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导电压头作用下的多层功能梯度压电材料涂层 二维接触问题研究^{*}

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摘要: 考虑了材料参数可按照任意函数形式变化的功能梯度压电材料 (FGPM) 涂层在不同形状导电压头作用下的 接触问题, 研究了梯度系数对功能梯度压电涂层接触力学行为的影响.建立了多层功能梯度压电材料涂层模型, 运用 了 Fourier 积分变换和传递矩阵将多层功能梯度压电材料涂层的接触问题转化为奇异积分方程. 利用 Gauss-Chebyshev 数值计算方法, 得到了多层功能梯度压电材料涂层-基底结构在刚性导电平压头和圆柱形压头作用下的表 面应力分布和电荷分布.利用数值解, 分析了材料参数按照不同变化形式的 FGPM 涂层对最大压痕和电势的影响, 还 分析了功能梯度压电涂层内部的应力和电位移分布.研究结果表明, 功能梯度压电材料参数的不同变化形式对结构 的接触性能具有重要的影响.

关 键 词: 接触问题; FGPM 涂层; 导电压头; Fourier 积分变换; 奇异积分方程 中图分类号: 034 **文献标志码:** A DOI: 10.21656/1000-0887.430187

Investigation on the 2D Contact of Multilayer Functionally Graded Piezoelectric Material Coating Under Conducting Indenters

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Abstract: In view of the contact problem of functionally graded piezoelectric material (FGPM) coating under different kinds of conducting indenters, effects of the gradient index on the contact mechanical behavior of the FGPM coating were investigated. A model for the multilayer FGPM coating was established. The contact problem of the FGPM coating was transformed into singular integral equations by means of the Fourier integral transform technology and the transfer matrix method. The Gauss-Chebyshev quadrature formula was used to obtain the surface stress distribution and the charge distribution in the FGPM coating-substrate system under a rigid conducting flat indenter and a conducting cylindrical indenter. According to the numerical results, the effects of variations of the FGPM coating parameters on the indentation and electrical potential were analyzed. The distributions of stress and electrical displacement in the FGPM coating were obtained. The results show that, the variations of the FGPM coating parameters have an important influence on the contact behavior of the system.

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Key words: contact problem; FGPM coating; conducting indenter; Fourier integral transform; singular integral equation

0 引 言

压电材料 (piezoelectric material, PM) 所具备的优越力电耦合性能,使其被广泛应用于传感器、执行器以 及换能器等^[1]. 法国物理学家 Curie P F 和 Curie J F 最先于 1880 年在 α-石英晶体中发现了压电材料的正、逆 压电效应[2],一些压电陶瓷材料的压电效应在张涛等[3]发表的文献中进行了详细的论述,由于压电材料在智能 设备中的广泛应用和产生的大量问题,其已经成为材料学、物理学和力学家的研究热点.关于压电材料的振动 问题、波动问题、断裂与损伤、结构力学问题和稳定性等都得到了深入研究.路桂华和赵曼等⁴¹用 Fourier 变 换和奇异积分方程技术分析了各向异性压电材料摩擦接触界面的波动特性.刘兴伟和李星等^[5]研究了一维六 方压电准晶中正n边形孔边裂纹的反平面问题.利用压电材料特性,孙文静和王毅泽¹⁰研究了弹性波超材料梁 中带隙特性的主动控制问题.关于压电材料的接触问题更是受到研究者的广泛关注. Sosa 和 Castro^[7]利用 Fourier 积分变换技术得到了压电半平面受点载荷作用下的解析解. Wang 和 Zheng^[8] 基于势函数理论给出了 压电材料轴对称接触问题的基本解.这之后, Ding 等^[9] 得到了压电半空间受点载荷作用下的一般解. Chen 等^[10] 推广了势函数理论并分析了刚性导电锥形压头与压电材料的接触问题,其研究发现,锥形压头与材料在接触 区中心呈现对数奇异性,且导电压头所具有的固定电势会使得接触区边缘出现平方根奇异性,周坤丽和匡震 邦[11] 研究了刚性电极对压电材料边界上电位移和应力分布的影响.由于压电材料自身存在的缺陷,导致其表 面容易发生脆断而失效,因此,研究者们借助功能梯度材料 (FGM)^[12] 的理念及优势来改善压电材料的性能,并 提出功能梯度压电材料 (FGPM) 的概念.由于 FGPM 相对传统压电材料有很明显的优势,受到了研究者们的 广泛关注.Wu等[13] 首次将 FGPM 应用于压电器件中,发现其较传统双晶片压电执行器在应力峰值和可靠性 方面有较大改善.Zhu和 Meng^[14]利用 FGPM 代替压电执行器件中间层中的黏接剂.除了压电执行器件,将 FGPM 作为压电材料表面的涂层,可有效抑制器件使用过程中的破坏,改善表面抵抗接触损伤的性能.Ke 等[15-16] 研究了参数随指数变化的 FGPM 与刚性压头 (绝缘和导电) 的二维无摩擦接触问题, 研究结果表明, 材料参数 的梯度指数和压头特性都对 FGPM 涂层的接触力学性能产生显著影响.Liu 和 Zhang^[17-18] 对材料参数呈指数 变化的 FGPM 在绝缘和导电压头作用下的轴对称无摩擦接触问题进行了分析,出现了导电压头作用下最大接 触应力值小于绝缘体压头作用的情况.Liu等^[19]还利用指数函数模型,分析了绝缘体压头作用下的 FGPM 的 部分滑移接触问题.利用奇异积分方程技术,Su等^[20]进一步分析了功能梯度压电涂层在导电压头作用下的部 分滑移接触问题.

关于 FGPM 涂层接触问题的研究主要针对材料参数按照特定函数形式的变化,如指数函数,针对其他类型的 FGPM 接触问题还有待进一步研究.本文将建立多层功能梯度压电涂层在导电压头作用下的接触问题分析模型.利用 Fourier 积分变换和传递矩阵方法,得到了求解材料参数任意变化的 FGPM 涂层接触问题的控制 奇异积分方程.本文将利用多层功能梯度压电模型分析指数函数变化的功能梯度压电涂层接触问题,并与已 有的研究结果进行比较.利用多层梯度压电材料模型,本文研究了材料参数按照幂次函数变化的功能梯度压 电涂层在导电平压头和圆柱压头作用下的接触问题,分析了材料梯度变化对接触应力、电荷分布、最大压痕 以及电势的影响.

1 多层功能梯度压电涂层模型的建立及其接触问题的基本解

1.1 建立多层功能梯度压电涂层接触问题的数学模型

如图 1 所示,厚度为h的 FGPM 涂层和基底 (均匀压电半平面) 组成的系统上表面受法向集中线载荷 P 和 正集中线电荷Q的作用,y轴垂直于图中x和z组成的平面.本文考虑平面应变问题,假设 FGPM 涂层的材料参数 沿z轴变化,基底的弹性系数、压电系数和介电系数分别为ckl0, ekl0和εkk0.

如图 2 所示,将 FGPM 涂层分成等厚度的 *M* 层. 假设每一层为均匀材料, 其材料参数为该层上表面的实际 参数值. 假设第 *j*(*j* = 1,2,…,*M*)层的弹性参数为*c*_{kl,j}(*k* = 1,2,…,6;*l* = 1,2,…,6), 压电常数为*e*_{kl,j}(*k* = 1,2,…,6;

 $l = 1, 2, \dots, 6$), 介电常数为 $\varepsilon_{kk,j}(k = 1, 2, \dots, 6)$, 其中第M + 1层为基底, 其材料参数满足 $c_{kl,M+1} = c_{kl0}, e_{kl,M+1} = e_{kl0}, \varepsilon_{kk,M+1} = \varepsilon_{kk0}$.



