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防屈曲装置与试样间摩擦力对薄板拉压疲劳寿命的影响

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摘要: 采用 TC4 钛合金薄板防屈曲装置,在不同扭矩(1.5~2.5 N·m)和不同应变水平(0.25%~1.0%)下对 SAPH440 钢薄板试样进行拉压疲劳试验,研究了摩擦力对薄板试样疲劳寿命的影响,验证了防屈曲装置的适用性。结果表明:在以弹性应变为主导的低应变水平(0.25%)下,试样的疲劳寿命随摩擦力的增大而略微降低;在以塑性应变为主导的中高应变水平(0.5%~1.0%)下,试样的疲劳寿命随摩擦力的增大而增大;应变水平为 0.25%,0.5%时试样裂纹扩展区中段疲劳辉纹间距均值分别为 0.45,0.86 μm ,随着应变水平继续增大,疲劳辉纹变得不明显,出现了较为明显的二次裂纹。

关键词: 防屈曲装置;应变疲劳;摩擦力;薄板疲劳试样

中图分类号: TG115.5;TG142.41

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Influence of Friction Force Between Anti-buckling Device and Specimen on Tensile and Compression Fatigue Life of Sheet

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Abstract: Tensile and compressive fatigue tests were carried out on SAPH440 steel sheet specimen with TC4 titanium alloy sheet anti-buckling device under different torques (1.5–2.5 N·m) and different strain levels (0.25%–1.0%). The effect of friction force on the fatigue life of the sheet specimen was studied, and the applicability of the anti-buckling device was verified. The results show that under the low strain level (0.25%) dominated by elastic strain, the fatigue life of the specimen decreased slightly with the increase of friction force. Under the medium and high strain levels (0.5%–1.0%) dominated by plastic strain, the fatigue life of the specimen increased with the increase of friction force. When the strain levels were 0.25% and 0.5%, the average distance between fatigue striations in the middle section of the crack propagation zone of the specimen was 0.45 μm and 0.86 μm , respectively. As the strain level continued to increase, the fatigue striations became less obvious, and more obvious secondary cracks appeared.

Key words: anti-buckling device; strain-controlled fatigue; friction force; sheet fatigue specimen

0 引言

金属薄板在汽车、飞机、船舶等行业中应用非常广泛,用其加工的结构件在工作中经常受到拉压循环载荷的作用,因此需要获取其拉压疲劳性能数据。但通常薄板的厚度很小,刚度小,在承受压应力时易发生侧向失稳,即产生屈曲现象。如何防止金属薄

板在拉压疲劳试验中产生屈曲,从而获得可靠的疲劳性能数据受到业内学者的普遍关注^[1-4]。朱亦钢^[5]研制了一种侧向防屈曲装置并应用于存在压应力的疲劳试验中,发现安装防屈曲装置可以基本消除由压缩失稳产生的弯曲应力。陈云霞等^[6]发明了一种车身薄板疲劳试验装置,该装置考虑了试样和夹具间的对中性及摩擦力,包括对中装置和防屈曲装置,防屈曲装置通过平面凸台与试样接触,在安装前可涂润滑油以减小装置与试样间的摩擦力。CAO 等^[7]研发了一种用于常规拉压试验机的测试

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仅为0.2%，弹性应变占主导；当应变水平为0.5%时，试样的塑性应变分量为0.7%，占应变范围的70%；当应变水平为0.75%时，试样的塑性应变分量上升至1.0%，占应变范围的67%；当应变水平为1.0%时，试样的塑性应变分量为1.6%，占应变范围的80%。由图3可见：在应变水平为0.25%条件

下，随着摩擦力的增大，疲劳寿命呈略微下降的趋势；当应变水平增大至0.5%，0.75%，1.0%时，随着摩擦力增大，疲劳寿命均呈增大趋势，其中应变水平为1.0%的增速最大，其次为应变水平0.5%条件下，应变水平0.75%时增速最小，摩擦力由430 MPa增至490 MPa时，疲劳寿命增加了0.6%。

