

导电电压头作用下的功能梯度压电涂层 二维黏附接触问题研究*

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摘要: 纳米压痕实验是研究材料的力学性能和表面形貌的重要手段,当接触区尺寸减小时,压头与试件接触表面间的黏附作用将无法忽视,因此,考虑黏附作用对压头作用下的接触问题具有重要的价值.功能梯度压电材料(FG-PM)兼具梯度材料和压电材料的优点,用作涂层可有效地抑制接触损伤和破坏,该文将针对梯度压电材料在导电电压头作用下的黏附接触问题开展研究,假设功能梯度压电涂层的材料参数按照指数形式变化,基于 Maugis 黏附模型,利用 Fourier 积分变换获得了功能梯度压电涂层在导电电压头作用下的二维无摩擦黏附接触问题的控制奇异积分方程,并采用 Erdogan-Gupta 的数值方法求解,获得了黏附应力、梯度参数和压头所带电荷对力-电耦合响应的影响,研究结果为利用功能梯度压电材料涂层改善材料表面的接触行为提供了理论依据,同时可为压电结构及器件的设计提供帮助.

关键词: 功能梯度压电涂层; 黏附; Fourier 积分变换; 奇异积分方程

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The 2D Adhesive Contact of the Functionally Graded Piezoelectric Coating Under a Conducting Indenter

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Abstract: Nano-indentation experiments are an important means of studying the mechanical properties and surface morphology of materials. With the decrease of the contact area, the adhesion between the indenter and the contact surface of the specimen cannot be ignored. Therefore, the adhesion effect plays an important role in the contact problem under the action of the indenter. The functional graded piezoelectric material (FGPM) has the advantages of both graded and piezoelectric materials, and can effectively avoid contact damage and failure of coatings. The adhesive contact problem of FGPMs under conducting indenters was studied. With exponentially changing material parameters of the FGPM coating, based on the Maugis adhesive model, the control singular integral equation for the 2D frictionless adhesive contact problem of the FGPM coating under the conducting in-

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denter, was obtained through the Fourier integral transform, and the Erdogan-Gupta numerical method was used to solve the equation. The effects of the adhesive stress, the graded parameter and the charge of the indenter on the electro-mechanical coupling response were obtained. The results provide a theoretical basis for improving the contact behavior of material surfaces with FGPM coatings, and help design piezoelectric structures and devices.

Key words: functionally graded piezoelectric coating; adhesion; Fourier integral transform; singular integral equation

0 引 言

随着微机电系统和仿生器械的快速发展,对于结构和构件的黏附接触及损伤的研究已经引起了科学家和工程师们的广泛关注.对于均匀弹性材料的黏附接触问题,学者们先后建立了 Bradley 刚体模型^[1]、JKR 模型^[2]、DMT 模型^[3]、Maugis-Dugdale (M-D) 模型^[4]、双 Hertz 模型^[5].近年来,学者们将这些经典模型发展到新型复合材料中,并研究其黏附接触行为.Chen 等^[6]研究了压电半空间球面刚性冲头的微尺度黏附接触问题,结果表明,压电效应对压电材料的黏附接触行为有显著影响;Sergici 等^[7]研究了球形压头与弹性层状介质之间的无摩擦黏附接触问题;Chen 等^[8-9]建立了幂型梯度材料的黏附接触模型,给出了黏附接触界面临界拉脱半径的解析解,研究结果表明,功能梯度材料的黏附接触拉脱力与材料的弹性模量无关,但依赖于材料的梯度变化、球体半径及黏附能;Jin 和 Guo 等^[10-15]相继建立了幂型梯度材料的轴对称无摩擦 JKR 黏附接触模型和受表面粗糙度影响的黏附接触模型以及双 Hertz 黏附接触模型,并将黏附接触模型扩展到了压电材料,以上研究更详细的内容可参见文献[14].

有学者将功能梯度材料的设计理念引入到压电材料,从而为功能梯度压电材料(FGPM)的制备提供了设计思路,已经取得的大量研究成果表明,将 FGPM 用作涂层能有效改善均匀压电材料接触表面的力学性能和损伤,并实现可设计性.Zhu 等^[16]研究了利用 FGPM 作为均匀压电材料表面的涂层,有效抑制了器件使用过程中的破坏行为;Ke 等^[17-18]研究了参数随指数变化的 FGPM 与刚性绝缘和导电压头的二维无摩擦接触问题,研究结果表明,材料梯度指数和压头特性对功能梯度压电涂层的接触力学性能产生显著影响;Liu 等^[19-21]对材料参数呈指数变化的功能梯度压电涂层在绝缘与导电压头作用下的轴对称无摩擦接触问题进行了研究,发现导电压头作用下的最大接触应力值小于绝缘压头下的值,同时还研究了绝缘压头作用下的功能梯度压电涂层部分滑移接触问题;Su 等^[22-23]深入研究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;刘兴伟等^[24]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;马占洲等^[25]基于层合板模型研究了梯度压电涂层 Reissner-Sagoci 问题;代文鑫等^[26]研究了导电压头作用下的多层 FGPM 涂层二维接触问题,更详细的内容可参见文献[23]及相关文献.

特别地,Baney 等^[27]建立了平行弹性长圆柱体(均匀弹性材料)之间的 M-D 黏附接触模型,并给出了一个参数 λ 来控制不同接触理论的适用范围;Li 等^[28-33]建立了功能梯度材料相关的 M-D 黏附接触模型,并比较系统地研究了功能梯度涂层二维和轴对称黏附接触问题,同时还考虑了尺度效应,详细的研究内容可参见文献[34].本文在功能梯度压电涂层二维接触问题基本解的基础上,利用 M-D 黏附理论,建立了刚性圆柱导电压头与功能梯度压电涂层二维黏附接触模型,给出了刚性圆柱导电压头作用下,功能梯度压电涂层二维无摩擦黏附接触问题的控制方程,并转化为 Cauchy 奇异积分方程.标准化后,采用 Erdogan-Gupta 的方法进行了数值计算,并定量分析了黏附应力、梯度参数和压头所带电荷对拉脱力、接触应力、电荷分布、压痕及电势等力电参数的影响.本文的研究丰富了 FGPM 黏附接触理论,对解决功能梯度压电涂层二维黏附接触问题具有一定的理论指导意义.

1 功能梯度压电涂层-基底结构二维问题的通解

考虑厚度为 h 的功能梯度压电涂层与均匀压电基底半空间完美黏接, x 轴位于涂层和基底之间的界面处, z 轴沿竖直方向向上,涂层上表面($z = h, x = 0$)处受法向集中线载荷 P 、切向集中线载荷 Q 以及正集中线电荷 Γ 的共同作用,该问题的力学模型如图 1(a) 所示,并假设沿厚度方向极化压电材料,功能梯度压电涂层

的材料参数沿 z 轴方向呈指数形式变化^[17-20, 22-23], 即

$$\{c_{lk}(z), e_{lk}(z), \varepsilon_{ll}(z)\} = (c_{lk0}, e_{lk0}, \varepsilon_{ll0})e^{\beta z}, \quad 0 \leq z \leq h, \quad (1)$$

其中, c_{lk0}, e_{lk0} 和 ε_{ll0} 分别代表功能梯度压电涂层与均匀压电基底半空间在 $z = 0$ 处的弹性常数、压电常数和介电常数; β 代表涂层内材料参数的梯度指数, $\beta = 0$ 代表涂层和基底是同种均匀压电材料. 关于该问题通解的具体推导过程可参见附录 A, 后文中方程推导和数值计算将会用到.

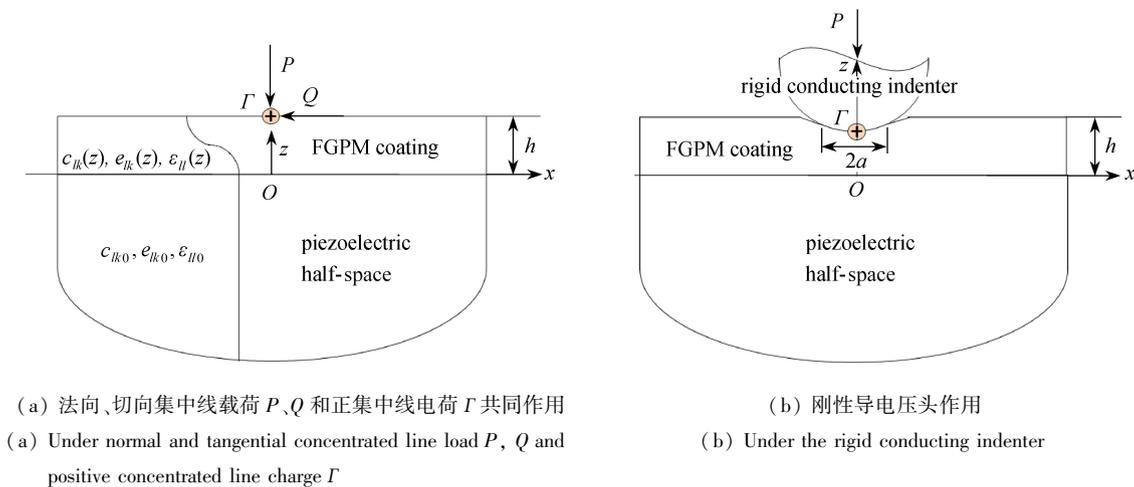


图 1 功能梯度压电涂层-压电半空间接触力学分析模型

Fig. 1 Functionally graded piezoelectric coating-piezoelectric half space contact mechanics analysis models

如图 1(b) 所示, 假设压头是刚性的, 其上作用有法向集中线载荷 P 和正集中线电荷 Γ , 并按要求将其安置在 FGPM 涂层和均匀压电基底半空间上, 在 FGPM 涂层表面将会形成接触区 $2a$ 和电势 φ_1 ; 在接触区外 ($x > |a|$), 假设接触应力和电荷分布均为零, 不计摩擦. 此问题可用 FGPM 涂层和均匀压电基底半空间二维无摩擦接触问题的基本解(附录 A 中式(A36) — (A38)) 进行求解.

