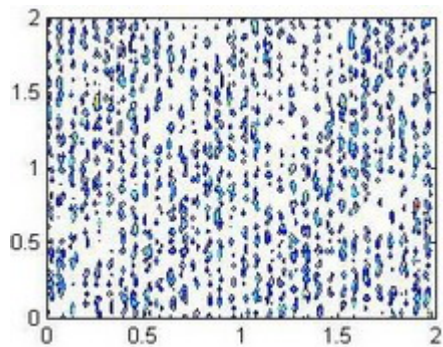
...



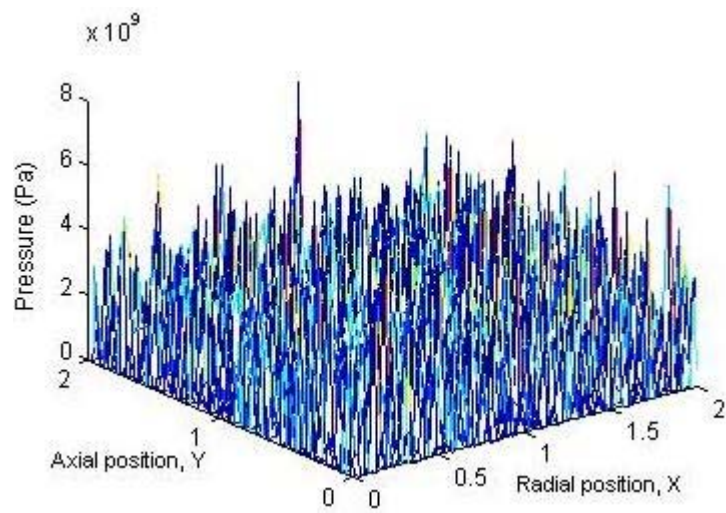
$$\beta^* = 0.5 \mu\text{m} \quad R_q = 0.2 \mu\text{m}$$



$$\beta^* = 0.5 \mu\text{m} \quad R_q = 2.0 \mu\text{m}$$

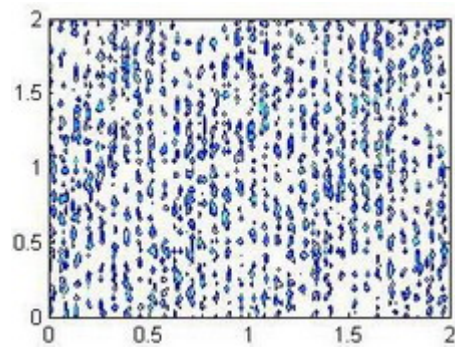


()

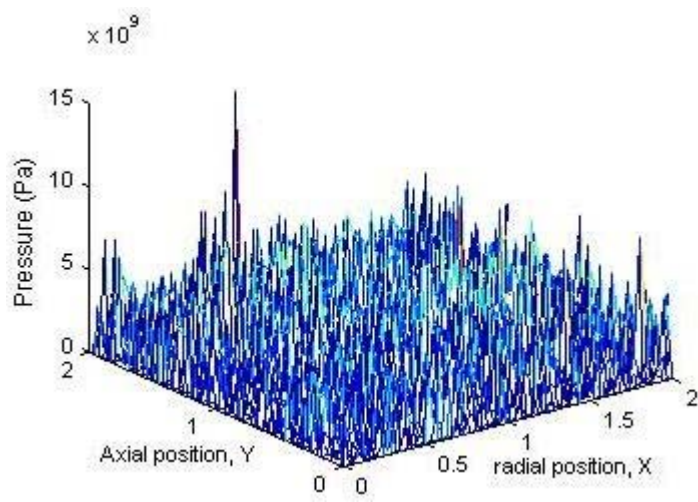


()

$$R_q = 0.4 \mu\text{m}; \quad \beta^* = 0.1 \mu\text{m}; \quad A_r/A_t = 0.0604 \quad W/A_r = 1.902 \text{ GPa}$$



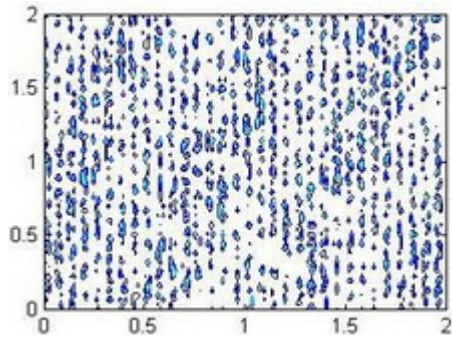
()