图 1 法向集中线载荷 P 和正集中线电荷 Q 作用在 FGPM 涂层半平面

Fig. 1 The FGPM coated half-plane subjected to normal concentrated line load P and positive concentrated line electric charge Q



图 2 多层功能梯度压电涂层模型

Fig. 2 The multi-layer model for the functional gradient piezoelectric coating

在平面应变状态下, FGPM 的本构方程可以表示为^[21]

$$\sigma_{xx,j}(x,z) = c_{11,j} \frac{\partial u_{x,j}(x,z)}{\partial x} + c_{13,j} \frac{\partial u_{z,j}(x,z)}{\partial z} + e_{31,j} \frac{\partial \varphi_j(x,z)}{\partial z},\tag{1}$$

$$\sigma_{zz,j}(x,z) = c_{13,j} \frac{\partial u_{x,j}(x,z)}{\partial x} + c_{33,j} \frac{\partial u_{z,j}(x,z)}{\partial z} + e_{33,j} \frac{\partial \varphi_j(x,z)}{\partial z},$$
(2)

$$\sigma_{xz,j}(x,z) = c_{44,j} \left[\frac{\partial u_{x,j}(x,z)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_{z,j}(x,z)}{\partial x} \right] + e_{15,j} \frac{\partial \varphi_j(x,z)}{\partial x}, \tag{3}$$

$$D_{x,j}(x,z) = e_{15,j} \left[\frac{\partial u_{x,j}(x,z)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_{z,j}(x,z)}{\partial x} \right] - \varepsilon_{11,j} \frac{\partial \varphi_j(x,z)}{\partial x}, \tag{4}$$

$$D_{z,j}(x,z) = e_{31,j} \frac{\partial u_{x,j}(x,z)}{\partial x} + e_{33,j} \frac{\partial u_{z,j}(x,z)}{\partial z} - \varepsilon_{33,j} \frac{\partial \varphi_j(x,z)}{\partial z},$$
(5)

其中, $\sigma_{xx,j}$, $\sigma_{zz,j}$, $\sigma_{zx,j}$, $D_{x,j}$, $D_{z,j}$ 分别为第j 层的应力分量和电位移分量, $u_{x,j}$, $u_{z,j}$, φ_j 分别为第j 层的位移分量和 电势.

平衡方程和 Maxwell 方程可以表示为 (忽略自重与体电荷)[21]

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx,j}(x,z)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zx,j}(x,z)}{\partial z} = 0,$$
(6)

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{zx,j}(x,z)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zz,j}(x,z)}{\partial z} = 0,$$
(7)

$$\frac{\partial D_{x,j}(x,z)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_{z,j}(x,z)}{\partial z} = 0.$$
(8)

$$-c_{11,j}w^{2}\tilde{u}_{x,j} + c_{44,j}(\tilde{u}_{x,j})'' + (c_{13,j} + c_{44,j})iw(\tilde{u}_{z,j})' + (e_{31,j} + e_{15,j})iw(\tilde{\varphi}_{j})' = 0,$$
(9)

$$-c_{44,j}w^{2}\tilde{u}_{z,j} + c_{33,j}(\tilde{u}_{z,j})'' + (c_{13,j} + c_{44,j})iw(\tilde{u}_{x,j})' - e_{15,j}w^{2}\tilde{\varphi}_{x,j} + e_{33,j}(\tilde{\varphi}_{j})'' = 0,$$
(10)

$$-e_{15,j}w^{2}\tilde{u}_{z,j} + e_{33,j}(\tilde{u}_{z,j})'' + (e_{15,j} + e_{31,j})iw(\tilde{u}_{x,j})' + \varepsilon_{11,j}w^{2}\tilde{\varphi}_{j} - \varepsilon_{33,j}(\tilde{\varphi}_{j})'' = 0,$$
(11)

其中,上标"~"表示 Fourier 积分变换,()'代表函数对变量 z 求一阶导数,()"表示函数对变量z求二阶导数, i² = -1, w是积分变换的参变量.

求解方程 (9)—(11), 得到变换域内第 j 层的位移分量和电势的矩阵表达式:

$$[\tilde{u}_{x,j}(w,z), \tilde{u}_{z,j}(w,z), \tilde{\varphi}_j(w,z)] = \sum_{l=1}^6 [1, a_{l,j}(w), b_{l,j}(w)] A_{l,j}(w) e^{n_{l,j}z},$$
(12)

其中, A_{l,j}(w)(l = 1, 2, ..., 6)是待求未知量,

$$a_{l,j}(w) = \frac{D_{21,j}D_{13,j} - D_{11,j}D_{23,j}}{D_{12,j}D_{23,j} - D_{13,j}D_{22,j}},$$
(13)

$$b_{l,j}(w) = \frac{D_{21,j}D_{12,j} - D_{11,j}D_{22,j}}{D_{13,j}D_{22,j} - D_{12,j}D_{23,j}}.$$
(14)

值得注意的是,n;需满足以下特征方程的根:

 $\det(\boldsymbol{D}_{i}(w, n_{i})) = 0,$

其中

$$\boldsymbol{D}_{j}(w,n_{j}) = \begin{bmatrix} c_{44,j}n_{j}^{2} - c_{11,j}w^{2} & (c_{13,j} + c_{44,j})in_{j}w & (e_{31,j} + e_{15,j})in_{j}w \\ (c_{13,j} + c_{44,j})in_{j}w & c_{33,j}n_{j}^{2} - c_{44,j}w^{2} & e_{33,j}n_{j}^{2} - e_{15,j}w^{2} \\ (e_{31,j} + e_{15,j})in_{j}w & e_{33,j}n_{j}^{2} - e_{15,j}w^{2} & \varepsilon_{11,j}w^{2} - \varepsilon_{33,j}n_{j}^{2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

表达式(15)的特征方程有两个实根和四个复根.

对方程 (2)、(3) 和 (5) 进行 Fourier 变换, 然后代入方程 (12) 得到

$$[\tilde{u}_{x,j}(w,z), \tilde{u}_{z,j}(w,z), \tilde{\varphi}_j(w,z), \tilde{\sigma}_{zz,j}(w,z), \tilde{\sigma}_{xz,j}(w,z), \tilde{D}_{z,j}(w,z)]^{\mathrm{T}} = T_j(w,z)A_{l,j}(w),$$
(16)

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{A}_{l,j}(w) &= \{A_{1,j}(w), A_{2,j}(w), A_{3,j}(w), A_{4,j}(w), A_{5,j}(w), A_{6,j}(w)\}^{\mathrm{T}}, \\ \boldsymbol{T}_{j}(w,z) &= [T_{1l,j}(w,z), T_{2l,j}(w,z), T_{3l,j}(w,z), T_{4l,j}(w,z), T_{5l,j}(w,z), T_{6l,j}(w,z)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \end{aligned}$$

上标 "T" 表示矩阵转置; $T_{rl,j}(w,z)(r=1,2,\cdots,6;l=1,2,\cdots,6)$ 表示第 j 层的**T**矩阵中第 r 行、第 l列的元素,

$$T_{1l,j}(w,z) = e^{n_{l,j}z}, T_{2l,j}(w,z) = a_{l,j}(w)e^{n_{l,j}z}, T_{3l,j}(w,z) = b_{l,j}(w)e^{n_{l,j}z}$$

