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INVESTIGATION OF FRICTIONAL WEAR OF STRUCTURAL CARBON PLASTICS

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to the study of frictional wear of structural carbon plastics based on phenylene and ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene. A monotonous increase in the intensity of frictional wear was found with an increase in the parameter characterizing the level of shear stability of polymer composites. It is shown that the resistance of the polymer matrix to shear deformation is a universal characteristic used to describe the process of frictional wear of polymer materials. The results obtained in the work will allow us to develop a methodology for predicting the intensity of frictional wear as a function of pressure and sliding velocity.*

Keywords: frictional wear, carbon fiber, carbon fiber, ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene, phenylene, wear rate, fractal dimension

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[3].

553

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408

$1,3 \times 10^6$, 933 / 3

330 / 3.

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40

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[6].

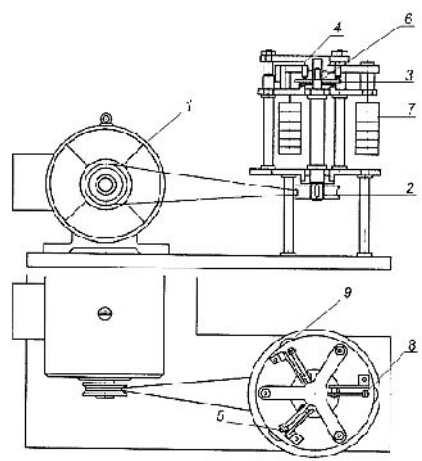
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$R_a = 0,16-0,32$

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

(1) (2).

$$R_p = 293 + 72(pv)^{1/2}, \tag{1}$$

$$= 293 + 1/3(pv)(3 - d_f). \tag{2}$$

(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100).

$$d_f = d - \frac{72}{113(pv)^{1/2}}, \tag{3}$$

$$d_f = (d-1)(1+v). \tag{4}$$

$$R_p = \frac{vB}{4(1+v)^{1/2}}, \tag{5}$$

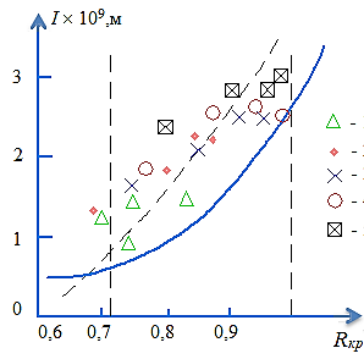
$$B = \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial P} \right)_r = 2(m+n+1). \tag{6}$$

(6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100).

$$mn = \frac{6(1+v)}{1-2v}, \tag{7}$$

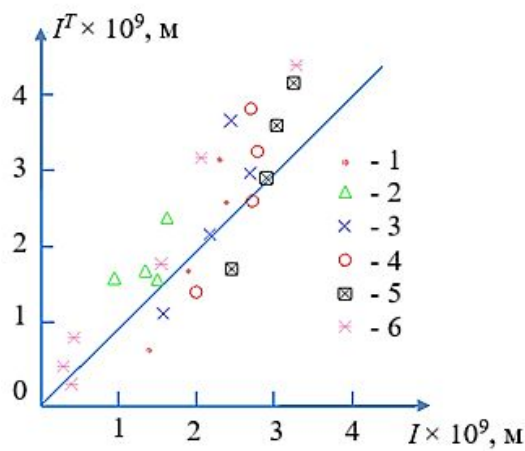
v	0,146
R_p	1,0 2,5 / ,
p	1,0 2,0
p	1,0 5,0

$I(R_p)$ I R_p
 ().
 (3) d_f (B') (5). p
 mn ; $(m+n+1)$ (7), R_p
 $R < 1/\sqrt{2}$
 $1/\sqrt{2} \leq R \leq 1,0$; $R > 1,0$
 2



I R_p
 : 1,0 (1), 1,4 (2), 1,6 (3), 1,8 (4) 2,0 (5)
 (6) (7)

$I R_p$
 $I \approx 6,3(R^2 - 0,36)$ (8)
 (3), (4) (5) (p)
 (8)



I R_p (8) I
 : 1,0 (1), 1,4 (2), 1,6 (3), 1,8 (4) 2,0 (5) (6).
 1:1