假设 $p(x)$ 和 $e(x)$ ($-a \leq x \leq a$) 分别为表面接触区内的法向接触压力和电荷分布, 即 $\sigma_{zz}(x, h) = -p(x)$ 和 $D_{z1}(x, h) = -e(x)$, 利用叠加原理, 对附录 A 中式(A36) — (A38) 在接触区内积分, 可以获得刚性导电压头作用下接触表面的位移分量和电势表达式:

$$u_{x1}(x, h) = -\frac{if_{11}^{\infty}}{2} \int_{-a}^a p(t) \operatorname{sgn}(x-t) dt - \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a p(t) \int_0^{\infty} \left(F_{11} - \frac{f_{11}^{\infty}}{s}\right) \sin[s(x-t)] ds dt - \frac{if_{13}^{\infty}}{2} \int_{-a}^a e(t) \operatorname{sgn}(x-t) dt - \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e(t) \int_0^{\infty} \left(F_{13} - \frac{f_{13}^{\infty}}{s}\right) \sin[s(x-t)] ds dt, \quad (2)$$

$$u_{z1}(x, h) = \frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a p(t) \ln|x-t| dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a p(t) \int_0^{\infty} \left(F_{21} - \frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{s}\right) \cos[s(x-t)] ds dt + \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e(t) \ln|x-t| dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e(t) \int_0^{\infty} \left(F_{23} - \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{s}\right) \cos[s(x-t)] ds dt, \quad (3)$$

$$\varphi_1(x, h) = \frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a p(t) \ln|x-t| dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a p(t) \int_0^{\infty} \left(F_{31} - \frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{s}\right) \cos[s(x-t)] ds dt + \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e(t) \ln|x-t| dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e(t) \int_0^{\infty} \left(F_{33} - \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{s}\right) \cos[s(x-t)] ds dt. \quad (4)$$

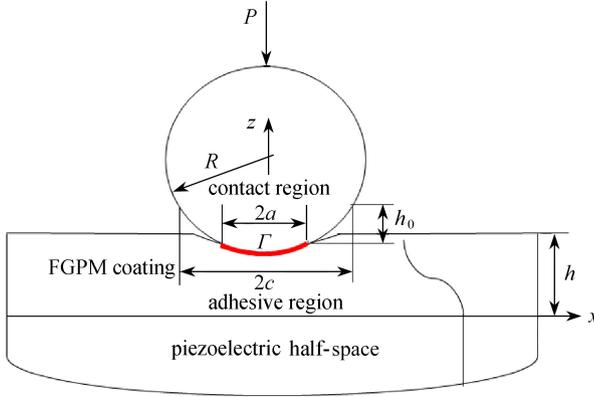
2 刚性圆柱导电压头作用下无摩擦黏附接触问题的求解

2.1 建立黏附接触模型

为了便于问题的求解, 压头选用圆柱型, 并假设 FGPM 涂层和均匀压电基底半空间在刚性圆柱导电压头作用下的二维无摩擦黏附接触满足 M-D 黏附理论^[27-34], 如图 2 所示的 FGPM 涂层在导电压头作用下的力学模型. 图 2(a) 为黏附接触模型, 图 2(b) 为涂层表面的应力分布. 根据 M-D 黏附理论, 其黏附功可表示为 w

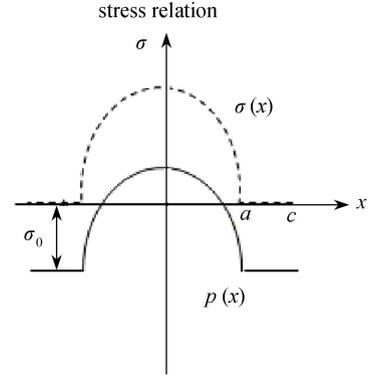
$= \sigma_0 h_0$, 当两个接触物体表面间的距离小于 h_0 时, 其接触表面的黏附应力为 σ_0 , 于是接触表面的应力分布可重新表示为

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \sigma(x) - \sigma_0, & |x| \leq a, \\ -\sigma_0, & a < |x| \leq c, \\ 0, & |x| > c. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$



(a) 黏附接触模型

(a) The adhesive contact model



(b) 涂层表面的应力分布

(b) The stress on the coating surface

图2 FGPM涂层在导电压头作用下的力学模型

Fig. 2 The mechanical model for the FGPM coating under a conducting indenter

对于圆柱压头, 当接触区 $2a$ 远小于压头半径 R 时, 圆柱压头的外形可近似为如下抛物线^[17-18, 23, 26, 28-30]:

$$u_{z1}(x, h) = \delta_0 - \frac{x^2}{2R}, \quad -a \leq x \leq a, \quad (6)$$

式中, δ_0 表示发生在接触区域中心的最大压痕深度, R 表示刚性圆柱压头的半径,

$$\frac{\partial u_{z1}(x, h)}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{R}. \quad (7)$$

黏附接触在 $x = c$ 和 $x = a$ 两点处的位移须满足如下条件^[28-30]:

$$u_{z1}(c, h) - u_{z1}(a, h) = h_0 - (c^2 - a^2)/(2R). \quad (8)$$

涂层接触表面 $x = 0$ 处的压痕 δ_0 可表示为

$$\delta_0 = u_{z1}(0, h) - u_{z1}(1000a, h). \quad (9)$$

涂层接触表面 $x = 0$ 处的电势 φ_0 可表示为

$$\varphi_0 = \varphi_1(0, h) - \varphi_1(1000a, h). \quad (10)$$

2.2 奇异积分方程的建立

考虑黏附时, 式(2)~(4)重新表示为

$$u_{x1}(x, h) = -\frac{if_{11}^{\infty}}{2} \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) \operatorname{sgn}(x-t) dt - \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) I_1(x, t) dt + \frac{if_{11}^{\infty}}{2} \int_{-c}^c \sigma_0 \operatorname{sgn}(x-t) dt + \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-c}^c \sigma_0 I_1(x, t) dt - \frac{if_{13}^{\infty}}{2} \int_{-a}^a e(t) \operatorname{sgn}(x-t) dt - \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e(t) I_2(x, t) dt, \quad (11)$$

$$u_{z1}(x, h) = \frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) \ln|x-t| dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) I_3(x, t) dt - \frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-c}^c \sigma_0 \ln|x-t| dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-c}^c \sigma_0 I_3(x, t) dt + \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e(t) \ln|x-t| dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e(t) I_4(x, t) dt, \quad (12)$$

$$\varphi_1(x, h) = \frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) \ln|x-t| dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) I_5(x, t) dt - \frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-c}^c \sigma_0 \ln|x-t| dt +$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-c}^c \sigma_0 I_5(x, t) dt + \frac{f_{33}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e(t) \ln|x-t| dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e(t) I_6(x, t) dt, \quad (13)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} I_1(x, t) &= \int_0^\infty \left(F_{11} - \frac{f_{11}^\infty}{s} \right) \sin[s(x-t)] ds, \quad I_2(x, t) = \int_0^\infty \left(F_{13} - \frac{f_{13}^\infty}{s} \right) \sin[s(x-t)] ds, \\ I_3(x, t) &= \int_0^\infty \left(F_{21} - \frac{f_{21}^\infty}{s} \right) \cos[s(x-t)] ds, \quad I_4(x, t) = \int_0^\infty \left(F_{23} - \frac{f_{23}^\infty}{s} \right) \cos[s(x-t)] ds, \\ I_5(x, t) &= \int_0^\infty \left(F_{31} - \frac{f_{31}^\infty}{s} \right) \cos[s(x-t)] ds, \quad I_6(x, t) = \int_0^\infty \left(F_{33} - \frac{f_{33}^\infty}{s} \right) \cos[s(x-t)] ds. \end{aligned}$$

将式(11)–(13)对 x 求导,可以得到如下无摩擦黏附接触问题的 Cauchy 奇异积分方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_{x1}(x, h)}{\partial x} &= -if_{11}^\infty \sigma(x) - \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) Q_1(x, t) dt - if_{13}^\infty e(x) - \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e(t) Q_2(x, t) dt + \\ &\quad \frac{if_{11}^\infty \sigma_0}{\pi} - \frac{i\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_0^\infty (sF_{11} - f_{11}^\infty) \left(\frac{2}{s} \right) \cos(sx) \sin(sc) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_{z1}(x, h)}{\partial x} &= \frac{f_{21}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\sigma(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) Q_3(x, t) dt + \frac{f_{23}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{e(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e(t) Q_4(x, t) dt - \\ &\quad \frac{f_{21}^\infty \sigma_0}{\pi} \ln \left| \frac{x-c}{x+c} \right| - \frac{\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_0^\infty (sF_{21} - f_{21}^\infty) \left(-\frac{2}{s} \right) \sin(sx) \sin(sc) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \varphi_1(x, h)}{\partial x} &= \frac{f_{31}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\sigma(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) Q_5(x, t) dt + \frac{f_{33}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{e(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e(t) Q_6(x, t) dt - \\ &\quad \frac{f_{31}^\infty \sigma_0}{\pi} \ln \left| \frac{x-c}{x+c} \right| - \frac{\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_0^\infty (sF_{31} - f_{31}^\infty) \left(-\frac{2}{s} \right) \sin(sx) \sin(sc) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} Q_j(x, t) = \frac{\partial [I_j(x, t)]}{\partial x}, & j = 1, 2, \\ Q_j(x, t) = -\frac{\partial [I_j(x, t)]}{\partial x}, & j = 3, 4, 5, 6. \end{cases}$$

假设压头是一个绝缘体,那么法向电位移在接触表面为零,即 $D_{z1}(x, h) = \partial \varphi_1(x, h) / \partial x = 0$, 从而可得到绝缘压头作用下,FGPM 涂层和均匀压电基底半空间无摩擦黏附接触问题的奇异积分方程

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_{x1}(x, h)}{\partial x} &= -if_{11}^\infty \sigma(x) - \frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) Q_1(x, t) dt + \frac{if_{11}^\infty \sigma_0}{\pi} - \\ &\quad \frac{i\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_0^\infty (sF_{11} - f_{11}^\infty) \left(\frac{2}{s} \right) \cos(sx) \sin(sc) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_{z1}(x, h)}{\partial x} &= \frac{f_{21}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\sigma(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) Q_3(x, t) dt - \frac{f_{21}^\infty \sigma_0}{\pi} \ln \left| \frac{x-c}{x+c} \right| - \\ &\quad \frac{\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_0^\infty (sF_{21} - f_{21}^\infty) \left(-\frac{2}{s} \right) \sin(sx) \sin(sc) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

若为均匀压电半空间无摩擦黏附接触问题,则奇异积分方程为

$$\frac{\partial u_{x1}(x, h)}{\partial x} = -if_{11}^\infty \sigma(x) - if_{13}^\infty e(x) + \frac{if_{11}^\infty \sigma_0}{\pi}, \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_{z1}(x, h)}{\partial x} = \frac{f_{21}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\sigma(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{f_{23}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{e(t)}{x-t} dt - \frac{f_{21}^\infty \sigma_0}{\pi} \ln \left| \frac{x-c}{x+c} \right|, \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_1(x, h)}{\partial x} = \frac{f_{31}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\sigma(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{f_{33}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{e(t)}{x-t} dt - \frac{f_{31}^\infty \sigma_0}{\pi} \ln \left| \frac{x-c}{x+c} \right|. \quad (21)$$

根据静力学平衡关系,考虑黏附时,涂层表面接触应力 $p(x) = \sigma(x) - \sigma_0$, 电荷分布 $e(x)$ 与法向集中力 P 、总电荷 Γ 满足下列关系:

$$P = \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) dt - \int_{-c}^c \sigma_0 dt, \quad (22)$$

$$\Gamma = \int_{-a}^a e(t) dt. \quad (23)$$

FGPM 涂层表面接触应力 $p(x)$ 在接触区边缘 ($x = \pm a$) 处是光滑的,在接触区内表面电势 $\varphi_1(x, h)$ 是一个常数,则有 $\partial\varphi_1(x, h)/\partial x = 0$.同时,根据文献[18],刚性圆柱导电电压头的电荷 $e(x)$ 可以分解为下面两个部分:

$$e(x) = e_1(x) + e_2(x), \quad (24)$$

其中, $e_1(x)$ 是由法向载荷 P 引起的表面电荷分布,且在接触区边缘 ($x = \pm a$) 光滑, $e_2(x)$ 是由电势 $\varphi_1(x, h)$ 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[18],结合式(7)可得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{f_{21}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\sigma(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) Q_3(x, t) dt + \frac{f_{23}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{e_1(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e_1(t) Q_4(x, t) dt - \\ & \frac{f_{21}^\infty \sigma_0}{\pi} \ln \left| \frac{x-c}{x+c} \right| - \frac{\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_0^\infty (sF_{21} - f_{21}^\infty) \left(-\frac{2}{s} \right) \sin(sx) \sin(sc) ds = -\frac{x}{R}, \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{f_{31}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\sigma(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) Q_5(x, t) dt + \frac{f_{33}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{e_1(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e_1(t) Q_6(x, t) dt - \\ & \frac{f_{31}^\infty \sigma_0}{\pi} \ln \left| \frac{x-c}{x+c} \right| - \frac{\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_0^\infty (sF_{31} - f_{31}^\infty) \left(-\frac{2}{s} \right) \sin(sx) \sin(sc) ds = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

$$\int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) dt - 2c\sigma_0 = P, \quad (27)$$

$$\int_{-a}^a e_1(t) dt = \Gamma_1, \quad (28)$$

$$\frac{f_{23}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \frac{e_2(t)}{x-t} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e_2(t) Q_4(x, t) dt = 0, \quad (29)$$

$$\int_{-a}^a e_2(t) dt = \Gamma - \Gamma_1 = \Gamma_2, \quad (30)$$

其中, Γ_1 是与法向荷载 P 关联的电荷, Γ_2 是与电势 $\varphi_1(x, h)$ 关联的电荷.