 $T_{4l,j}(w,z) = [c_{13,j}iw + c_{33,j}a_{l,j}(w)n_{l,j} + e_{33,j}b_{l,j}(w)n_{l,j}]e^{n_{l,j}z},$

 $T_{5l,i}(w,z) = [c_{44,i}n_{l,i} + c_{44,i}iwa_{l,i}(w) + e_{15,i}iwb_{l,i}(w)]e^{n_{l,i}z},$

 $T_{6l,j}(w,z) = [e_{31,j}iw + e_{33,j}a_{l,j}(w)n_{l,j} - \varepsilon_{33,j}b_{l,j}(w)n_{l,j}]e^{n_{l,j}z}.$

1.2 均匀压电半平面(基底)的通解

在均匀压电基底(z < 0)中, 当 $\sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 变换域中满足 $u_{x,M+1}, u_{z,M+1}, \varphi_{M+1} \rightarrow 0$, 得到压电半平面位移分量和电势的表达式如下:

$$[\tilde{u}_{x,M+1}(w,z),\tilde{u}_{z,M+1}(w,z),\tilde{\varphi}_{M+1}(w,z)] = \sum_{y=1}^{3} [1, c_y(w), d_y(w)] B_y(w) e^{m_y z},$$
(17)

其中,
$$B_y(w)(y = 1, 2, 3)$$
是未知参数,

$$c_y(w) = \frac{G_{21}G_{13} - G_{11}G_{23}}{G_{12}G_{23} - G_{13}G_{22}},$$
(18)

(15)

(20)

$$d_{y}(w) = \frac{G_{21}G_{12} - G_{11}G_{22}}{G_{13}G_{22} - G_{12}G_{23}},$$
(19)

my满足如下的特征方程:

 $\det(\boldsymbol{G}(w,m)) = 0,$

其中

$$\boldsymbol{G}(w,m) = \begin{bmatrix} c_{44,M+1}m^2 - c_{11,M+1}w^2 & (c_{13,M+1} + c_{44,M+1})imw & (e_{31,M+1} + e_{15,M+1})imw \\ (c_{13,M+1} + c_{44,M+1})imw & c_{33,M+1}m^2 - c_{44,M+1}w^2 & e_{33,M+1}m^2 - e_{15,M+1}w^2 \\ (e_{31,M+1} + e_{15,M+1})imw & e_{33,M+1}m^2 - e_{15,M+1}w^2 & \varepsilon_{11,M+1}w^2 - \varepsilon_{33,M+1}m^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

根据文献 [17] 可知, 得到的三个特征根my需满足实部大于零.

同理可得,均匀压电基底的位移分量、电势、应力分量和电位移分量可表示为如下形式:

$$[\tilde{u}_{x,M+1}(w,z),\tilde{u}_{z,M+1}(w,z),\tilde{\varphi}_{M+1}(w,z),\tilde{\sigma}_{zz,M+1}(w,z),\tilde{\sigma}_{xz,M+1}(w,z),\tilde{D}_{z,M+1}(w,z)]^{T} = T_{M+1}(w,z)B_{y}(w),$$
(21)

其中

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{B}_{y}(w) &= \{B_{1}(w), B_{2}(w), B_{3}(w)\}^{\mathrm{T}}, \\ \boldsymbol{T}_{M+1}(w, z) &= [T_{1y,M+1}(w, z), T_{2y,M+1}(w, z), T_{3y,M+1}(w, z), T_{4y,M+1}(w, z), T_{5y,M+1}(w, z), T_{6y,M+1}(w, z)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \\ T_{1y,M+1}(w, z) &= e^{m_{y}z}, \ T_{2y,M+1}(w, z) &= c_{y}(w)e^{m_{y}z}, \ T_{3y,M+1}(w, z) &= d_{y}(w)e^{m_{y}z}, \\ T_{4y,M+1}(w, z) &= [c_{13,M+1}iw + c_{33,M+1}c_{y}(w)m_{y} + e_{33,M+1}d_{y}(w)m_{y}]e^{m_{y}z}, \\ T_{5y,M+1}(w, z) &= [c_{44,M+1}m_{y} + c_{44,M+1}iwc_{y}(w) + e_{15,M+1}iwd_{y}(w)]e^{m_{y}z}, \\ T_{6y,M+1}(w, z) &= [e_{31,M+1}iw + e_{33,M+1}c_{y}(w)m_{y} - \varepsilon_{33,M+1}d_{y}(w)m_{y}]e^{m_{y}z}, \end{split}$$

下标 y = 1,2,3.

1.3 多层梯度压电涂层半平面在集中线载荷和线电荷作用下的基本解

为了确定方程 (12) 和 (17) 中的未知参数*A*_{*l*,*j*}(*w*)和*B*_{*y*}(*w*)(*l* = 1,2,…,6;*y* = 1,2,3;*j* = 1,2,…,*M*), 给出问题的 边界条件和连续性条件.在涂层表面(*z* = *h*)处, 边界条件可以表示为

$$\sigma_{zz,1}(x,h) = -\delta(x)P,\tag{22}$$

$$\sigma_{xz,1}(x,h) = 0, \tag{23}$$

$$D_{z,1}(x,h) = -\delta(x)Q,\tag{24}$$

其中δ(x)为 Dirac δ函数.

在每个子层的界面处 $\left(z=h-\frac{jh}{M}\right)$,位移、应力、电位移和电势满足连续性条件:

$$u_{x,j}\left(x,h-\frac{jh}{M}\right) = u_{x,j+1}\left(x,h-\frac{jh}{M}\right),\tag{25}$$

$$u_{z,j}\left(x,h-\frac{jh}{M}\right) = u_{z,j+1}\left(x,h-\frac{jh}{M}\right),\tag{26}$$

$$\sigma_{zz,j}\left(x,h-\frac{jh}{M}\right) = \sigma_{zz,j+1}\left(x,h-\frac{jh}{M}\right),\tag{27}$$

$$\sigma_{xz,j}\left(x,h-\frac{jh}{M}\right) = \sigma_{xz,j+1}\left(x,h-\frac{jh}{M}\right),\tag{28}$$

$$D_{z,j}\left(x,h-\frac{jh}{M}\right) = D_{z,j+1}\left(x,h-\frac{jh}{M}\right),\tag{29}$$

$$\varphi_j\left(x,h-\frac{jh}{M}\right) = \varphi_{j+1}\left(x,h-\frac{jh}{M}\right). \tag{30}$$

在变换域中,上述边界与连续性条件表示为

$$H_1T_1(w,h)A_{l,1}(w) = \{-P,0,-Q\}^{\mathrm{T}},\tag{31}$$

$$T_{M}(w,0)A_{l,M}(w) = T_{M+1}(w,0)B_{y}(w),$$
(32)

$$T_{j}\left(w,h-\frac{jh}{M}\right)A_{l,j}(w) = T_{j+1}\left(w,h-\frac{jh}{M}\right)A_{l,j+1}(w), \qquad j = 1, 2, \cdots, M-1,$$
(33)

其中

$$H_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\bar{x} \# \bar{f} \# (31) - (33), \# \Im A_{l,j}(w), B_{y}(w) \dot{h} \& \breve{t} \breve{x} \mathring{f} \mathring{H} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{l,j}(w) = V_{j} V_{j+1} \cdots V_{M} V_{n}^{-1} \{-P, 0, -Q\}^{T},$$

$$B_{y}(w) = V_{n}^{-1} \{-P, 0, -Q\}^{T},$$
(34)
(35)

$$V_j = \left(T_j\left(w, h - \frac{jh}{M}\right)\right)^{-1} T_{j+1}\left(w, h - \frac{jh}{M}\right), \qquad j = 1, 2, \cdots, M,$$
$$V_n = H_1 T_1(w, h) V_1 V_2 \cdots V_M.$$