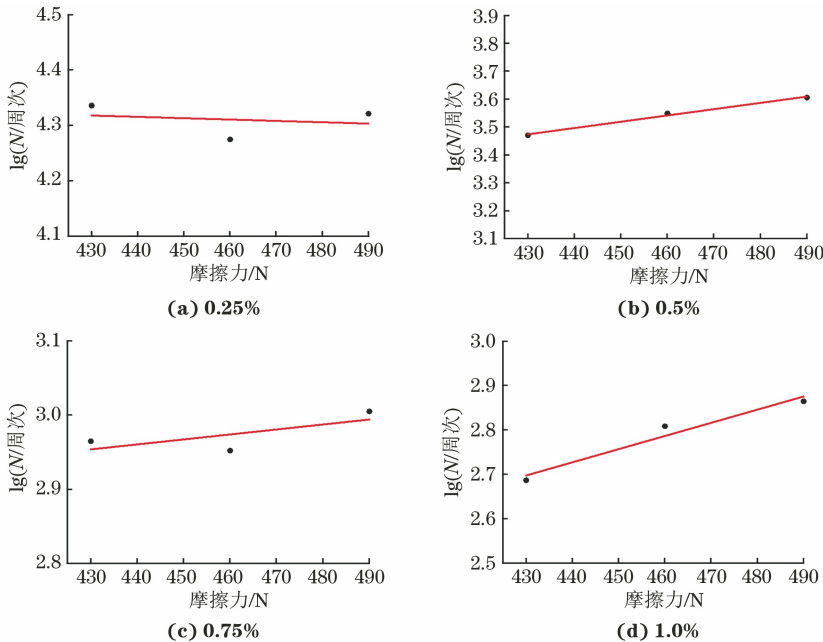


图3 不同应变水平下薄板试样疲劳寿命与摩擦力的关系曲线

Fig. 3 Curves of fatigue life vs friction force of sheet specimens at different strain levels

摩擦力的增大会导致应变疲劳试验过程中试验力的增大，从而导致试样提前断裂，疲劳寿命缩短。但当应变水平为0.5%，0.75%，1.0%时，随着扭矩的增加，摩擦力逐步增大，疲劳寿命却呈略微增大的趋势。在1.0%应变水平下，当扭矩水平由1.5 N·m增加至2.5 N·m时，摩擦力增大了14%，正压力增大了80%，同时对数疲劳寿命也增大了7%。这可能是由于防屈曲装置对薄板试样施加的正压力产生了类似残余压应力的效果，正压力增大引起的疲劳寿命

提升效应大于摩擦力增大引起的疲劳寿命降低效应。

2.3 疲劳断口形貌

由图4可见，当应变水平为0.25%时，薄板试样的疲劳断口包括裂纹源区、裂纹扩展区和瞬断区。裂纹源区存在放射条纹，裂纹扩展区存在二次裂纹及擦伤，以及明显的台阶特征和疲劳辉纹。试样未发生明显屈曲。

由图5可见：当应变水平为0.25%，0.5%时，裂纹扩展区中段疲劳辉纹间距均值分别为0.45，0.86 μm；

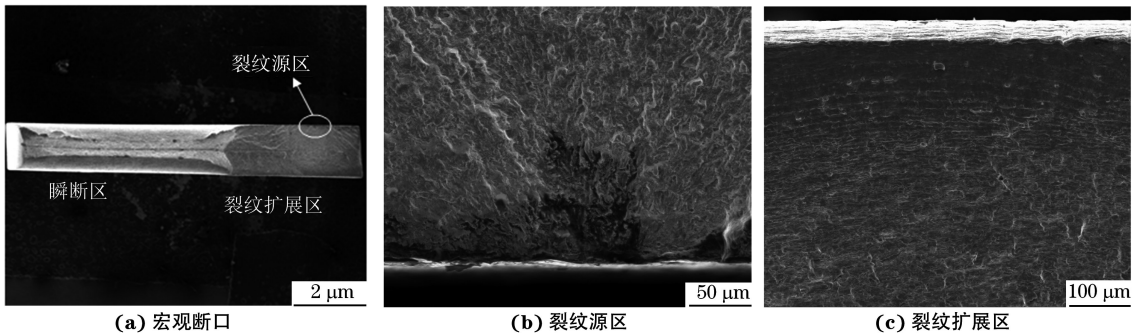


图4 在应变水平0.25%下薄板试样的疲劳断口形貌（扭矩1.5 N·m）

Fig.4 Fatigue fracture morphology of sheet specimen at strain level of 0.25% (torque of 1.5 N·m): (a) macroscopic fracture; (b) crack source and (c) crack propagation zone