将式(12)代入式(8),得到求解位移差的表达式:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{z1}(c, h) - u_{z1}(a, h) &= \frac{f_{21}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) \ln \left| \frac{c-t}{a-t} \right| dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \sigma(t) [I_3(c, t) - I_3(a, t)] dt - \\ & \frac{f_{21}^\infty \sigma_0}{\pi} \int_{-c}^c \ln \left| \frac{c-t}{a-t} \right| dt + \frac{\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_{-c}^c [I_3(c, t) - I_3(a, t)] dt + \frac{f_{23}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e(t) \ln \left| \frac{c-t}{a-t} \right| dt - \\ & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a e(t) [I_4(c, t) - I_4(a, t)] dt = h_0 - \frac{c^2 - a^2}{2R}. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

2.3 积分区间的变换

利用如下的变量代换^[28,34],将式(25)–(30)转化为如下形式:

$$\begin{aligned} & x = a\zeta, \quad t = a\eta, \quad -1 \leq \zeta \leq 1, \quad -1 \leq \eta \leq 1, \quad c = ma, \\ & \frac{f_{21}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sigma(\eta)}{\zeta - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sigma(\eta) K_{21}(\zeta, \eta) d\eta + \frac{f_{23}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{e_1(\eta)}{\zeta - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 e_1(\eta) K_{23}(\zeta, \eta) d\eta = \\ & \frac{f_{21}^\infty \sigma_0}{\pi} \ln \left| \frac{\zeta - m}{\zeta + m} \right| + \frac{\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_0^\infty (sF_{21} - f_{21}^\infty) \left(-\frac{2}{s} \right) \sin(sa\zeta) \sin(sam) ds - \frac{a\zeta}{R}, \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{f_{31}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sigma(\eta)}{\zeta - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sigma(\eta) K_{31}(\zeta, \eta) d\eta + \frac{f_{33}^\infty}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{e_1(\eta)}{\zeta - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 e_1(\eta) K_{33}(\zeta, \eta) d\eta =$$

$$\frac{f_{31}^{\infty} \sigma_0}{\pi} \ln \left| \frac{\zeta - m}{\zeta + m} \right| + \frac{\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} (sF_{31} - f_{31}^{\infty}) \left(-\frac{2}{s} \right) \sin(sa\zeta) \sin(sam) ds, \quad (33)$$

$$a \int_{-1}^1 \sigma(\eta) d\eta - 2am\sigma_0 = P, \quad (34)$$

$$a \int_{-1}^1 e_1(\eta) d\eta = \Gamma_1, \quad (35)$$

$$\frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{e_2(\eta)}{\zeta - \eta} d\eta + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 e_2(\eta) K_{23}(\zeta, \eta) d\eta = 0, \quad (36)$$

$$a \int_{-1}^1 e_2(\eta) d\eta = \Gamma_2, \quad (37)$$

其中

$$K_{mn}(\zeta, \eta) = \int_0^{\infty} (sF_{mn} - f_{mn}^{\infty}) \sin[sa(\zeta - \eta)] ds, \quad m = 2, 3; n = 1, 3.$$

式(31)变换为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{f_{21}^{\infty} a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sigma(\eta) \ln \left| \frac{m - \eta}{1 - \eta} \right| d\eta - \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sigma(\eta) [I_3(m, \eta) - I_3(1, \eta)] d\eta - \frac{f_{21}^{\infty} \sigma_0 ma}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \ln \left| \frac{m - m\eta}{1 - m\eta} \right| d\eta + \\ & \frac{ma\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 [I_3(m, m\eta) - I_3(1, m\eta)] d\eta + \frac{f_{23}^{\infty} a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 e_1(\eta) \ln \left| \frac{m - \eta}{1 - \eta} \right| d\eta - \\ & \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 e_1(\eta) [I_4(m, \eta) - I_4(1, \eta)] d\eta = h_0 - \frac{a^2(m^2 - 1)}{2R}. \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

式(9)变换为

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_0 = & \frac{f_{21}^{\infty} a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sigma(\eta) \ln \left| \frac{\eta}{1000 - \eta} \right| d\eta - \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sigma(\eta) [I_3(0, \eta) - I_3(1000, \eta)] d\eta - \\ & \frac{maf_{21}^{\infty} \sigma_0}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \ln \left| \frac{m\eta}{1000 - m\eta} \right| d\eta + \frac{ma\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 [I_3(0, m\eta) - I_3(1000, m\eta)] d\eta + \\ & \frac{f_{23}^{\infty} a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 e(\eta) \ln \left| \frac{\eta}{1000 - \eta} \right| d\eta - \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 e(\eta) [I_4(0, \eta) - I_4(1000, \eta)] d\eta. \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

式(10)变换为

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_0 = & \frac{f_{31}^{\infty} a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sigma(\eta) \ln \left| \frac{\eta}{1000 - \eta} \right| d\eta - \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sigma(\eta) [I_5(0, \eta) - I_5(1000, \eta)] d\eta - \\ & \frac{maf_{31}^{\infty} \sigma_0}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \ln \left| \frac{m\eta}{1000 - m\eta} \right| d\eta + \frac{ma\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 [I_5(0, m\eta) - I_5(1000, m\eta)] d\eta + \\ & \frac{f_{33}^{\infty} a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 e(\eta) \ln \left| \frac{\eta}{1000 - \eta} \right| d\eta - \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 e(\eta) [I_6(0, \eta) - I_6(1000, \eta)] d\eta. \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

2.4 方程的离散化

涂层表面接触应力 $\sigma(\eta)$ 和法向荷载引起的电荷分布 $e_1(\eta)$ 可表示为^[18,23]

$$\sigma(\eta) = \chi(\eta) \sqrt{1 - \eta^2}, \quad e_1(\eta) = \chi_1(\eta) \sqrt{1 - \eta^2}. \quad (41)$$

式(32)、(33)和(36)为第一类 Cauchy 奇异积分方程,考虑 Erdogan-Gupta 的方法^[35-36],对其进行离散后可数值求解.首先将式(32)~(35)进行离散,从而得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{1 - \eta_l^2}{N + 1} \left\{ \left[\frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{\zeta_k - \eta_l} + aK_{21}^L(\zeta_k, \eta_l) \right] \chi(\eta_l) + \left[\frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{\zeta_k - \eta_l} + aK_{23}^L(\zeta_k, \eta_l) \right] \chi_1(\eta_l) \right\} = \\ & \frac{f_{21}^{\infty} \sigma_0}{\pi} \ln \left| \frac{\zeta_k - m}{\zeta_k + m} \right| + \frac{\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} (sF_{21} - f_{21}^{\infty}) \left(-\frac{2}{s} \right) \sin(sa\zeta_k) \sin(sam) ds - \frac{a\zeta_k}{R}, \quad (42) \\ & \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{1 - \eta_l^2}{N + 1} \left\{ \left[\frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{\zeta_k - \eta_l} + aK_{31}^L(\zeta_k, \eta_l) \right] \chi(\eta_l) + \left[\frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{\zeta_k - \eta_l} + aK_{33}^L(\zeta_k, \eta_l) \right] \chi_1(\eta_l) \right\} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{f_{31}^{\infty} \sigma_0}{\pi} \ln \left| \frac{\zeta_k - m}{\zeta_k + m} \right| + \frac{\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} (sF_{31} - f_{31}^{\infty}) \left(-\frac{2}{s} \right) \sin(sa\zeta_k) \sin(sam) ds, \quad (43)$$

$$P = \pi a \sum_{l=1}^N \left[\frac{1 - \eta_l^2}{N + 1} \chi(\eta_l) \right] - 2ma\sigma_0, \quad (44)$$

$$\Gamma_1 = \pi a \sum_{l=1}^N \left[\frac{1 - \eta_l^2}{N + 1} \chi_1(\eta_l) \right], \quad (45)$$

其中

$$\eta_l = \cos[l\pi/(N + 1)], \quad \zeta_k = \cos[\pi(2k - 1)/(2(N + 1))], \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, N + 1,$$

$$K_{mn}^L(\zeta_k, \eta_l) = \int_0^{\infty} (sF_{mn} - f_{mn}^{\infty}) \sin[sa(\zeta_k - \eta_l)] ds, \quad m = 2, 3; n = 1, 3.$$

式(42)–(45)所构成的方程组中共有 $2N + 4$ 个方程,待求未知数 $\chi(\eta_1), \chi(\eta_2), \dots, \chi(\eta_N), \chi_1(\eta_1), \chi_1(\eta_2), \dots, \chi_1(\eta_N), \hat{\Gamma}_1, A, m$ 为 $2N + 3$ 个,其中 m 需要通过构建位移差方程来确定.根据文献[36],在求解时,离散点 N 取偶数,忽略式(42)和(43)中各自的第 $k = N/2 + 1$ 个方程,这样得到的 $2N + 2$ 个方程就可以求解除 m 之外的 $2N + 2$ 个未知量.

