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DOI: 10.16078/j.tribology.2020090

载荷及位移幅值对DLC薄膜微动磨损行为的影响

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摘要: 为了提高TC4钛合金表面的抗微动磨损性能, 在本文中采用非平衡磁控溅射技术(Unbalanced Magnetron Sputtering)在TC4钛合金表面沉积了类金刚石(DLC)薄膜. 采用球/平面接触形式研究了DLC薄膜的微动摩擦磨损行为. 在不同法向载荷和位移幅值下, 结合微动运行工况图研究了DLC薄膜滑移状态和损伤机理. 利用原子力显微镜、纳米压痕仪、激光拉曼光谱仪、激光共聚焦显微镜、场发射扫描电子显微镜和SRV-V微动摩擦磨损试验机等设备对DLC薄膜进行性能表征和微动摩擦磨损性能测试. 通过微动图, 摩擦耗散能, 磨痕形貌、化学成分分析揭示其损伤机理. 结果表明: 载荷和位移幅值对DLC薄膜微动摩擦磨损行为和损伤机理有显著影响. 当位移幅值为25 μm 时, 微动运行于混合滑移(mixed slip regime, MSR)情形下, 当位移幅值为100 μm 时, 微动运行于完全滑移(gross slip regime, GSR)情形下. 小位移幅值时, DLC薄膜磨损机理是磨粒磨损为主; 大位移幅值时, DLC薄膜磨损机理是黏着磨损为主. 干摩擦条件下, DLC薄膜有良好的抗微动磨损性能, 关键就在于其优异力学性能和自润滑特性.

关键词: 类金刚石膜; 微动磨损; 微动图; 滑移状态; 损伤机制

中图分类号: TH117.1

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1004-0595(2021)02-0213-10

Effects of Load and Displacement Amplitude on Fretting Wear Behavior of DLC Film

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Abstract: In order to improve the fretting wear resistance of TC4 titanium alloy, diamond-like carbon (DLC) films were deposited on the surface of TC4 titanium alloy by unbalanced magnetron sputtering (UBMS) technique. The fretting friction and wear behaviors of DLC film against GCr15 steel ball were studied using a ball-on-flat contact. Under different normal loads and displacement amplitudes, the slip regime and wear mechanism of DLC film were studied with the running condition fretting map(RCFM). The characterization and fretting friction and wear performance of DLC films were carried out by means of atomic force microscopy, nanoindentation, laser Raman spectroscopy, three-dimensional optical profilometer, laser confocal microscope, field emission scanning electron microscope and SRV-V fretting friction and wear tester. The damage mechanism was revealed through the analysis of fretting maps, dissipated energy, the morphology and chemical composition of wear track. The results showed that the displacement amplitude and normal load had great effect on the fretting mode and damage mechanism. The mixed slip regime (MSR) was dominant at the displacement amplitude of 25 μm . On the other hand, the slip regime was gross slip regime (GSR) at the displacement amplitude of 100 μm . The abrasive wear was the main damage mechanism of DLC film under small displacement amplitude, whereas under larger displacement amplitude the wear mechanism of DLC film was mainly adhesive wear. In short, the good fretting wear performance of DLC film in dry friction lies in its excellent mechanical properties and self-lubricating properties.

Received 21 May 2020, revised 15 September 2020, accepted 27 September 2020, available online 28 March 2021.

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This project was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China(51275225).

国家自然科学基金项目(51275225)资助.

Key words: DLC; fretting wear; fretting map; slip regime; damage mechanism

微动是固体接触表面之间出现极小振幅的往复运动,振幅为微米量级^[1].微动图以及能量耗散方法在微动磨损的研究方面已经展现出巨大的潜力^[2].影响微动磨损的参数很多,主要参数包括载荷、位移幅值和频率等. Vingsbo和Soderberg、Vincent和Zhou等提出了“微动图”的概念,阐明微动磨损参数与微动磨损之间的关系^[3].摩擦学研究中,虽然Archard是最普遍磨损模型^[4],但没有考虑摩擦对磨损的影响.基于摩擦耗散能理论, Fouvry等^[5]建立起微动磨损与能量耗散之间的联系.