将式 (34) 代入式 (12) 中并进行 Fourier 逆变换, 得到涂层表面的位移分量、电势、应力分量和电位移分量为

$$[u_{x,j}(w,z), u_{z,j}(w,z), \varphi_j(w,z), \sigma_{zz,j}(w,z), \sigma_{xz,j}(w,z), D_{z,j}(w,z)]^{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} M_j(w,z) \{-P, 0, -Q\}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}wx} \mathrm{d}w, \qquad (36)$$

$$\boldsymbol{M}_{j}(\boldsymbol{w},\boldsymbol{z}) = \boldsymbol{T}_{j}(\boldsymbol{w},\boldsymbol{z})\boldsymbol{V}_{j}\boldsymbol{V}_{j+1}\cdots\boldsymbol{V}_{M}\boldsymbol{V}_{n}^{-1}.$$
(37)

根据方程(36),可以得到涂层表面(z=h)处的位移分量以及电势为

$$[u_{x,1}(x,h), u_{z,1}(x,h), \varphi_1(x,h)]^{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \boldsymbol{F}_1(w,h) \{-P,0,-Q\}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}wx} \mathrm{d}w,$$
(38)

其中

$$F_1(w,h) = H_2 M_1(w,h), H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

根据矩阵的极限值、奇偶函数性质和积分关系可以得到

$$\lim_{w \to \infty} w \mathbf{F}_1(w, h) = \begin{bmatrix} f_{11}^{\infty} & f_{12}^{\infty} & f_{13}^{\infty} \\ f_{21}^{\infty} & f_{22}^{\infty} & f_{23}^{\infty} \\ f_{31}^{\infty} & f_{32}^{\infty} & f_{33}^{\infty} \end{bmatrix},$$
(39)
$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{11}^{\infty} & -f_{12}^{\infty} & f_{13}^{\infty} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lim_{w \to -\infty} w \mathbf{F}_1(w,h) = \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & -f_{12} & f_{13} \\ -f_{21}^{\infty} & f_{22}^{\infty} & -f_{23}^{\infty} \\ -f_{31}^{\infty} & f_{32}^{\infty} & -f_{33}^{\infty} \end{bmatrix}.$$
(40)

于是,方程(38)可表示为

$$[u_{x,1}(x,h), u_{z,1}(x,h), \varphi_1(x,h)]^{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \boldsymbol{\Pi}_1 \{-P, 0, -Q\}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}wx} \mathrm{d}w + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\boldsymbol{F}_1(w,h) - \boldsymbol{\Pi}_1) \{-P, 0, -Q\}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}wx} \mathrm{d}w,$$
(41)

,

其中

$$\boldsymbol{\Pi}_{1} = \frac{1}{w} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11}^{\infty} & \operatorname{sign}(w) f_{12}^{\infty} & f_{13}^{\infty} \\ \operatorname{sign}(w) f_{21}^{\infty} & f_{22}^{\infty} & \operatorname{sign}(w) f_{23}^{\infty} \\ \operatorname{sign}(w) f_{31}^{\infty} & f_{32}^{\infty} & \operatorname{sign}(w) f_{33}^{\infty} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $e^{iwx} = \cos(wx) + i\sin(wx).$

根据矩阵 $F_1(w,h)$ 的奇偶性,可以得到

$$\varphi_{1}(x,h) = -\frac{f_{31}^{\infty}P}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(wx)}{w} dw - \frac{P}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{31} - \frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \cos(wx) dw - \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}Q}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(wx)}{w} dw - \frac{Q}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{33} - \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \cos(wx) dw.$$
(44)

2 多层功能梯度压电涂层在刚性导电压头作用下的接触问题

2.1 多层功能梯度压电涂层接触问题的奇异积分方程建立

图 3 中, FGPM 涂层上表面作用一具有电势 φ₀ 的导电压头, *P* 为法向集中载荷, 与 FGPM 涂层形成接触 区(-a≤x≤a), 在压头下产生了总电荷Q₁. 在接触区外(x < -a或x > a), 接触应力和电荷分布都为零; 在接触区内 (-a≤x≤a), 压电涂层表面的法向位移由压头形状决定.



图 3 FGPM 涂层-基底结构与刚性导电压头的无摩擦接触 Fig. 3 Frictionless contact between an FGPM coated half-plane and a conducting rigid indenter

假设p(x)和q(x)分别为接触区内法向接触压力和电荷分布,即 $\sigma_{z20} = \sigma_{zz,1}(x,h) = -p(x)$ 和 $D_{z0} = D_{z,1}(x,h) = -q(x)$.利用叠加原理,对式(42)—(44)在接触区内积分,可以获得刚性导电压头作用下表面位移分量和电势的表达式:

$$u_{x,1}(x,h) = -\frac{\mathrm{i}f_{11}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} p(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin[w(x-t)]}{w} \mathrm{d}w \mathrm{d}t - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} p(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{11} - \frac{f_{11}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \sin[w(x-t)] \mathrm{d}w \mathrm{d}t - \frac{\mathrm{i}f_{13}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} q(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin[w(x-t)]}{w} \mathrm{d}w \mathrm{d}t - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} q(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{13} - \frac{f_{13}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \sin[w(x-t)] \mathrm{d}w \mathrm{d}t,$$
(45)
$$u_{z,1}(x,h) = -\frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} p(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos[w(x-t)]}{w} \mathrm{d}w \mathrm{d}t - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} p(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{21} - \frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \cos[w(x-t)] \mathrm{d}w \mathrm{d}t - \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} q(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos[w(x-t)]}{w} \mathrm{d}w \mathrm{d}t - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} q(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{23} - \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \cos[w(x-t)] \mathrm{d}w \mathrm{d}t,$$
(46)

$$\varphi_{1}(x,h) = -\frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} p(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos[w(x-t)]}{w} dw dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} p(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{31} - \frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \cos[w(x-t)] dw dt - \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} q(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos[w(x-t)]}{w} dw dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} q(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{33} - \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \cos[w(x-t)] dw dt.$$
(47)

用式 (45)—(47) 对x求导, 并利用如下关系:

$$\int_0^\infty \sin\left[w(x-t)\right] \mathrm{d}w = \frac{1}{x-t}, \ \int_0^\infty \cos\left[w(x-t)\right] \mathrm{d}w = \pi \delta(x-t),$$

可以得到无摩擦接触问题的 Cauchy 奇异积分方程为

$$\frac{\partial u_{x,1}(x,h)}{\partial x} = -if_{11}^{\infty}p(x) - \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} p(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{11} - f_{11}^{\infty}) \cos[w(x-t)] dwdt - if_{13}^{\infty}q(x) - \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} q(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{13} - f_{13}^{\infty}) \cos[w(x-t)] dwdt,$$
(48)

$$\frac{\partial u_{z,1}(x,h)}{\partial x} = \frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{p(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} p(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{21} - f_{21}^{\infty}) \sin[w(x-t)] dw dt + \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{q(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} q(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{23} - f_{23}^{\infty}) \sin[w(x-t)] dw dt,$$
(49)

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_1(x,h)}{\partial x} = \frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{p(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} p(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{31} - f_{31}^{\infty}) \sin[w(x-t)] dw dt + \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{q(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} q(t) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{33} - f_{33}^{\infty}) \sin[w(x-t)] dw dt.$$
(50)