由于电荷 $e_2(\eta)$ 具有 $-1/2$ 奇异性,可设^[18,23]

$$e_2(\eta) = \chi_2(\eta) / \sqrt{1 - \eta^2}. \quad (46)$$

同样,使用 Erdogan-Gupta 的方法对式(36)和(37)进行离散^[35-36],从而得到

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{\xi=1}^N \left[\frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{\zeta_t - \eta_{\xi}} + aK_4^S(\zeta_t, \eta_{\xi}) \right] \chi_2(\eta_{\xi}) = 0, \quad (47)$$

$$\frac{\pi a}{N} \sum_{\xi=1}^N \chi_2(\eta_{\xi}) = \Gamma_2, \quad (48)$$

其中

$$\eta_{\xi} = \cos[(2\xi - 1)\pi/(2N)], \quad \zeta_t = \cos(\pi t/N), \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, N - 1,$$

$$K_4^S(\zeta_t, \eta_{\xi}) = \int_0^{\infty} (sF_{23} - f_{23}^{\infty}) \sin[sa(\zeta_t - \eta_{\xi})] ds.$$

在求解 m 值时,需要将方程式(38)写成差值形式^[28-34],然后利用二分法进行迭代,其差值形式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon(m) = & \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{1 - \eta_l^2}{N + 1} \left\{ f_{21}^{\infty} a \ln \left| \frac{m - \eta_l}{1 - \eta_l} \right| - a [I_3(m, \eta_l) - I_3(1, \eta_l)] \right\} \chi(\eta_l) - \\ & \frac{f_{21}^{\infty} \sigma_0 ma}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \ln \left| \frac{m - m\eta}{1 - m\eta} \right| d\eta + \frac{ma\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 [I_3(m, m\eta) - I_3(1, m\eta)] d\eta + \\ & \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{1 - \eta_l^2}{N + 1} \left\{ f_{23}^{\infty} a \ln \left| \frac{m - \eta_l}{1 - \eta_l} \right| - a [I_4(m, \eta_l) - I_4(1, \eta_l)] \right\} \chi_1(\eta_l) + \\ & \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\xi=1}^N \left\{ f_{23}^{\infty} a \ln \left| \frac{m - \eta_{\xi}}{1 - \eta_{\xi}} \right| - a [I_4(m, \eta_{\xi}) - I_4(1, \eta_{\xi})] \right\} \chi_2(\eta_{\xi}) - \left[h_0 - \frac{a^2(m^2 - 1)}{2R} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

对式(39)进行离散,从而得到

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_0 = & \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{1 - \eta_l^2}{N + 1} \left\{ a f_{21}^{\infty} \ln \left| \frac{\eta_l}{1000 - \eta_l} \right| - a \int_0^{\infty} \left(F_{21} - \frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{s} \right) Z_1(\eta_l) ds \right\} \chi(\eta_l) - \\ & \frac{f_{21}^{\infty} \sigma_0 ma}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \ln \left| \frac{m\eta}{1000 - m\eta} \right| d\eta + \frac{ma\sigma_0}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{\infty} \left(F_{21} - \frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{s} \right) Z_2(m\eta) ds d\eta + \\ & \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{1 - \eta_l^2}{N + 1} \left\{ a f_{23}^{\infty} \ln \left| \frac{\eta_l}{1000 - \eta_l} \right| - a \int_0^{\infty} \left(F_{23} - \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{s} \right) Z_1(\eta_l) dz \right\} \chi_1(\eta_l) + \\ & \frac{a}{N} \sum_{\xi=1}^N \left\{ f_{23}^{\infty} \ln \left| \frac{\eta_{\xi}}{1000 - \eta_{\xi}} \right| - \int_0^{\infty} \left(F_{23} - \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{s} \right) Z_1(\eta_{\xi}) ds \right\} \chi_2(\eta_{\xi}). \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

对式(40)进行离散,从而得到

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_0 = & \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{1 - \eta_l^2}{N + 1} \left\{ a f_{31}^\infty \ln \left| \frac{\eta_l}{1000 - \eta_l} \right| - a \int_0^\infty \left(F_{31} - \frac{f_{31}^\infty}{s} \right) Z_1(\eta_l) ds \right\} \chi(\eta_l) - \\ & \frac{f_{31}^\infty \sigma_0 m a}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \ln \left| \frac{m\eta}{1000 - m\eta} \right| d\eta + \frac{m a \sigma_0}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^\infty \left(F_{31} - \frac{f_{31}^\infty}{s} \right) Z_2(m\eta) ds d\eta + \\ & \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{1 - \eta_l^2}{N + 1} \left\{ a f_{33}^\infty \ln \left| \frac{\eta_l}{1000 - \eta_l} \right| - a \int_0^\infty \left(F_{33} - \frac{f_{33}^\infty}{s} \right) Z_1(\eta_l) ds \right\} \chi_1(\eta_l) + \\ & \frac{a}{N} \sum_{\xi=1}^N \left\{ f_{33}^\infty \ln \left| \frac{\eta_\xi}{1000 - \eta_\xi} \right| - \int_0^\infty \left(F_{33} - \frac{f_{33}^\infty}{s} \right) Z_1(\eta_\xi) ds \right\} \chi_2(\eta_\xi), \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1(\eta_l) &= \cos(sa\eta_l) - \cos[sa(1000 - \eta_l)], \quad Z_1(\eta_\xi) = \cos(sa\eta_\xi) - \cos[sa(1000 - \eta_\xi)], \\ Z_2(m\eta) &= \cos(sam\eta) - \cos[sa(1000 - m\eta)]. \end{aligned}$$

3 算例分析与讨论

首先对本文所建立的二维无摩擦黏附接触模型进行退化,目的在于验证其科学有效.去掉式(25)~(30)中的黏附项,然后采用 Erdogan-Gupta 的计算方法^[35-36]和文献[18]中相同的材料参数(基底由 PZT-4 压电陶瓷制成,具体参数见表 1)进行数值求解,计算选取 $N = 30$, 涂层厚度 $h = 0.01$ m, 圆柱压头半径 $R = 0.08$ m, 法向荷载 $P = 10^3$ N/m, 电荷 $\Gamma = 10^{-6}$ C/m. 从而得到如图 3(a) 和 3(b) 所示的接触应力、电荷分布曲线.可以看出,本文的数值结果与文献[18]给出的结果完全吻合,说明本文所建立的模型和计算方法是合理可靠的.

表 1 PZT-4 压电陶瓷的材料参数

Table 1 Material parameters of the proposed PZT-4 piezoelectric ceramics

c_{110} /GPa	c_{130} /GPa	c_{330} /GPa	c_{440} /GPa	e_{310} /(C/m ²)	e_{330} /(C/m ²)	e_{150} /(C/m ²)	ε_{110} /(C/(V·m))	ε_{330} /(C/(V·m))
139	74.3	115	25.6	-5.2	15.1	12.7	6.461×10^{-9}	5.62×10^{-9}

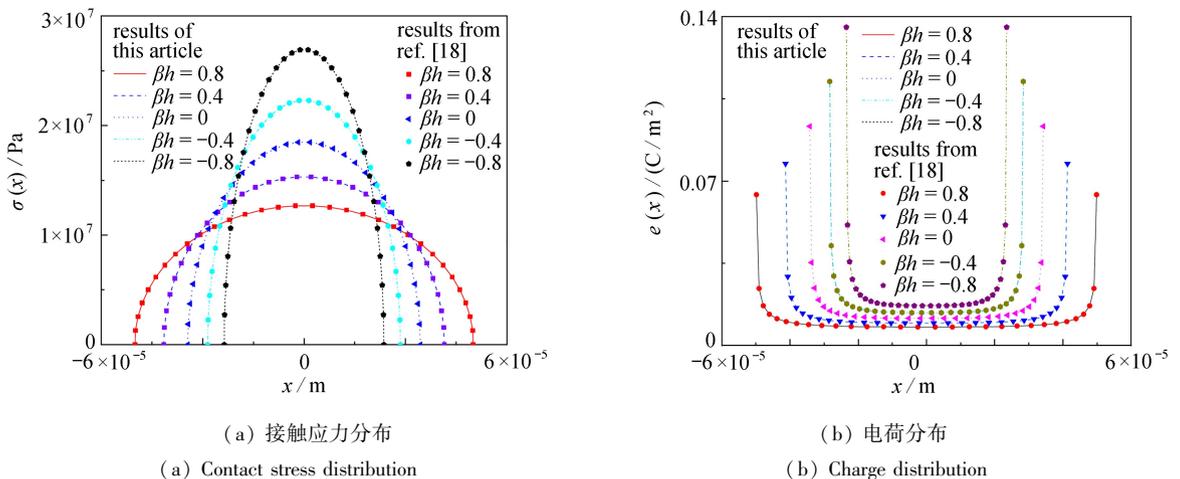


图 3 本文模型计算结果与文献[18]结果的比较

Fig. 3 Comparison of the calculated results of the proposed model with those of ref. [18]

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.

本文计算和分析刚性圆柱导电压头作用下 FGPM 涂层的二维无摩擦黏附接触问题.计算时黏附功 w 取 0.1 J/m, 圆柱压头半径 R 取 0.025 m, 涂层厚度 h 取 0.01 m, 数值计算结果如下文所示.

图 4 给出了梯度参数 $\beta h = 0$ 时,不同的黏附应力 σ_0 下,比值 m 与接触半径 a (图 4(a))、接触半径 a 与法向荷载 P (图 4(b))、应力分布 $p(x)$ (图 4(c))、电荷分布 $e(x)$ (图 4(d))、法向荷载 P 与压痕深度 δ_0 (图 4(e))、法向荷载 P 与电势 φ_0 (图 4(f)) 的关系曲线.从图 4(a) 中可以看出:随着接触半径的逐渐增大,黏附区与接触区的比值 m 逐渐减小并趋近于 1,这与 Chen 等^[9]和 Li 等^[29,31,34]的结论相同;对于相同的接触半

径,随着黏附应力的增大,比值 m 减小,且在接触半径较小时,黏附应力对比值 m 的影响较大.从图 4(b)中可以看出:当黏附应力较大时,随着接触半径的增大,法向荷载由某一值(由压电效应所产生)趋于一个负的极大值(即临界拉脱力,主要由黏附效应引起),之后由拉力(负值)逐渐过渡到压力(正值)并逐渐增大;当黏附应力逐渐减小时,黏附效应引起的临界拉脱力逐渐变小,为 Hertz 压电接触时,黏附效应完全消失,此时的临界拉脱力为零;当法向荷载为压力时,随着黏附应力的逐渐减小,产生相同的接触半径所需的法向荷载增大.

