

620.178:620.22-419.8

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[1].

600 °

« - » [2].

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[3,4].

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, -6000,

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[5]. (II) (III) , , (I),

, / : (I) 200 $CuSO_4 \cdot 5 H_2O$, 60 H_2SO_4 50 HCl ; (II) 400 CrO_3 12 $KF \cdot 2H_2O$; (III) 70 $NiSO_4$; 45 $MgSO_4$ 5 KCl

20...30 ° .

120 .
0,25 / ², 10

130 , -30. -30.

30...35 % , , 20...25 %

35,3 , - 44,7 .
35,3 16,6.

-0

. 1.

1. (%) ()

	<i>Al</i>	<i>Fe</i>	<i>Si</i>	<i>Cu</i>	<i>Mn</i>		
-0	98,88	0,50	0,40	0,02	-	0,20	200...250
	98,99	0,35	0,40	0,05	0,01	0,20	1,0... 30,0

450 ° 60

[6].

. 2.

() 6 -2
-30 . 1840

60 %
16 %

40 %

57 %.

2.

	, %		/ ³	/ ²	, k
	-0				
10	45	45	2,18	570	0,82
15	42	43	2,10	500	0,71
30	40	30	2,07	310	0,49
40	40	20	2,06	240	0,39
60	28	12	1,46	270	0,15

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i \cdot F^i, \quad (1)$$

F , F^i – ; λ_i – i - [7]; N –

$$F^i \quad (1)$$

$$F^i = k_i \cdot \xi_{11}^i, \quad (2)$$

k_i – i - ; ξ_{11}^i – i -

$$(1) \quad (2), \quad :$$

$$\langle F \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^N \langle \lambda_i \rangle \cdot \langle k_i \rangle \cdot \langle \xi_{11}^i \rangle,$$

$\langle \dots \rangle$ –

i -

[7]:

$$\langle \xi_{11}^i \rangle = \sigma_{11} + \frac{\langle \hat{\lambda}_i \cdot \hat{\xi}_{11}^i \rangle}{\langle \lambda_i \rangle}, \quad (3)$$

σ_{11} –

; $\hat{\lambda}_i$, $\hat{\xi}_{11}^i$ –

(3),

$$\langle F \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^N \langle \lambda_i \rangle \cdot \langle k_i \rangle \cdot \left[1 + \frac{\langle \hat{\lambda}_i \cdot \hat{\xi}_{11}^i \rangle}{\langle \lambda_i \rangle \cdot \sigma_{11}} \right] \cdot \sigma_{11}. \quad (4)$$

(4),

$$\langle k \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^N \langle \lambda_i \rangle \cdot \langle k_i \rangle \cdot \left[1 + \frac{\langle \hat{\lambda}_i \cdot \hat{\xi}_{11} \rangle}{\langle \lambda_i \rangle \cdot \sigma_{11}} \right]. \quad (5)$$

(5), . 2.

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial \tau} = D \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} ; \quad (6)$$

$$D \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} \bigg|_{x=0} = V_0 \cdot \exp(-\alpha \cdot \tau) ; \quad (7)$$

$$D \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} \bigg|_{x=\ell} = V \quad , \quad (8)$$

$C =$; $D =$; $x =$
 $\tau =$,
 $; V_0 =$
 $; \alpha =$,
 $, \alpha = -\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \ln\left[\frac{I(\tau)}{V_0}\right], I(\tau) =$
 $\tau; \ell =$
 $; V =$

(6)-(8)

$$C(x, \tau) = R(x) \cdot \exp(-\alpha \cdot \tau),$$

$$R(x) = \dots,$$

$$D \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = V_0 ;$$

$$(9)$$

$$D \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\ell} = V .$$

$$R(x),$$

$$(6)$$

$$C(x, \tau) = \left[V_0 \cdot \sin(K \cdot x) + \frac{V_0 \cdot \cos(K \cdot \ell) - V}{K \cdot \sin(K \cdot \ell)} \cdot \cos(K \cdot x) \right] \cdot \frac{\exp(-\alpha \cdot \tau)}{D} ,$$

$$K = (\alpha/D)^{0,5}.$$

$$(10)$$

$$C(0, \tau) \geq C_{\min} ,$$

$$(11)$$

$$C_{\min} =$$

$$(11) \quad (10)$$

$$C_{\min} = \left[\frac{V_0 \cdot \cos(K \cdot \ell) - V}{K \cdot \sin(K \cdot \ell)} \cdot \cos(K \cdot x) \right] \cdot \frac{\exp(-\alpha \cdot \tau)}{D} .$$

$$(12)$$

 τ_p :

$$\tau_p = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \ln \left[\frac{C_{\min} \cdot D \cdot K \cdot \sin(K \cdot \ell)}{V_0 \cdot \cos(K \cdot \ell) - V} \right] .$$

$$(13)$$

 $(V = 0)$

$$\tau_p = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \ln \left[\frac{C_{\min} \cdot D \cdot K \cdot \operatorname{tg}(K \cdot \ell)}{V_0} \right] .$$

$$(13) \quad (14)$$

).

1.

10 – 60 %.

2.

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CARBON-ALUMINUM COMPOSITE MATERIALS: PRODUCTION AND TRIBOTECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- There are presented the results of research for density, hardness and friction coefficients of carbon-aluminum composite materials, modified by an electrolytic nickel. It is offered the method for calculation of friction coefficients of this materials. The task of diffused transfer of oiling component in the area of friction and correlation for determination of his distributing on the thickness of antifrictional layer, and also duration of working capacity of friction unit are deduced.

- working capacity of friction unit are deduced.

Keywords: carbon-aluminum composite material, friction coefficient, oiling component, friction init,

- working capacity.