接触压力p(x)和分布电荷q(x)满足下列平衡关系:

$$\int_{-a}^{a} p(t)dt = P,$$
(51)

$$\int_{-a}^{a} q(t) \mathrm{d}t = Q_{\mathrm{t}}.$$

通过变量代换

$$x = a\varsigma, \qquad -a \leqslant x \leqslant a, -1 \leqslant \varsigma \leqslant 1, \tag{53}$$

$$t = a\eta, \qquad -a \leqslant t \leqslant a, -1 \leqslant \eta \leqslant 1 \tag{54}$$

可以将方程 (49)—(52) 重新改写成

$$\frac{\partial u_{z,1}(a\varsigma,h)}{\partial(a\varsigma)} = \frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{p(\eta)}{\varsigma - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} p(\eta) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{21} - f_{21}^{\infty}) \sin\left[wa(\varsigma - \eta)\right] dwd\eta + \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{q(\eta)}{\varsigma - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} q(\eta) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{23} - f_{23}^{\infty}) \sin\left[wa(\varsigma - \eta)\right] dwd\eta,$$
(55)

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_1(a\varsigma,h)}{\partial (a\varsigma)} = \frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{p(\eta)}{\varsigma - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} p(\eta) \int_0^{\infty} (wF_{31} - f_{31}^{\infty}) \sin[wa(\varsigma - \eta)] dwd\eta + \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{q(\eta)}{\varsigma - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} q(\eta) \int_0^{\infty} (wF_{33} - f_{33}^{\infty}) \sin[wa(\varsigma - \eta)] dwd\eta,$$
(56)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} p(\eta) \mathrm{d}\eta = \frac{P}{a},\tag{57}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} q(\eta) \mathrm{d}\eta = \frac{Q_{\mathrm{t}}}{a}.$$
(58)

2.2 功能梯度压电涂层半平面在刚性导电平压头下的二维无摩擦接触问题

如图 4 所示,半宽为a的刚性导电平压头与 FGPM 涂层的接触半径为a,压头受集中向下的载荷 P 且自身带恒定电势φ₀,在压头下产生了电荷Q_t.



图 4 FGPM 涂层与导电平压头的无摩擦接触问题

Fig. 4 The frictionless contact problem between the FGPM coated half-plane and the conducting flat indenter

对于二维平压头,接触区内表面法向位移
$$u_{z,1}(a_{\varsigma},h)$$
及电势 $\varphi_1(a_{\varsigma},h)$ 的偏导数可以写成^[16]

$$\frac{\partial u_{z,1}(a\varsigma,h)}{\partial(a\varsigma)} = 0, \qquad -1 \leq \varsigma \leq 1, \tag{59}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_1(a\varsigma,h)}{\partial (a\varsigma)} = 0, \qquad -1 \leqslant \varsigma \leqslant 1.$$
(60)

在接触区边缘($\eta = -1, \eta = 1$),接触压力 $p(\eta)$ 和电荷 $q(\eta)$ 都具有-1/2奇异性,结合方程 (55)—(60) 可以得到

$$\frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{p(\eta)}{\varsigma - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} p(\eta) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{21} - f_{21}^{\infty}) \sin[wa(\varsigma - \eta)] dw d\eta + \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{q(\eta)}{\varsigma - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} q(\eta) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{23} - f_{23}^{\infty}) \sin[wa(\varsigma - \eta)] dw d\eta = 0,$$
(61)

$$\frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{p(\eta)}{\varsigma - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} p(\eta) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{31} - f_{31}^{\infty}) \sin[wa(\varsigma - \eta)] dw d\eta + \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{q(\eta)}{\varsigma - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} q(\eta) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{33} - f_{33}^{\infty}) \sin[wa(\varsigma - \eta)] dw d\eta = 0,$$
(62)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} p(\eta) \mathrm{d}\eta = \frac{P}{a},\tag{63}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} q(\eta) d\eta = \frac{Q_t}{a}.$$
 (64)

根据文献 [22] 的方法, 二维平压头的接触压力 p(η)以及分布电荷q(η)可以表示为

$$p(\eta) = \frac{f(\eta)}{\sqrt{1 - \eta^2}},\tag{65}$$

$$q(\eta) = \frac{g(\eta)}{\sqrt{1 - \eta^2}}.$$
(66)

对式 (61)---(64) 进行离散化得到

$$\frac{1}{N}\sum_{l=1}^{N}\left\{\left[\frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{\varsigma_{r}-\eta_{l}}+aK_{3}(\varsigma_{r},\eta_{l})\right]f(\eta_{l})+\left[\frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{\varsigma_{r}-\eta_{l}}+aK_{4}(\varsigma_{r},\eta_{l})\right]g(\eta_{l})\right\}=0,\tag{67}$$

$$\frac{1}{N}\sum_{l=1}^{N}\left\{\left[\frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{\varsigma_{r}-\eta_{l}}+aK_{5}(\varsigma_{r},\eta_{l})\right]f(\eta_{l})+\left[\frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{\varsigma_{r}-\eta_{l}}+aK_{6}(\varsigma_{r},\eta_{l})\right]g(\eta_{l})\right\}=0,\tag{68}$$

$$\frac{1}{N}\sum_{l=1}^{N}f(\eta_{l}) = \frac{P}{a\pi},$$
(69)

$$\frac{1}{N}\sum_{l=1}^{N}g(\eta_l) = \frac{Q_t}{a\pi},\tag{70}$$

其中

$$K_{3}(\varsigma_{r},\eta_{l}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{21} - f_{21}^{\infty}) \sin [wa(\varsigma_{r} - \eta_{l})] dw, \ K_{4}(\varsigma_{r},\eta_{l}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{23} - f_{23}^{\infty}) \sin [wa(\varsigma_{r} - \eta_{l})] dw, \ K_{5}(\varsigma_{r},\eta_{l}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{31} - f_{31}^{\infty}) \sin [wa(\varsigma_{r} - \eta_{l})] dw, \ K_{6}(\varsigma_{r},\eta_{l}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{33} - f_{33}^{\infty}) \sin [wa(\varsigma_{r} - \eta_{l})] dw,$$

且

 $\eta_l = \cos[(2l-1)\pi/(2N)], \ \varsigma_r = \cos(\pi r/N), \qquad r = 1, 2, \cdots, N-1.$

在式 (67)—(70) 中有2N个方程, 待求解未知量(f(η₁),…, f(η_N), g(η₁),…, g(η_N))有2N个, 可以求出接触压力 p(η)和分布电荷q(η). 然后使式 (43)、(44) 结合式 (53)、(54) 并离散化后代入其中, 就可以得到表面纵向位移分 量和电势:

$$u_{z,1}(a\varsigma,h) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{l=1}^{N} \{ [-af_{21}^{\infty} I_1(\varsigma,\eta_l) - aI_2(\varsigma,\eta_l)] f(\eta_l) + [-af_{23}^{\infty} I_1(\varsigma,\eta_l) - aI_3(\varsigma,\eta_l)] g(\eta_l) \},$$
(71)

$$\varphi_1(a\varsigma,h) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{l=1}^{N} \{ [-af_{31}^{\infty} I_1(\varsigma,\eta_l) - aI_4(\varsigma,\eta_l)] f(\eta_l) + [-af_{33}^{\infty} I_1(\varsigma,\eta_l) - aI_5(\varsigma,\eta_l)] g(\eta_l) \},$$
(72)

其中

$$I_{1}(\varsigma,\eta) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos[wa(\varsigma-\eta)]}{w} dw,$$

$$I_{2}(\varsigma,\eta) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{21} - \frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \cos[wa(\varsigma-\eta)] dw, I_{3}(\varsigma,\eta) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{23} - \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \cos[wa(\varsigma-\eta)] dw,$$

$$I_{4}(\varsigma,\eta) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{31} - \frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \cos[wa(\varsigma-\eta)] dw, I_{5}(\varsigma,\eta) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{33} - \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \cos[wa(\varsigma-\eta)] dw.$$

由于表面位移 $u_{z,1}(0,h)$ 和电势 $\varphi_1(0,h)$ 为积分不去定量,因此,本文选择相对位移和电势计算的公式: $v_0 = u_{z,1}(0,h) - u_{z,1}(100a,h),$ (73)

 $\varphi_0 = \varphi_1(0,h) - \varphi_1(100a,h).$

如图 5 所示,带有恒定电势_{φ0}、半径为 R 的完美导体圆柱压头与 FGPM 涂层的接触半径为a,压头受集中向下的载荷P,此时,压头作用下产生的电荷量为Q_t.