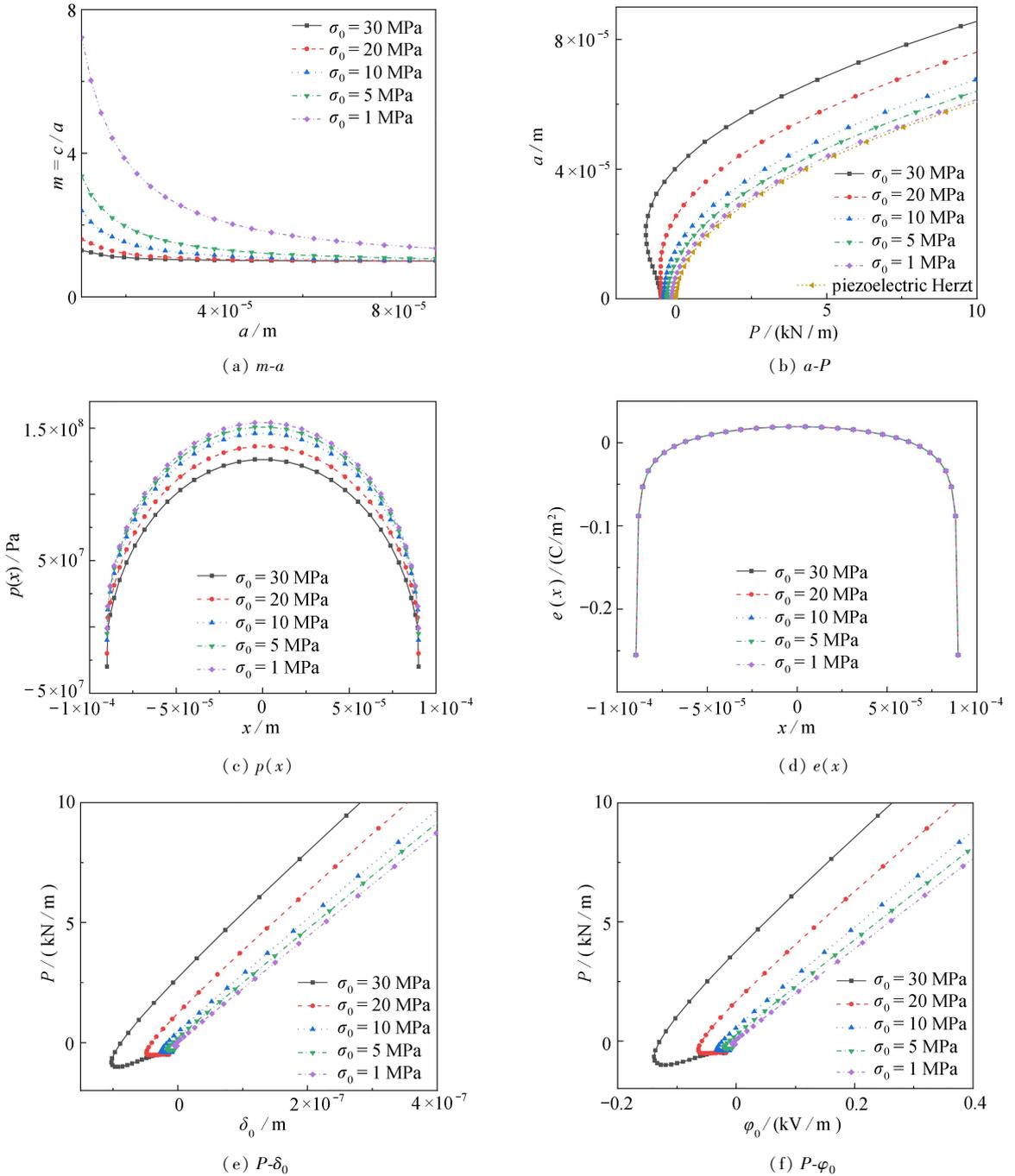


图 4 当 $\beta h = 0$ 时, σ_0 对各参数的影响

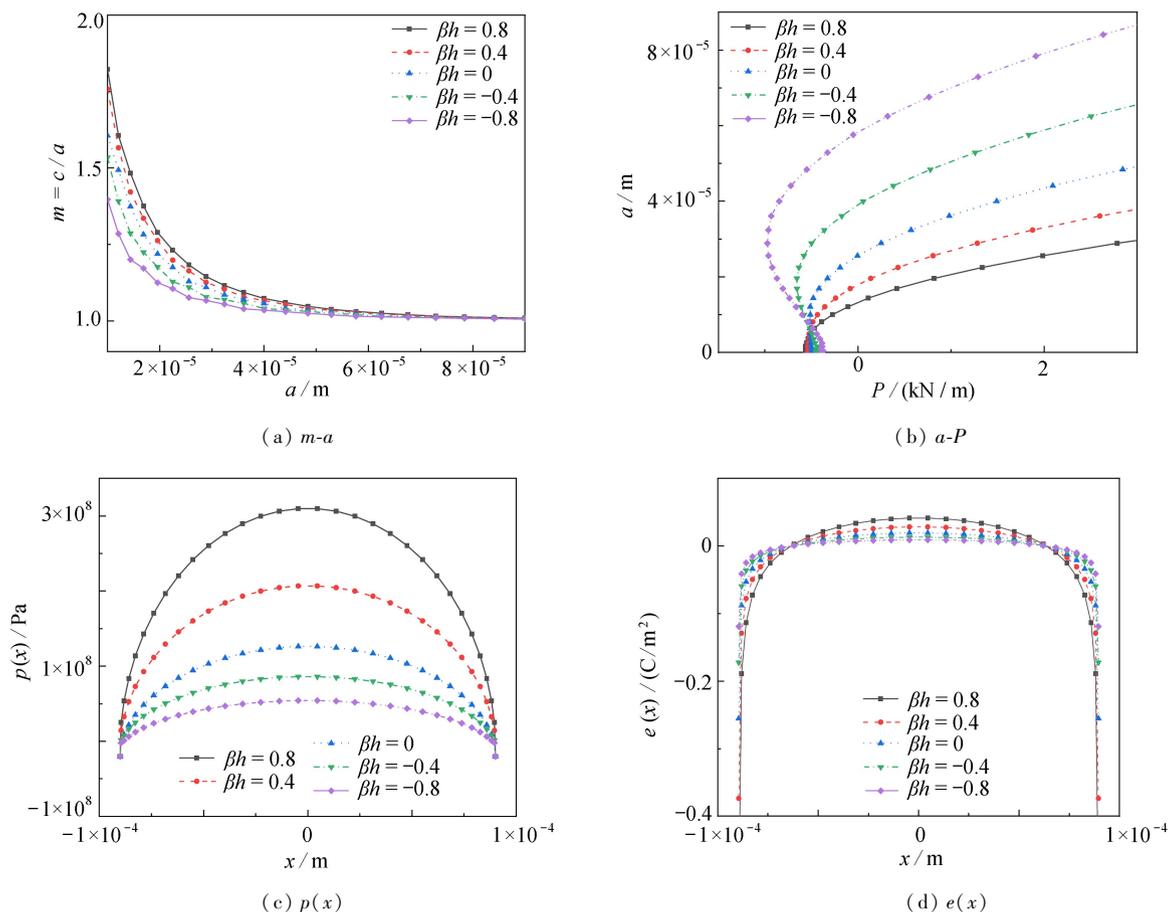
Fig. 4 Effects of σ_0 on parameters for $\beta h = 0$

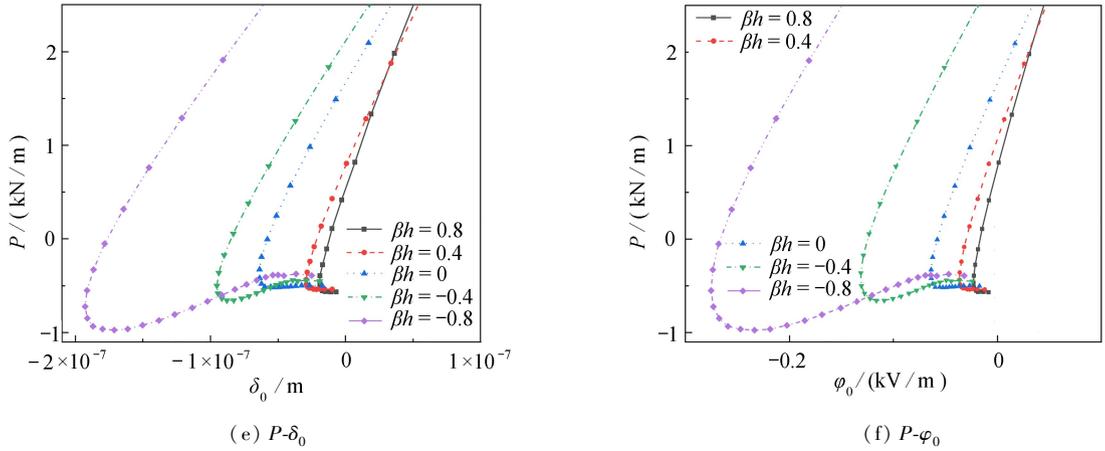
图 4(c) 表示接触半径 $a = 9 \times 10^{-5}$ m 时,涂层接触表面的应力分布曲线,在涂层表面与压头接触区边缘处 ($x = 9 \times 10^{-5}$ m) 的应力值等于黏附应力值.由于黏附区大于接触区 ($m > 1$),且在相同的接触区情况下,不同的黏附应力所对应的黏附区不同,因此本文只给出了接触区的应力.从图 4(c) 中可以看出:随着黏附应力的逐渐减小,涂层表面的拉应力在减小,压应力在增大,此结论与 Li 等^[29-34]的研究结论一致.从图 4(d) 中

可以看出:电荷分布几乎不受黏附应力变化的影响,即黏附效应对电荷分布的影响作用甚微.从图 4(e)中可以看出:当黏附应力较大时,压痕深度由某一值(压电效应所引起)趋于一个极值(最大的负值,临界拉脱力所对应的压痕深度),之后由负值变为正值并逐渐增大;随着黏附应力的减小,临界拉脱力所对应的压痕深度(负值)逐渐减小;当法向荷载为压力时,随着黏附应力的逐渐增大,产生相同的压痕深度(正值)所需的法向荷载增大.从图 4(f)中可以看出:当黏附应力较大时,电势由某一值(压电效应所引起)趋于一个极值(最大的负值,临界拉脱力所对应的电势),之后由负值变为正值并逐渐增大;随着黏附应力的减小,临界拉脱力所对应的电势(负值)逐渐减小.当法向荷载为压力时,随着黏附应力的逐渐增大,产生相同的电势(正值)所需的法向荷载增大.

图 5 给出了黏附应力 $\sigma_0 = 20 \text{ MPa}$ 时,不同的梯度参数 βh 下,比值 m 与接触半径 a (图 5(a))、接触半径 a 与法向荷载 P (图 5(b))、应力分布 $p(x)$ (图 5(c))、电荷分布 $e(x)$ (图 5(d))、法向荷载 P 与压痕深度 δ_0 (图 5(e))、法向荷载 P 与电势 φ_0 (图 5(f))的关系曲线.从图 5(a)中可以看出:随着接触半径的逐渐增大,比值 m 逐渐减小并趋近于 1;对于相同的接触半径,随着梯度参数的增大,比值 m 增大;且在接触半径较小时,梯度参数对比值 m 的影响较大.从图 5(b)中可以看出:当梯度参数较小时,随着接触半径的增大,法向荷载由某一值(由压电效应所产生)趋于一个负值的极大值(临界拉脱力,主要由黏附效应引起),之后由拉力逐渐过渡到压力并逐渐增大;当梯度参数逐渐增大时,黏附效应引起的临界拉脱力逐渐减小;相同法向压力作用下,接触半径将随着梯度参数的增大而减小.