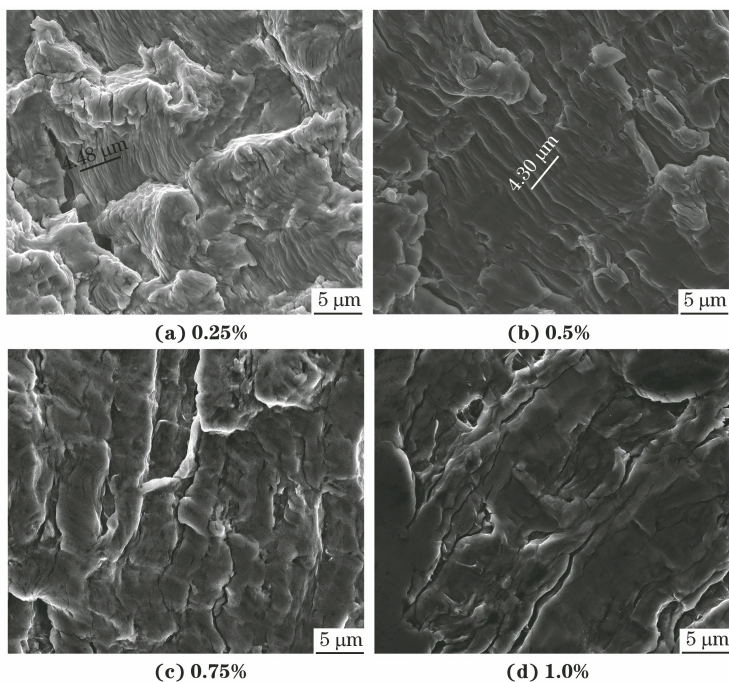


图5 不同应变水平下薄板试样疲劳断口上裂纹扩展区的SEM形貌(扭矩2.0 N·m)

Fig.5 SEM morphology of crack propagation zone on fatigue fracture of sheet specimens at different strain levels (torque of 2.0 N·m)

当应变水平增大至0.75%,1.0%时,疲劳辉纹不明显,存在较为明显的二次裂纹。

2.4 防屈曲装置适用性验证

在应变水平0.25%下拉压疲劳过程中,采用数字图像相关法测得防屈曲板正面产生的应变在 $-0.000\ 13\sim 0.000\ 04$,侧面产生的横向应变在 $0.000\ 29\sim 0.002\ 53$,侧面产生的轴向应变在 $-0.000\ 17\sim 0.000\ 31$;聚四氟乙烯减磨块侧面产生的横向应变在 $0.000\ 66\sim 0.002\ 43$,侧面产生的轴向应变在 $-0.000\ 09\sim -0.000\ 02$ 。由以上数据可知,防屈曲装置在薄板的拉压应变疲劳试验中,整体的变形量都较小,在防屈曲板侧面的横向变形量最大,约为0.25%。因此,可认为在该应变水平下,防屈曲装置均只发生弹性变形,塑性变形可忽略不计,该防屈曲装置在薄板拉压双向应变疲劳试验中有较好的适用性。

3 结论

(1) 在以弹性应变为主导的低应变水平(0.25%)下,试样的疲劳寿命随摩擦力的增大而略微降低;在以塑性应变占主导的中高应变水平(0.5%~1.0%)下,试样的疲劳寿命随摩擦力的增大而增大。

(2) 应变水平为0.25%,0.5%时试样裂纹扩展区中段疲劳辉纹间距均值分别为0.45,0.86 μm,随

着应变水平继续增大,疲劳辉纹变得不明显,出现了较为明显的二次裂纹。

(3) 防屈曲装置在薄板拉压双向应变疲劳试验中整体的变形量都较小,其侧面的横向变形量最大,但也仅约为0.25%,说明该防屈曲装置在薄板拉压疲劳试验中具有较好的适用性。

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