图 5 FGPM 涂层与导电圆柱压头的无摩擦接触问题

Fig. 5 The frictionless contact problem between the FGPM coateded half-plane and the conducting cylindrical indenter

对于圆柱形压头,当接触区(2*a*)远小于压头半径(*R*)时,圆柱形压头可以近似成抛物形压头,此时 *u*_{z1}(*a*_S,*h*)的偏导数可以写成^[16]

(74)

$$u_{z,1}(a\varsigma,h) = v_0 - \frac{(a\varsigma)^2}{2R},$$
(75)

$$\frac{\partial u_{z,1}(a\varsigma,h)}{\partial (a\varsigma)} = -\frac{a\varsigma}{R}, \qquad -1 \le \varsigma \le 1.$$
(76)

假设在接触区内表面电势为φ₀是一个常数,所以有

$$\varphi_1(a\varsigma,h) = \varphi_0, \tag{77}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_1(a\varsigma,h)}{\partial (a\varsigma)} = 0, \quad -1 \leq \varsigma \leq 1. \tag{78}$$

圆柱形压头与功能梯度压电半平面的接触压力*p*(η)在接触区边缘(η = -1,η = 1)是光滑的, 而电荷可以分解 为下面两部分^[23]:

$$q(\eta) = q_1(\eta) + q_2(\eta),$$
 (79)

其中, $q_1(\eta)$ 是由法向载荷 P 引起的表面电荷分布, 其在接触边缘($\eta = -1, \eta = 1$)是光滑的, 而 $q_2(\eta)$ 是由总电势 φ_0 引起的表面电荷分布, 其在接触区边缘具有-1/2奇异性.

根据文献 [16,23], 并结合方程 (55)—(58) 以及方程 (75)—(79), 得出下列表达式:

$$\frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{p(\eta)}{\varsigma - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} p(\eta) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{21} - f_{21}^{\infty}) \sin [wa(\varsigma - \eta)] dw d\eta + \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{q_{1}(\eta)}{\varsigma - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} q_{1}(\eta) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{23} - f_{23}^{\infty}) \sin [wa(\varsigma - \eta)] dw d\eta = -\frac{a\varsigma}{R},$$
(80)

$$\frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{p(\eta)}{\varsigma - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} p(\eta) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{31} - f_{31}^{\infty}) \sin [wa(\varsigma - \eta)] dw d\eta + \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{q_{1}(\eta)}{\varsigma - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} q_{1}(\eta) \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{33} - f_{33}^{\infty}) \sin [wa(\varsigma - \eta)] dw d\eta = 0,$$
(81)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} p(\eta) \mathrm{d}\eta = \frac{P}{a},\tag{82}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} q_1(\eta) \mathrm{d}\eta = \frac{Q_{11}}{a},\tag{83}$$

$$\frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{q_2(\eta)}{\varsigma - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} q_2(\eta) \int_0^{\infty} (wF_{23} - f_{23}^{\infty}) \sin[wa(\varsigma - \eta)] dw d\eta = 0,$$
(84)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} q_2(\eta) \mathrm{d}\eta = \frac{Q_t - Q_{t1}}{a},\tag{85}$$

其中, Q_{t1}是由法向载荷 P 引起的电荷, -a≤x≤a.

对于方程组(80)—(85),考虑文献[23]的方法对其进行数值解.接触压力p(η)以及电荷q1(η)可以表示为

$$p(\eta) = f(\eta) \sqrt{1 - \eta^2},\tag{86}$$

$$q_1(\eta) = g_1(\eta) \sqrt{1 - \eta^2}.$$
(87)

结合表达式(80)—(83)与式(86)、(87),对其进行离散化后得到

$$\sum_{l=1}^{N} \frac{1-\eta_l^2}{N+1} \left\{ \left[\frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{\varsigma_r - \eta_l} + aK_3(\varsigma_r, \eta_l) \right] f(\eta_l) + \left[\frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{\varsigma_r - \eta_l} + aK_4(\varsigma_r, \eta_l) \right] g_1(\eta_l) \right\} = -\frac{a\varsigma_r}{R},$$
(88)

$$\sum_{l=1}^{N} \frac{1 - \eta_l^2}{N+1} \left\{ \left[\frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{\varsigma_r - \eta_l} + aK_5(\varsigma_r, \eta_l) \right] f(\eta_l) + \left[\frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{\varsigma_r - \eta_l} + aK_6(\varsigma_r, \eta_l) \right] g_1(\eta_l) \right\} = 0,$$
(89)

$$\sum_{l=1}^{N} \frac{(1-\eta_l^2)f(\eta_l)}{N+1} = \frac{P}{a\pi},$$
(90)

$$\sum_{l=1}^{N} \frac{(1-\eta_l^2)g_1(\eta_l)}{N+1} = \frac{Q_{t1}}{a\pi},$$
(91)

其中

$$K_{3}(\varsigma_{r},\eta_{l}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{21} - f_{21}^{\infty}) \sin \left[wa(\varsigma_{r} - \eta_{l})\right] dw, \ K_{4}(\varsigma_{r},\eta_{l}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{23} - f_{23}^{\infty}) \sin \left[wa(\varsigma_{r} - \eta_{l})\right] dw,$$

$$K_{5}(\varsigma_{r},\eta_{l}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{31} - f_{31}^{\infty}) \sin \left[wa(\varsigma_{r} - \eta_{l})\right] dw, \ K_{6}(\varsigma_{r},\eta_{l}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (wF_{33} - f_{33}^{\infty}) \sin \left[wa(\varsigma_{r} - \eta_{l})\right] dw,$$

且

 $\eta_l = \cos\left[l\pi \ / (N+1)\right], \ \varsigma_r = \cos\left[\pi \ (2r-1)/(2(N+1))\right], \qquad r = 1, 2, \cdots, N+1.$

在式 (88)—(91) 中有 2N+4个方程, 而待求解未知量 $(f(\eta_1), \dots, f(\eta_N), g_1(\eta_1), \dots, g_1(\eta_N), Q_{t1}, a)$ 只有 2N+2个.根据文献 [16], 在求解方程时, N取偶数, 忽略式 (88) 和 (89) 中的第r = N/2 + 1个方程, 这样使 2N+2个方程求解2N+2个未知数.