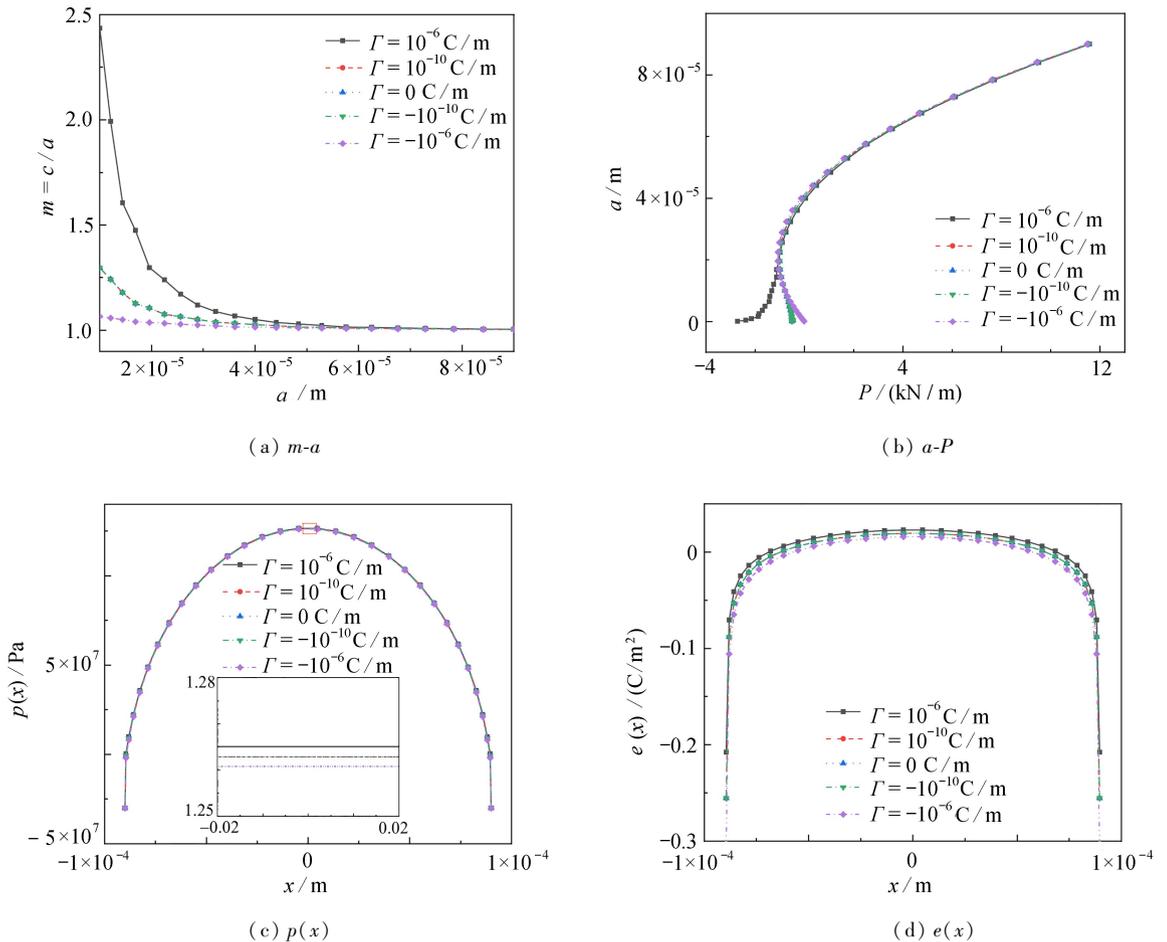
从图 5(c)中可以看出:随着梯度参数的逐渐增大,涂层表面的压应力增大.从图 5(d)中可以看出:受压区(应力为正)的电荷分布随着梯度参数的增大而增大,而受拉区(应力为负)的电荷分布则随着梯度参数的增大而减小.从图 5(e)中可以看出:当梯度参数较小时,压痕深度由某一值趋于一个极值(临界拉脱力所对应的压痕深度),之后由负值变为正值且逐渐增大;随着梯度参数的增大,临界拉脱力所对应的压痕深度(负值)逐渐减小.

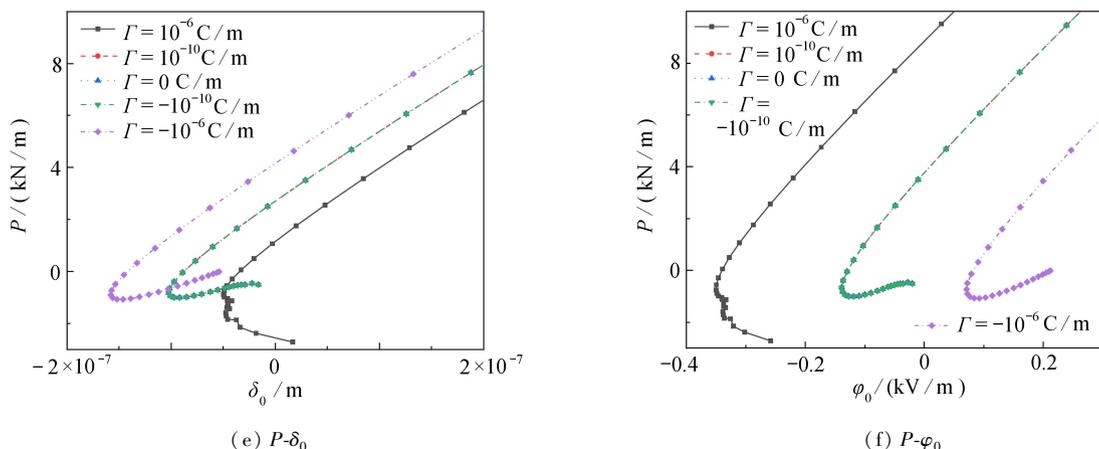


图5 当 $\sigma_0 = 20$ MPa时, βh 对各参数的影响Fig. 5 Effects of βh on parameters for $\sigma_0 = 20$ MPa

从图5(f)中可以看出:当梯度参数较小时,电势由负值变为正值并逐渐增大;随着梯度参数的增大,临界拉脱力所对应的电势(负值)逐渐减小。

图6给出了黏附应力 $\sigma_0 = 30$ MPa时,不同的电荷 Γ 作用下,比值 m 与接触半径 a (图6(a))、接触半径 a 与法向荷载 P (图6(b))、应力分布 $p(x)$ (图6(c))、电荷分布 $e(x)$ (图6(d))、法向荷载 P 与压痕深度 δ_0 (图6(e))、法向荷载 P 与电势 φ_0 (图6(f))的关系曲线。从图6(a)中可以看出:随着接触半径的逐渐增大,比值 m 逐渐减小并趋近于1;对于相同的接触半径,正电荷比负电荷所对应的比值 m 要大;且在接触半径越小时影响越明显。



图 6 当 $\sigma_0 = 30$ MPa 时, Γ 对各参数的影响Fig. 6 Effects of Γ on parameters for $\sigma_0 = 30$ MPa

从图 6(b)中可以看出:当受足量正电荷 ($\Gamma = 10^{-6}$ C/m)作用时,随着接触半径的增大,法向荷载由拉力逐渐过渡到压力并逐渐增大;当受足量负电荷 ($\Gamma = -10^{-6}$ C/m)作用时,法向荷载由某一值(由压电效应所产生)趋于一负的极大值(临界拉脱力,主要由黏附效应引起),之后由拉力逐渐过渡到压力并逐渐增大.从图 6(c)和 6(d)中可以看出:足量正电荷作用下涂层表面的应力和电荷分布比等电量负电荷作用下要大,且对电荷分布的影响更明显.从图 6(e)中可以看出:相同法向压力作用下,带足量正电荷的压头所产生的压痕深度相对大,而带等电量负电荷的压头所产生的压痕深度相对小,说明所带的正电荷助长了压头的压入,而所带的负电荷则抑制了压头的压入;相同法向拉力作用下,结果反之.从图 6(f)中可以看出:相同法向压力作用下,带足量正电荷的压头所产生的电势相对小,而带等电量负电荷的压头所产生的电势相对大;相同法向拉力作用下,结果亦反之.

4 结 论

综上所述,可得出如下结论:

1) 对本文所建立的黏附接触模型进行退化求解,其结果与 Ke 等^[18]给出的结果完全吻合,且本文黏附接触模型的计算结果与 Chen 等^[9]和 Li 等^[29,31,34]的结果一致.

2) 当黏附应力逐渐减小时,临界拉脱力及其所对应的压痕深度和电势在减小,涂层表面的拉应力减小,压应力增大;当法向荷载为压力时,随着黏附应力的逐渐增大,产生相同的压痕深度和电势所需的法向荷载增大,而产生相同的接触半径所需的法向荷载减小.

3) 当梯度参数逐渐增大时,黏附效应引起的临界拉脱力逐渐减小,临界拉脱力所对应的压痕深度和电势减小,受拉区的电荷分布减小,而涂层表面的压应力和受压区的电荷分布增大;相同法向压力作用下,接触半径将随着梯度参数的增大而减小.

4) 足量正电荷作用下涂层表面的接触应力和电荷分布比等电量负电荷作用下要大,且对电荷分布的影响更明显;相同法向压力作用下,带足量正电荷的压头所产生的压痕深度相对大,所产生的电势相对小,而带等电量负电荷的压头所产生的压痕深度相对小,所产生的电势相对大;相同法向拉力作用下,反之.

5) 接触半径越小,黏附应力、梯度参数和压头带电量对比值 m 的影响越显著,说明接触区趋于微尺度时,黏附作用更加明显.

因此,可以通过合理设计 FGPM 涂层的梯度参数和黏附参数来改变压电材料表面的黏附接触行为,进而达到抑制压电器件接触损伤和破坏的目的.

附 录 A

在平面应变状态下,横观各向同性 FGPM 的本构关系为^[17-18,23]

$$\sigma_{xj}(x, z) = c_{11}(z) \frac{\partial u_{xj}(x, z)}{\partial x} + c_{13}(z) \frac{\partial u_{zj}(x, z)}{\partial z} + e_{31}(z) \frac{\partial \varphi_j(x, z)}{\partial z}, \quad (A1)$$

$$\sigma_{zj}(x, z) = c_{13}(z) \frac{\partial u_{xj}(x, z)}{\partial x} + c_{33}(z) \frac{\partial u_{zj}(x, z)}{\partial z} + e_{33}(z) \frac{\partial \varphi_j(x, z)}{\partial z}, \quad (A2)$$

$$\sigma_{xzj}(x, z) = c_{44}(z) \left[\frac{\partial u_{xj}(x, z)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_{zj}(x, z)}{\partial x} \right] + e_{15}(z) \frac{\partial \varphi_j(x, z)}{\partial x}, \quad (A3)$$

$$D_{xj}(x, z) = e_{15}(z) \left[\frac{\partial u_{xj}(x, z)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_{zj}(x, z)}{\partial x} \right] - \varepsilon_{11}(z) \frac{\partial \varphi_j(x, z)}{\partial x}, \quad (A4)$$

$$D_{zj}(x, z) = e_{31}(z) \frac{\partial u_{xj}(x, z)}{\partial x} + e_{33}(z) \frac{\partial u_{zj}(x, z)}{\partial z} - \varepsilon_{33}(z) \frac{\partial \varphi_j(x, z)}{\partial z}, \quad (A5)$$

式中, $j = 1, 2$, 其中 1 表示涂层, 2 表示基底; $\sigma_{xj}(x, z), \sigma_{zj}(x, z), \sigma_{xzj}(x, z), D_{xj}(x, z)$ 和 $D_{zj}(x, z)$ 分别为涂层或基底的应力分量和电位移分量; $u_{xj}(x, z), u_{zj}(x, z), \varphi_j(x, z)$ 分别为涂层或基底沿 x 和 z 方向的位移分量以及电势。

忽略自重与体电荷, 平衡方程和 Maxwell's 方程可以表示为^[17-18, 23]