TC4钛合金是航空航天零部件的重要选材,但其微动磨损性能较差.表面改性技术是提高金属合金抗微动磨损性能的有效途径^[6].其中,类金刚石薄膜DLC由于其较低的摩擦系数和较高的硬度,作为一种良好的固体润滑材料,受到人们的关注^[7].Kalin等^[8]发现DLC薄膜微动与滑动磨损两者不同的损伤机理.滑动磨损机理为磨粒磨损,微动磨损机理除磨粒磨损外,还有黏着磨损.与微动磨损相比,滑动磨损损伤较为轻微.Watabe等^[9]研究认为增大微动频率可以降低DLC薄膜摩擦系数却促使其磨损率的上升.Navaneethakrishnan等^[10]研究发现小位移幅值时,随法向载荷的增加DLC薄膜滑移状态从完全滑移变为部分滑移直至黏着.且大载荷时微动磨损体积较小,甚至可以认为DLC薄膜没有发生石墨化进程.Wäsche等^[11]研究表明温度对DLC薄膜的石墨化进程影响较大.石墨化转变促使摩擦系数的增加、磨损率的上升以及最终失效.Amanov等^[12]认为微动摩擦磨损推动DLC薄膜的石墨化进程.Ding等^[13]则把微动磨损性能的提高主要归因于DLC薄膜磨屑的润滑作用而不是其高硬度.Blanpain等^[14]认为DLC薄膜抗微动磨损性能的提高根源在于石墨化进程和对偶摩擦转移膜的形成.邓凯等^[15]认为DLC薄膜具有较低的摩擦系数,减少了磨粒磨损程度,使其抗微动磨损性能优异.杜东兴等^[16]研究认为DLC薄膜良好断裂韧性是提高TC4合金微动磨损性能的关键.王立平等^[17]认为DLC薄膜低摩擦系数源于在摩擦过程中石墨化程度的增加,摩擦系数减小促使磨损率降低.

DLC薄膜微动磨损具有特殊的运动形式和作用机制.磨屑的形成与排出、DLC薄膜石墨化进程及摩擦转移膜形成等都会对微动摩擦磨损行为产生显著影响.综上所述,以往研究对DLC薄膜抗微动磨损机理的有一定认识,仍需系统性研究.因此,本文作者采

用非平衡磁控溅射技术在TC4钛合金表面制备了DLC薄膜.在不同载荷和位移幅值条件下结合微动图以及摩擦耗散能理论,深入研究DLC薄膜的微动摩擦磨损特性.

1 试验方法

1.1 DLC薄膜制备

基体为 $\alpha+\beta$ 双相的TC4钛合金,屈服极限为845 MPa,试样尺寸为 $\Phi 24\text{ mm}\times 7.8\text{ mm}$.采用非平衡磁控溅射技术镀膜,以石墨为溅射靶材(质量分数99.99%),反应气体为氩气(质量分数99.999%),试验所用铬靶质量分数为99.999%.沉积前,腔体抽取真空至 $1\times 10^{-3}\text{ Pa}$.DLC薄膜制备过程的工作压强约为 $3\times 10^{-1}\text{ Pa}$,基体偏压为 $-100\sim -40\text{ V}$,溅射功率为300 W. DLC薄膜制备过程中,首先用氩离子轰击清洗试样表面,预先沉积Cr过渡层以提高薄膜与基体的结合,然后沉积DLC薄膜.

1.2 微动磨损试验

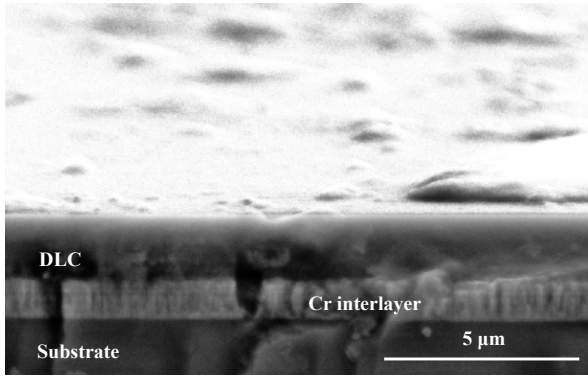
采用德国Optimol公司SRV-V试验机开展微动磨损试验.上试样为 $\Phi 10\text{ mm}$ GCr15钢球,下试样为DLC薄膜处理后的TC4.试验条件如下:微动磨损试验在室温、大气环境中进行.微动循环次数 $N=30\,000$,法向载荷 P 分别为5、10、20和50 N(相应的赫兹接触应力分别为651、820、1 034和1 406 MPa),位移幅值 D 为25、50和100 μm ,频率 f 为50 Hz.试验过程中,数据采集系统连续测量摩擦系数.高分辨率分析模块(HRA)可以记录每个周期内各点的信息(摩擦系数和位移),通过这些点我们可以获得切向力与位移的关系图(F_t - D - N).

采用Hysitron TI 950 TriboIndenter纳米压痕仪测试DLC薄膜力学性能.采用OLYMPUS OLS 5 000激光共焦扫描显微镜测量磨痕截面轮廓、磨损体积.采用LabRam HR Evolution激光拉曼光谱仪分析DLC薄膜在微动磨损试验前后物相组成的变化.采用QUANTA FEG 450扫描电子显微镜观察磨痕表面形貌以及EDS能谱仪对磨痕、磨屑进行成分分析.