同样的,式(84)、(85)用文献[22]的方法进行离散,电荷q2(η)具有-1/2奇异性,可以表示为

$$q_2(\eta) = \frac{g_2(\eta)}{\sqrt{1 - \eta^2}}.$$
(92)

方程(84)和(85)离散化后得到

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{\nu=1}^{N} \left[\frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{\varsigma_{t} - \eta_{\nu}} + aK_{4}(\varsigma_{t}, \eta_{\nu}) \right] g_{2}(\eta_{\nu}) = 0,$$
(93)

$$\frac{1}{N}\sum_{\nu=1}^{N}g_2(\eta_{\nu}) = \frac{Q_t - Q_{t1}}{a\pi},$$
(94)

其中

 $\eta_{v} = \cos[(2v-1)\pi/(2N)], \varsigma_{t} = \cos(\pi t/N), \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, N-1.$ 用与平压头同样的方法可以得到表面纵向位移分量和电势:

$$u_{z,1}(a\varsigma,h) = \sum_{l=1}^{N} \frac{1-\eta_l^2}{N+1} \{ [-af_{21}^{\infty}I_1(\varsigma,\eta_l) - aI_2(\varsigma,\eta_l)]f(\eta_l) + [-af_{23}^{\infty}I_1(\varsigma,\eta_l) - aI_3(\varsigma,\eta_l)]g_1(\eta_l) \} + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\nu=1}^{N} \{ [-af_{23}^{\infty}I_1(\varsigma,\eta_\nu) - aI_3(\varsigma,\eta_\nu)]g_2(\eta_\nu) \},$$

$$\varphi_1(a\varsigma,h) = \sum_{l=1}^{N} \frac{1-\eta_l^2}{N+1} \{ [-af_{31}^{\infty}I_1(\varsigma,\eta_l) - aI_4(\varsigma,\eta_l)]f(\eta_l) + [-af_{33}^{\infty}I_1(\varsigma,\eta_l) - aI_5(\varsigma,\eta_l)]g_1(\eta_l) \} +$$
(95)

其中

$$I_{1}(\varsigma,\eta) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos\left[wa(\varsigma-\eta)\right]}{w} dw,$$

$$I_{2}(\varsigma,\eta) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{21} - \frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \cos\left[wa(\varsigma-\eta)\right] dw, I_{3}(\varsigma,\eta) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{23} - \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \cos\left[wa(\varsigma-\eta)\right] dw,$$

$$I_{4}(\varsigma,\eta) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{31} - \frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \cos\left[wa(\varsigma-\eta)\right] dw, I_{5}(\varsigma,\eta) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(F_{33} - \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{w}\right) \cos\left[wa(\varsigma-\eta)\right] dw.$$

将式 (95) 和 (96) 代入式 (73) 和 (74) 可以求得表面压痕以及电势.

 $\frac{1}{N}\sum_{\nu=1}^{N} \{ [-af_{33}^{\infty}I_1(\varsigma,\eta_{\nu}) - aI_5(\varsigma,\eta_{\nu})]g_2(\eta_{\nu}) \},\$

为了便于理解多层压电涂层在刚性导电平压头和圆柱压头作用下的求解过程,本文给出了求解两种接触问题的流程图,具体求解过程如图 6 所示.

(96)



图 6 应力分布*p*(*x*)和电荷分布*q*(*x*)求解过程的流程图

Fig. 6 The flowchart for the procedure of solution to obtain stress distribution p(x) and charge distribution q(x)

3 数值结果与分析

为了得到有效的计算结果,本文采用 PZT-4 压电陶瓷作为均匀压电半平面 (基底),其各项材料参数^[11] 如 表 1 所示.

表 1	压电陶瓷 PZT-4 的材料参数
Table 1	Material properties of PZT-4

$c_{11,N+1}$ /GPa (G _{13,N+1} /GPa	c _{33,N+1} /GPa	<i>C</i> _{44,<i>N</i>+1} /GPa	$e_{31,N+1}/(C/m^2)$	$e_{33,N+1}/(C/m^2)$	$e_{15,N+1}/(C/m^2)$	$\varepsilon_{11,N+1}/(C/(V \cdot m))$	$\varepsilon_{33,N+1}/(C/(V \cdot m))$
139	74.3	115	25.6	-5.2	15.1	12.7	6.461×10 ⁻⁹	5.62×10 ⁻⁹

为了验证本文方法得到的结果,假设功能梯度压电涂层的材料参数按如下的指数形式变化[16]:

 $\{c_{kl,j}, e_{kl,j}, \varepsilon_{kk,j}\} = \{c_{kl,M+1}, e_{kl,M+1}, \varepsilon_{kk,M+1}\} e^{\beta z},$

(97)

其中 $z = h - (j-1)(h/M), j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, M.$

选取与文献 [16] 相同的计算参数,涂层厚度为h = 0.01 m, 压头为刚性导电平压头, 压头半宽为a = 0.01 m, 集中载荷 $P = 10^3$ N/m, 电荷量 $Q_t = 10^{-6}$ C/m. 在数值计算中, 取N = 30. 为了确定多层梯度压电涂层的分层数 M, 本文首先选取不同的分层数, 计算分层数对表面压力分布p(x)以及电荷分布q(x)的影响. 如图 7 所示, 分层数对压力分布的影响远大于电荷分布, 当M = 13和M = 16时, 压力分布基本重合, 考虑到计算的收敛性, 本文取分层数M = 13.

利用建立的多层梯度压电涂层模型,本文模拟材料参数按照式 (97) 变化的 FGPM 涂层在导电平压头和圆柱压头作用下的应力和电荷分布,并与文献 [16] 的结果进行对比.如图 8 和图 9 所示,本文给出了平压头作用下 (图 8) 和圆柱压头作用下 (图 9) 的 FGPM 涂层上表面的应力和电荷分布.从图中可以发现,利用本文的多层功能梯度压电涂层模型计算得到的结果与文献 [16] 中得到的结果基本吻合.

为了更好地利用功能梯度材料特性,本文模拟了材料参数按照幂次函数变化的多层功能梯度压电涂层半 平面的接触问题.假设涂层的材料参数按照如下形式变化:

 $c_{kl,j} = c_{kl,M+1} + (c_{kl,1} - c_{kl,M+1})|z/h|^n,$ $e_{kl,j} = e_{kl,M+1} + (e_{kl,1} - e_{kl,M+1})|z/h|^n,$ $\varepsilon_{kk,j} = \varepsilon_{kk,M+1} + (\varepsilon_{kk,1} - \varepsilon_{kk,M+1})|z/h|^n,$

其中 z = h - (j-1)(h/M), $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, M$.

(98)



图 7 不同分层数对多层压电材料涂层在导电平压下的压力分布p(x)和电荷分布q(x)的影响

Fig. 7 Effects of the number of layers on pressure distribution p(x) and the charge distribution q(x) of the multi-layer piezoelectric model under the conducting flat indenter

注 为了解释图中的颜色,读者可以参考本文的电子网页版本,后同.



图 8 平压头作用下,本文计算结果与文献 [16] 结果的比较: (a) 接触应力分布*p*(*x*); (b) 电荷分布*q*(*x*) Fig. 8 Comparison between the present results and the results from ref. [16] under the flat indenter: (a) contact stress distribution *p*(*x*); (b) charge distribution *q*(*x*)



图 9 圆柱压头作用下,本文计算结果与文献 [16] 结果的比较: (a) 接触应力分布p(x); (b) 电荷分布q(x)
 Fig. 9 Comparison between the present results and the results from ref. [16] under the cylindrical indenter: (a) contact stress distribution p(x); (b) charge distribution q(x)

接下来,如式(98)所示,本文将固定涂层上下表面的材料参数,分析梯度指数n对涂层接触响应的影响.