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xj}(x, z)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zj}(x, z)}{\partial z} = 0, \quad (A6)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{zj}(x, z)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xzj}(x, z)}{\partial z} = 0, \quad (A7)$$

$$\frac{\partial D_{xj}(x, z)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_{zj}(x, z)}{\partial z} = 0. \quad (A8)$$

将方程 (A1) — (A5) 代入到方程 (A6) — (A8) 中, 可得到如下控制方程:

$$c_{110} \frac{\partial^2 u_{xj}}{\partial x^2} + c_{440} \frac{\partial^2 u_{zj}}{\partial z^2} + (c_{130} + c_{440}) \frac{\partial^2 u_{zj}}{\partial x \partial z} + (e_{310} + e_{150}) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_j}{\partial x \partial z} + \beta \left[c_{440} \left(\frac{\partial u_{xj}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_{zj}}{\partial x} \right) + e_{150} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial x} \right] = 0, \quad (A9)$$

$$c_{440} \frac{\partial^2 u_{zj}}{\partial x^2} + c_{330} \frac{\partial^2 u_{zj}}{\partial z^2} + (c_{130} + c_{440}) \frac{\partial^2 u_{xj}}{\partial x \partial z} + e_{150} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_j}{\partial x^2} + e_{330} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_j}{\partial z^2} + \beta \left(c_{130} \frac{\partial u_{xj}}{\partial x} + c_{330} \frac{\partial u_{zj}}{\partial z} + e_{330} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial z} \right) = 0, \quad (A10)$$

$$e_{150} \frac{\partial^2 u_{zj}}{\partial x^2} + e_{330} \frac{\partial^2 u_{zj}}{\partial z^2} + (e_{150} + e_{310}) \frac{\partial^2 u_{zj}}{\partial x \partial z} - \varepsilon_{110} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_j}{\partial x^2} - \varepsilon_{330} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_j}{\partial z^2} + \beta \left(e_{310} \frac{\partial u_{xj}}{\partial x} + e_{330} \frac{\partial u_{zj}}{\partial z} - \varepsilon_{330} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial z} \right) = 0, \quad (A11)$$

其中, $u_{xj}, u_{zj}, \varphi_j$ 依次为 $u_{xj}(x, z), u_{zj}(x, z), \varphi_j(x, z)$ 的简写形式。

式 (A9) — (A11) 对 x 进行 Fourier 积分变换得到域内表达式如下^[17-18, 23]:

$$-c_{110} s^2 \bar{u}_{xj} + c_{440} \frac{d^2 \bar{u}_{zj}}{dz^2} + (c_{130} + c_{440}) i s \frac{d \bar{u}_{zj}}{dz} + (e_{310} + e_{150}) i s \frac{d \bar{\varphi}_j}{dz} + \beta \left[c_{440} \left(\frac{d \bar{u}_{xj}}{dz} + i s \bar{u}_{zj} \right) + i s e_{150} \bar{\varphi}_j \right] = 0, \quad (A12)$$

$$-c_{440} s^2 \bar{u}_{zj} + c_{330} \frac{d^2 \bar{u}_{zj}}{dz^2} + (c_{130} + c_{440}) i s \frac{d \bar{u}_{xj}}{dz} - e_{150} s^2 \bar{\varphi}_j + e_{330} \frac{d^2 \bar{\varphi}_j}{dz^2} + \beta \left(i s c_{130} \bar{u}_{xj} + c_{330} \frac{d \bar{u}_{zj}}{dz} + e_{330} \frac{d \bar{\varphi}_j}{dz} \right) = 0, \quad (A13)$$

$$-e_{150} s^2 \bar{u}_{zj} + e_{330} \frac{d^2 \bar{u}_{zj}}{dz^2} + (e_{150} + e_{310}) i s \frac{d \bar{u}_{xj}}{dz} + \varepsilon_{110} s^2 \bar{\varphi}_j - \varepsilon_{330} \frac{d^2 \bar{\varphi}_j}{dz^2} + \beta \left(i s e_{310} \bar{u}_{xj} + e_{330} \frac{d \bar{u}_{zj}}{dz} - \varepsilon_{330} \frac{d \bar{\varphi}_j}{dz} \right) = 0, \quad (A14)$$

其中, $\bar{u}_{xj}, \bar{u}_{zj}, \bar{\varphi}_j$ 依次为 $\bar{u}_{xj}(s, z), \bar{u}_{zj}(s, z), \bar{\varphi}_j(s, z)$ 的简写形式, 上标“ $-$ ”表示 Fourier 积分变换域内变量, $i = \sqrt{-1}$, s 为 Fourier 积分变换的参变量。

将式 (A12) — (A14) 联立求解, 可得到涂层和基底在变换域内位移分量和电势的矩阵表达如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{u}_{xj}(s, z) & \bar{u}_{zj}(s, z) & \bar{\varphi}_j(s, z) \end{bmatrix}^T = \bar{S}_{ij}(s, z) \bar{A}_{ij}(s), \quad (A15)$$

其中, $\bar{A}_{ij}(s)$ 是需要求解的未知参数, 涂层中的 $\bar{S}_{11}(s, z) = \sum_{l=1}^6 [1 \quad a_{1l}(s) \quad b_{1l}(s)]^T e^{n_l z} (l = 1, 2, \dots, 6)$, 特征根 n_{1l} 包括 2 个实根和 4 个复根; 在均匀压电基底半空间 ($z \leq 0$) 中, 当 $\sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 积分变换域内应满足 $\bar{u}_{x2}, \bar{u}_{z2}, \bar{\varphi}_2 \rightarrow 0$, 所以基底中 $\bar{S}_{12}(s, z) = \sum_{l=4}^6 [1 \quad a_{12}(s) \quad b_{12}(s)]^T e^{n_l z} (l = 4, 5, 6)$, 特征根 n_{12} 只包括实部大于零的 3 个根, 上角标“ T ”表示矩阵转置, 求 $n_{ij} (j = 1, 2)$ 的特征方程如下^[17-18, 23]:

$$\det[\bar{G}_{ij}(s, n_{ij})] = 0, \quad (A16)$$

其中

$$\bar{G}_{ij}(s, n_{ij}) = \begin{bmatrix} c_{440} n_{ij}^2 - c_{110} s^2 + c_{440} \beta n_{ij} & (c_{130} + c_{440}) i n_{ij} s + c_{440} i s \beta n_{ij} & (e_{310} + e_{150}) i n_{ij} s + e_{150} i s \beta n_{ij} \\ (c_{130} + c_{440}) i n_{ij} s + c_{130} i s \beta & c_{330} n_{ij}^2 - c_{440} s^2 + c_{330} \beta n_{ij} & e_{330} n_{ij}^2 - e_{150} s^2 + c_{330} \beta n_{ij} \\ (e_{310} + e_{150}) i n_{ij} s + e_{310} i s \beta & e_{330} n_{ij}^2 - e_{150} s^2 + e_{330} \beta n_{ij} & \varepsilon_{110} s^2 - \varepsilon_{330} n_{ij}^2 + c_{330} \beta n_{ij} \end{bmatrix}.$$

矩阵 $\bar{\mathbf{G}}_j(s, n_{ij})$ 中各元素若用 \bar{g}_{mn} 表示, 那么 \bar{g}_{mn} 则代表矩阵 $\bar{\mathbf{G}}_j(s, n_{ij})$ 中第 m 行第 n 列所对应的元素, 对于基底还需满足 $\beta = 0$ 的条件, 矩阵 $\bar{\mathbf{S}}_j(s, z)$ 中的 $a_{ij}(s)$ 和 $b_{ij}(s)$ 则可表示为

$$a_{ij}(s) = \frac{\bar{g}_{21}\bar{g}_{13} - \bar{g}_{11}\bar{g}_{23}}{\bar{g}_{12}\bar{g}_{23} - \bar{g}_{13}\bar{g}_{22}}, b_{ij}(s) = \frac{\bar{g}_{21}\bar{g}_{12} - \bar{g}_{11}\bar{g}_{22}}{\bar{g}_{13}\bar{g}_{22} - \bar{g}_{12}\bar{g}_{23}}. \quad (\text{A17})$$

对式 (A2)、(A3)、(A5) 分别进行 Fourier 积分变换, 然后代入式 (A15), 可得到功能梯度压电涂层 ($0 \leq z \leq h$) 的位移分量、电势、应力分量和电荷分量在 Fourier 积分变换域内的矩阵表达^[17-18, 23]:

$$[\bar{u}_{x1}(s, z) \quad \bar{u}_{z1}(s, z) \quad \bar{\varphi}_1(s, z) \quad \bar{\sigma}_{z1}(s, z) \quad \bar{\sigma}_{xz1}(s, z) \quad \bar{D}_{z1}(s, z)]^T = [T_{kl1}(s, z)][A_{l1}(s)], \quad (\text{A18})$$

其中

$$k, l = 1, 2, \dots, 6,$$

$$[A_{l1}(s)] = [A_{11}(s) \quad A_{21}(s) \quad A_{31}(s) \quad A_{41}(s) \quad A_{51}(s) \quad A_{61}(s)]^T,$$

$$[T_{kl1}(s, z)] = [T_{1l1}(s, z) \quad T_{2l1}(s, z) \quad T_{3l1}(s, z) \quad T_{4l1}(s, z) \quad T_{5l1}(s, z) \quad T_{6l1}(s, z)]^T.$$

$T_{kl1}(s, z)$ 表示矩阵 $[T_{kl1}(s, z)]$ 中第 k 行和第 l 列的元素, 展开形式如下:

$$T_{1l1}(s, z) = e^{n_l z}, T_{2l1}(s, z) = a_{l1}(s)e^{n_l z}, T_{3l1}(s, z) = b_{l1}(s)e^{n_l z},$$

$$T_{4l1}(s, z) = [c_{130}is + c_{330}a_{l1}(s)n_{l1} + e_{330}b_{l1}(s)n_{l1}]e^{(n_{l1}+\beta)z},$$

$$T_{5l1}(s, z) = [c_{440}n_{l1} + c_{440}isa_{l1}(s) + e_{150}isb_{l1}(s)]e^{(n_{l1}+\beta)z},$$

$$T_{6l1}(s, z) = [e_{310}is + e_{330}a_{l1}(s)n_{l1} - e_{330}b_{l1}(s)n_{l1}]e^{(n_{l1}+\beta)z}.$$

同理可得, 均匀压电基底半空间的位移分量、电势、应力分量和电荷分量在 Fourier 积分变换域内的矩阵表达为^[17-18, 23]

$$[\bar{u}_{x2}(s, z) \quad \bar{u}_{z2}(s, z) \quad \bar{\varphi}_2(s, z) \quad \bar{\sigma}_{z2}(s, z) \quad \bar{\sigma}_{xz2}(s, z) \quad \bar{D}_{z2}(s, z)]^T = [T_{kl2}(s, z)][A_{l2}(s)], \quad (\text{A19})$$