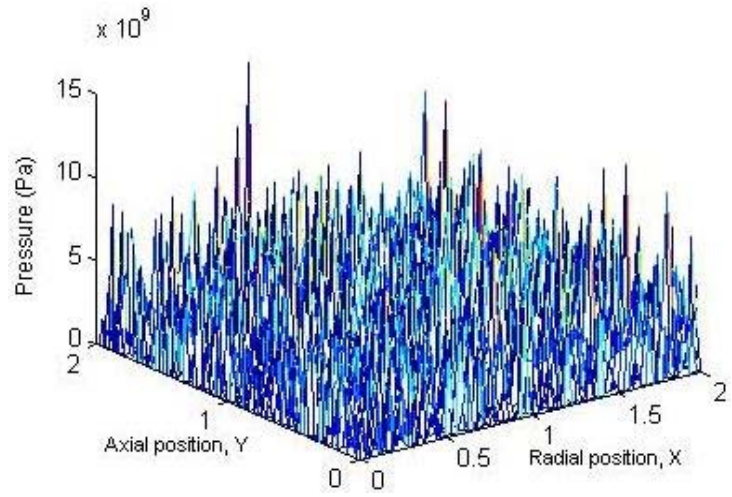
()

$$R_q = 0.4 \mu\text{m}; \quad \beta^* = 0.9 \mu\text{m}; \quad A_r/A_t = 0.0842 \quad W/A_r = 1.365 \text{ GPa}$$

...

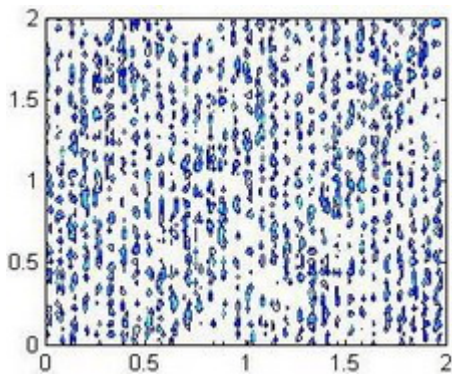


()

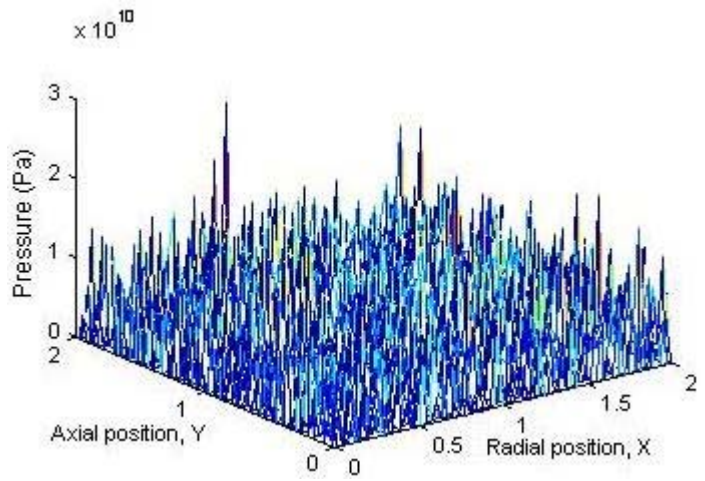


()

$$R_q = 0.1\mu\text{m}; \quad \beta^* = 0.5\mu\text{m}; \quad A_r/A_n = 0.0287; \quad W/A_r = 4.006\text{GPa}$$



()



()

$$R_q = 2.0\mu\text{m}; \quad \beta^* = 0.5\mu\text{m}; \quad A_r/A_n = 0.0143; \quad W/A_r = 8.016\text{GPa}$$

Abstract

Study of metal forming by rolling method needs to simulate the roughness of contacting surfaces and also the contact area. In this study a full numerical solution was developed for solving an elastic dry contact between rough surfaces of a cylinder and a plate. It was assumed that the roughness distribution is random and Gaussian then by making use of FFT algorithm the roughness of contacting surfaces was simulated. Elastic equation with FFT algorithm was employed for computing pressure distribution, surface deflection, real contact area and average pressure on the contact field. The effect of simulated surfaces specification such as average roughness R_q and correlation length β^* on average pressure and real contacting area was investigated. By choosing different kind of material, roller radius and changing the amount of equivalent modulus of elasticity the real contacting area and also average pressure between two surfaces were studied. The results were evaluated by comparing them with the other numerical works which were used the FIR method. Finally it was found that the FFT method for solving the dry contact problem is a rapid and time saving method with accurate results.