假设平压头的压头半径a = 0.001 m.图 10 和图 11 分别给出了多层梯度压电涂层材料在导电平压头作用 下的表面应力和电荷分布.图 10 选用涂层上下表面的材料参数比值为c_{kl,1}/c_{kl,N+1} = e_{kl,1}/e_{kl,N+1} = e_{kk,1}/e_{kk,N+1} = k = 8/1(硬涂层),图 11 选用涂层材料参数比值为c_{kl,1}/c_{kl,N+1} = e_{kl,1}/e_{kl,N+1} = k = 1/8(软涂层).从图 10 中可知,接触应力p(x)和电荷q(x)在接触区两端存在奇异性.当k = 8/1时,n值越小,接触表面中心位置的接触应 力和电荷量越大;n值越大,其接触表面中心的接触应力和电荷越小.如图 11 所示,当k = 1/8时,梯度指数n值变 化对接触应力分布和电荷分布的影响与硬涂层时的规律相反.









如图 12 所示,功能梯度压电涂层在导电平压头作用下,梯度指数n对其接触表面的压痕vo和电势φo的影响,其中k = 8/1(硬涂层).当固定电荷量 (Qt = 10⁻⁶ C/m)时,随着梯度指数n值的增大,相同线集中载荷P产生的表面压痕 (图 12(a))和电势 (图 12(b))增加.由于初始压头本身带有反向电压,因此,线载荷产生的电势会抵消原有的电势,直至产生正的电势.当固定线集中载荷 (P = 10³ N/m)时,随着压电涂层梯度指数n的增加,相同的电荷产生的涂层表面压痕 (图 12(c))和电势 (图 12(d))增加.图 13 给出了功能梯度压电软涂层在导电平压头作用下,梯度指数n对其接触表面的压痕vo和电势φo的影响.从图 13 中可以发现,材料参数比值为 1/8(软涂层)时,得到的规律与材料参数比值为 8/1(硬涂层)时 (图 12)的规律正好相反.

如图 14 和图 15 所示,本文还研究了平压头作用下的多层压电涂层(材料参数按照幂次函数变化)与基底

黏接面处 (z = 0) 的应力和电位移的分布, 其中, k = 8/1(图 14), k = 1/8(图 15), P = 10³ N/m和Q_t = 10⁻⁶ C/m.从图 14 中可以发现,随着梯度指数n的增加,最大正应力σ_z和最大电位移D_z增大.而由图 15 对比图 14 可知,梯度压电涂层的软硬不同,梯度指数n对涂层与基底黏接面处应力和电位移的影响规律是相反的.

图 16 和图 17 分别给出了功能梯度压电涂层上下表面材料参数比值 $k = 8/1\pi k = 1/8$ 的情况下, 在x = 0处, 梯度指数n对沿涂层厚度方向的应力 σ_z 和电位移 D_z 的影响.从图中可以看出, 梯度指数n对应力和电位移产生了一定的影响.

本文还计算了功能梯度压电涂层在刚性导电圆柱压头作用下的力学响应.假设圆柱压头的压头半径为 *R*=0.08 m,线集中载荷*P*=10³ N/m,电荷量*Q*_t=10⁻⁶ C/m.图 18 给出了圆柱压头作用在梯度压电涂层上时,材 料梯度指数*n*对压力与接触半径关系曲线的影响,其中,*k*=8/1和*k*=1/8.如图 18(a)所示,采用硬涂层 (*k*=8/1)时,随着梯度指数*n*的增加,相同压力作用下产生的接触区半径*a*越大.从图 18(b)可以发现,对于软涂 层而言,随着梯度指数*n*的增加,产生相同的接触区半径需要更大的压力作用.



图 12 k = 8/1时, n值变化对压力与压痕曲线、压力与电势曲线、电荷与位移曲线和电荷与电势曲线的影响 Fig. 12 Effects of *n* on the curve of applied force vs. indentation, the curve of applied force vs. electrical potential, the curve of electric charge vs. indentation and the curve of electrical charge vs. the electrical potential for *k* = 8/1



图 13 k = 1/8时, n值变化对压力与压痕曲线、压力与电势曲线、电荷与位移曲线和电荷与电势曲线的影响
 Fig. 13 Effects of n on the curve of applied force vs. indentation, the curve of applied force vs. electrical potential, the curve of electric charge vs. indentation and the curve of electrical charge vs. the electrical potential for k = 1/8



图 14 当k = 8/1时, n值变化对界面处 (z = 0) 竖向应力分布 σ_z 和电位移 D_z 的影响 Fig. 14 Effects of *n* on vertical stress distribution σ_z and electric displacement D_z at interface (z = 0) for k = 8/1





图 17 当k = 1/8时, n值变化对沿涂层厚度方向 (x = 0) 的应力 σ_z 和电位移 D_z 的影响 Fig. 17 Effects of n on stress σ_z and electrical displacement D_z at x = 0 along the thickness direction of coating for k = 1/8





梯度指数n对接触应力p(x)和电荷分布q(x)的影响在图 19 和图 20 中给出,其中,k=8/1(图 19)和k=1/8(图 20).从图中可以发现,当为硬涂层时(图 19),n值越小,它的接触应力分布和电荷分布都更为集中,而n值越大,其接触应力分布和电荷分布相对较平缓;当为软涂层时(图 20),其n值变化对接触应力分布和电荷分布和电荷分布的影响与硬涂层时的规律相反,且相较于硬涂层的情况,随n值变化的影响更为明显.



图 19 在k = 8/10, n值变化对导电圆柱压头接触应力p(x)和电荷分布q(x)的影响 Fig. 19 Effects of gradient index *n* on distribution of contact stress p(x) and electric charge q(x) for k = 8/1



图 20 在k = 1/8时, n值变化对导电圆柱压头接触应力p(x)和电荷分布q(x)的影响 Fig. 20 Effects of gradient index n on distribution of contact stress p(x) and electric charge q(x) for k = 1/8 如图 21 和图 22 所示,梯度压电涂层在导电圆柱压头作用下时,梯度指数n值变化对其表面最大压痕v₀和 电势φ₀的影响被给出,其中k = 8/1(图 21)和k = 1/8(图 22).当涂层材料为硬涂层时,随着n值增大,相同压力P产 生的最大压痕v₀以及电势φ₀增大;当涂层材料为软涂层时,其规律与硬涂层时的规律相反.









图 22 当*k* = 1/8时, *n*值变化压力与压痕曲线、压力与电势曲线、电荷与位移曲线和电荷与电势曲线的影响 Fig. 22 Effects of *n* on the curve of applied force vs. indentation, the curve of applied force vs. electrical potential, the curve of electric charge vs. indentation and the curve of electrical charge vs. electrical potential for *k* = 1/8

4 结 论

1) 本文利用多层功能梯度压电模型有效地模拟了材料参数按照任意函数形式变化的 FGPM 模型,其计算 结果与已有结果吻合较好.

2)利用多层模型模拟了材料参数按照幂次函数变化的功能梯度压电涂层.当固定梯度压电涂层的上下面 材料参数时,可通过调节梯度参数n,改善压力-压痕曲线、接触表面和电荷分布,为通过设计涂层材料参数抑 制接触变形和接触破坏提供帮助.

3) 当涂层为硬涂层时,随着梯度指数n值的增加,其压痕、电势、表面最大应力、表面最大电荷、界面处的 最大应力和最大电位移会随之增加;而当涂层为软涂层时,其规律完全相反.该结果对于功能梯度压电涂层的 设计具有重要的指导意义.

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