其中

$$k = 1, 2, \dots, 6; l = 4, 5, 6,$$

$$[A_{l2}(s)] = [A_{42}(s) \quad A_{52}(s) \quad A_{62}(s)]^T,$$

$$[T_{kl2}(s, z)] = [T_{1l2}(s, z) \quad T_{2l2}(s, z) \quad T_{3l2}(s, z) \quad T_{4l2}(s, z) \quad T_{5l2}(s, z) \quad T_{6l2}(s, z)]^T,$$

$$T_{1l2}(s, z) = e^{n_l z}, T_{2l2}(s, z) = a_{l2}(s)e^{n_l z}, T_{3l2}(s, z) = b_{l2}(s)e^{n_l z},$$

$$T_{4l2}(s, z) = [c_{130}is + c_{330}a_{l2}(s)n_{l2} + e_{330}b_{l2}(s)n_{l2}]e^{n_l z},$$

$$T_{5l2}(s, z) = [c_{440}n_{l2} + c_{440}isa_{l2}(s) + e_{150}isb_{l2}(s)]e^{n_l z},$$

$$T_{6l2}(s, z) = [e_{310}is + e_{330}a_{l2}(s)n_{l2} - e_{330}b_{l2}(s)n_{l2}]e^{n_l z}.$$

为了确定式 (A18) 和式 (A19) 中的未知参变量 $A_{l1}(s)$ ($l = 1, 2, \dots, 6$) 和 $A_{l2}(s)$ ($l = 4, 5, 6$), 在接触表面 ($z = h$) 处, 需满足如下边界条件^[23]:

$$\sigma_{z1}(x, h) = -\delta(x)P, \sigma_{xz1}(x, h) = -\delta(x)Q, D_{z1}(x, h) = -\delta(x)\Gamma, \quad (\text{A20})$$

其中, $\delta(x)$ 为 Dirac δ 函数. 在界面 ($z = 0$) 处, 位移分量、应力分量、电位移分量和电势需满足下列连续性条件^[23]:

$$u_{x1}(x, 0) = u_{x2}(x, 0), u_{z1}(x, 0) = u_{z2}(x, 0), \sigma_{z1}(x, 0) = \sigma_{z2}(x, 0),$$

$$\sigma_{xz1}(x, 0) = \sigma_{xz2}(x, 0), D_{z1}(x, 0) = D_{z2}(x, 0), \varphi_1(x, 0) = \varphi_2(x, 0). \quad (\text{A21})$$

在 Fourier 积分变换域内, 上述边界与连续性条件可表示成如下矩阵形式^[23]:

$$\mathbf{H}_1 \mathbf{T}_1(s, h)[A_{l1}(s)] = [-P \quad -Q \quad -\Gamma]^T, \quad (\text{A22})$$

$$[T_{kl1}(s, 0)][A_{l1}(s)] = [T_{kl2}(s, 0)][A_{l2}(s)]. \quad (\text{A23})$$

将式 (A22) 和 (A23) 联立求解, 可得到 $[A_{l1}(s)]$ 和 $[A_{l2}(s)]$ 的表达式^[23]:

$$[A_{l1}(s)] = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{V}_m^{-1}[-P \quad -Q \quad -\Gamma]^T, \quad (\text{A24})$$

$$[A_{l2}(s)] = \mathbf{V}_m^{-1}[-P \quad -Q \quad -\Gamma]^T, \quad (\text{A25})$$

其中

$$\mathbf{V} = [T_{kl1}(s, 0)]^{-1}[T_{kl2}(s, 0)], \mathbf{V}_m = \mathbf{H}_1[T_{kl1}(s, h)]\mathbf{V}.$$

将式 (A24) 代入式 (A18) 中, 然后进行 Fourier 逆变换, 可得到^[23]

$$[u_{x1} \quad u_{z1} \quad \varphi_1 \quad \sigma_{z1}(x, z) \quad \sigma_{xz1}(x, z) \quad D_{z1}(x, z)]^T = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathbf{M}(s, z)[-P \quad -Q \quad -\Gamma]^T e^{isx} ds, \quad (\text{A26})$$

其中, $\mathbf{M}(s, z)$ 是一个 6×3 的矩阵, 其表达式为 $\mathbf{M}(s, z) = T_{kl1}(s, z)\mathbf{V}\mathbf{V}_m^{-1}$.

从式 (A26) 中提取出涂层表面 ($z = h$) 处位移分量和电势的表达式^[23]:

$$[u_{x1}(x, h), u_{z1}(x, h), \varphi_1(x, h)]^T = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{F}(s, h) [-P \quad -Q \quad -\Gamma]^T e^{isx} ds, \quad (\text{A27})$$

其中

$$\mathbf{F}(s, h) = \mathbf{H}_2 \mathbf{M}(s, h), \quad \mathbf{H}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{H}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

对矩阵 $\mathbf{F}(s, h)$ 进行渐进性分析^[23], 得到

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} s\mathbf{F}(s, h) = \begin{bmatrix} f_{11}^{\infty} & f_{12}^{\infty} & f_{13}^{\infty} \\ f_{21}^{\infty} & f_{22}^{\infty} & f_{23}^{\infty} \\ f_{31}^{\infty} & f_{32}^{\infty} & f_{33}^{\infty} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} s\mathbf{F}(s, h) = \begin{bmatrix} f_{11}^{\infty} & -f_{12}^{\infty} & f_{13}^{\infty} \\ -f_{21}^{\infty} & f_{22}^{\infty} & -f_{23}^{\infty} \\ -f_{31}^{\infty} & f_{32}^{\infty} & -f_{33}^{\infty} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (\text{A28})$$

于是, 式(A27)可表示为^[23]

$$[u_{x1}(x, h) \quad u_{z1}(x, h) \quad \varphi_1(x, h)]^T = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{A} e^{isx} ds + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\mathbf{F}(s, h) - \mathbf{H}) \mathbf{A} e^{isx} ds, \quad (\text{A29})$$

其中

$$\mathbf{A} = [-P \quad -Q \quad -\Gamma]^T, \quad \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{s} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11}^{\infty} & \text{sgn}(s)f_{12}^{\infty} & f_{13}^{\infty} \\ \text{sgn}(s)f_{21}^{\infty} & f_{22}^{\infty} & \text{sgn}(s)f_{23}^{\infty} \\ \text{sgn}(s)f_{31}^{\infty} & f_{32}^{\infty} & \text{sgn}(s)f_{33}^{\infty} \end{bmatrix}.$$

根据 Euler 公式和奇偶性以及下列变换关系:

$$e^{isx} = \cos(sx) + i\sin(sx), \quad F_{1l}(-s, h) = (-1)^l F_{1l}(s, h), \quad l = 1, 2, 3, \quad (\text{A30})$$

$$F_{2l}(-s, h) = (-1)^{l+1} F_{2l}(s, h), \quad F_{3l}(-s, h) = (-1)^{l+1} F_{3l}(s, h), \quad (\text{A31})$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos(sx)}{s} ds = -\ln|x|, \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin(sx)}{s} ds = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{sgn}(x). \quad (\text{A32})$$

由式(A29)可导出表面 ($z = h$) 处位移分量和电势的基本解为^[23]

$$u_{x1}(x, h) = -\frac{if_{11}^{\infty}P}{2} \text{sgn}(x) - \frac{iP}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(F_{11} - \frac{f_{11}^{\infty}}{s} \right) \sin(sx) ds + \frac{if_{12}^{\infty}Q}{\pi} \ln|x| - \frac{Q}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(F_{12} - \frac{f_{12}^{\infty}}{s} \right) \cos(sx) ds - \frac{if_{13}^{\infty}\Gamma}{2} \text{sgn}(x) - \frac{i\Gamma}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(F_{13} - \frac{f_{13}^{\infty}}{s} \right) \sin(sx) ds, \quad (\text{A33})$$

$$u_{z1}(x, h) = \frac{f_{21}^{\infty}P}{\pi} \ln|x| - \frac{P}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(F_{21} - \frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{s} \right) \cos(sx) ds - \frac{if_{22}^{\infty}Q}{2} \text{sgn}(x) - \frac{iQ}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(F_{22} - \frac{f_{22}^{\infty}}{s} \right) \sin(sx) ds + \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}\Gamma}{\pi} \ln|x| - \frac{\Gamma}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(F_{23} - \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{s} \right) \cos(sx) ds, \quad (\text{A34})$$

$$\varphi_1(x, h) = \frac{f_{31}^{\infty}P}{\pi} \ln|x| - \frac{P}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(F_{31} - \frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{s} \right) \cos(sx) ds - \frac{if_{32}^{\infty}Q}{2} \text{sgn}(x) - \frac{iQ}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(F_{32} - \frac{f_{32}^{\infty}}{s} \right) \sin(sx) ds + \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}\Gamma}{\pi} \ln|x| - \frac{\Gamma}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(F_{33} - \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{s} \right) \cos(sx) ds. \quad (\text{A35})$$

式(A33)–(A35)为 FGPM 涂层和均匀压电基底半空间在法向、切向集中力 P , Q 和正集中线电荷 Γ 作用下的二维接触问题的基本解. 特别地, 当不考虑摩擦时, 式(A33)–(A35)中包含切向集中力 Q 的项将消失, 可得到 FGPM 涂层和均匀压电基底半空间在法向集中力 P 和正集中线电荷 Γ 作用下的二维无摩擦接触问题的基本解为^[18]

$$u_{x1}(x, h) = -\frac{if_{11}^{\infty}P}{2} \text{sgn}(x) - \frac{iP}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(F_{11} - \frac{f_{11}^{\infty}}{s} \right) \sin(sx) ds - \frac{if_{13}^{\infty}\Gamma}{2} \text{sgn}(x) - \frac{i\Gamma}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(F_{13} - \frac{f_{13}^{\infty}}{s} \right) \sin(sx) ds, \quad (\text{A36})$$

$$u_{z1}(x, h) = \frac{f_{21}^{\infty}P}{\pi} \ln|x| - \frac{P}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(F_{21} - \frac{f_{21}^{\infty}}{s} \right) \cos(sx) ds + \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}\Gamma}{\pi} \ln|x| - \frac{\Gamma}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(F_{23} - \frac{f_{23}^{\infty}}{s} \right) \cos(sx) ds, \quad (\text{A37})$$

$$\varphi_1(x, h) = \frac{f_{31}^{\infty}P}{\pi} \ln|x| - \frac{P}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(F_{31} - \frac{f_{31}^{\infty}}{s} \right) \cos(sx) ds + \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}\Gamma}{\pi} \ln|x| - \frac{\Gamma}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(F_{33} - \frac{f_{33}^{\infty}}{s} \right) \cos(sx) ds. \quad (\text{A38})$$

当 FGPM 涂层和均匀压电基底为同一材料时, 式(A33)–(A35)中的梯度项将全部消失, 可得均匀压电半空间接触问题的基本解为^[23]

$$u_{x1}(x, h) = -\frac{if_{11}^{\infty}P}{2} \text{sgn}(x) + \frac{if_{12}^{\infty}Q}{\pi} \ln|x| - \frac{if_{13}^{\infty}\Gamma}{2} \text{sgn}(x), \quad (\text{A39})$$

$$u_{z1}(x, h) = \frac{f_{21}^{\infty} P}{\pi} \ln |x| - \frac{if_{22}^{\infty} Q}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(x) + \frac{f_{23}^{\infty} \Gamma}{\pi} \ln |x|, \quad (\text{A40})$$

$$\varphi_1(x, h) = \frac{f_{31}^{\infty} P}{\pi} \ln |x| - \frac{if_{32}^{\infty} Q}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(x) + \frac{f_{33}^{\infty} \Gamma}{\pi} \ln |x|. \quad (\text{A41})$$

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