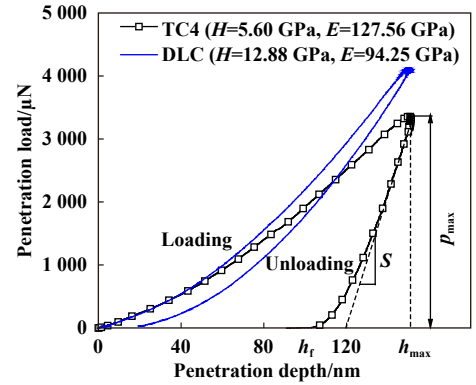
2 结果与讨论

2.1 DLC薄膜的表征

DLC薄膜的断面形貌如图1(a)所示.通过断面分析膜厚为1.5 μm 左右.采用压痕法测试薄膜硬度和弹



(a) The morphology of cross-section



(b) Load-displacement of Nanoindentation

Fig. 1 (a) The morphology of cross-section, (b) Load-displacement curves of nanoindentation of DLC film

图1 DLC薄膜断面形貌、纳米压痕载荷-位移曲线

性模量. DLC薄膜的纳米压痕载荷-位移曲线如图1(b)所示. 加载与卸载曲线均未呈线性关系. 在4.05 mN的最大法向载荷下, DLC薄膜的最大穿透深度分别为150 nm. DLC薄膜的硬度和弹性模量分别为12.88和94.25 GPa, 膜基结合力为15 N.

2.2 微动磨损试验分析

2.2.1 F_t - D - N 曲线和微动图分析

根据采集的数据绘制DLC薄膜的 F_t - D - N 曲线, 如图2所示. 位移幅值 $D=25 \mu\text{m}$ 时, 载荷 P 为5、10、20和50 N以及 $D=50 \mu\text{m}$ 时, 载荷 P 为50 N条件下, F_t - D 曲线从初始的直线转变为平行四边形型, DLC薄膜滑移状态由部分滑移转变为完全滑移. 这时, DLC薄膜状态为混合滑移. 位移幅值 $D=100 \mu\text{m}$ 时, F_t - D 曲线都为平行四边形, 表明微动状态为完全滑移. 同时, 位移幅值 $D=25 \mu\text{m}$ 时, 磨损形式是磨粒磨损, 切向摩擦力波动较小. 位移幅值 $D=100 \mu\text{m}$ 时, 磨损形式是黏着磨损, 切向摩擦力波动较大.

最典型的运行工况微动图基于法向载荷与位移幅值. 在试验频率一定条件下, 将微动参数位移幅值和法向载荷设置为不同的值可以得到DLC薄膜的运行工况微动图, 如图3所示. DLC薄膜的运行工况微动图由混合滑移以及完全滑移两部分组成. 在较低法向载荷或较大位移幅值下, 完全滑移(GSR)占主导地位. 在较高法向载荷或较小位移幅值下, 混合滑移(MSR)占主导地位. 因此, 载荷及位移幅值对DLC薄膜微动运行行为具有显著性的影响.

2.2.2 微动摩擦磨损特性分析

图4为DLC薄膜的摩擦系数曲线. 由于黏着的影响, 微动初期摩擦系数较高. 之后随着摩擦升温并伴随DLC薄膜石墨化进程, 导致摩擦系数降低并趋于稳

定. 因此, DLC摩擦系数曲线可以分为跑合、下降和稳定3个阶段. 位移幅值越大, 排屑能力不断增强, 磨损机理由磨粒磨损向黏着磨损转变. 由此位移幅值越大, 摩擦系数越大. 此外, 不同法向载荷水平对摩擦系数影响也很大. 弹性接触情形下, 10 N时的摩擦系数约为0.02~0.03, 小于5 N时的摩擦系数0.03~0.04. 非弹性接触情形下, 20 N时的摩擦系数约为0.10~0.12, 50 N时的摩擦系数0.11~0.15. 这可能是由于大载荷下DLC薄膜过高的石墨化程度导致摩擦系数上升^[1], 抑或表面完整性丧失导致摩擦系数上升.

载荷和位移幅值对DLC薄膜磨损性能的影响如图5所示. 相同载荷下, 磨损体积均随着位移振幅的增大而增大. DLC薄膜表现出随位移幅值增加磨损率逐渐降低的规律, 且载荷越大, 磨损率越小. 载荷增大有利于磨损率降低, 源于其石墨化程度不同. 载荷越大, 石墨化程度越大, 可以降低磨损; 位移幅值对磨损率的影响, 源于磨损形式不同. 这是因为位移幅值不仅影响微动磨损滑移状态, 也影响其损伤机理. 小位移幅值时, 磨屑难于排出, 以磨粒磨损为主, 大位移幅值时, 有利于磨屑排出, 磨损机理以黏着磨损为主. 故磨粒磨损比黏着磨损状态下的磨损率大. 此外, 载荷为50 N, 位移幅值为100 μm 时, 取得最小磨损率约为 $2.13 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mm}^3/(\text{N} \cdot \text{m})$.

摩擦学研究中, 虽然Archard是最普遍磨损模型, 但其没有考虑摩擦对磨损的影响. 摩擦耗散能是研究微动磨损中的重要参数^[3]. 图6(a)为摩擦耗散能曲线, 由公式(1)计算得到, 式中 P 为法向载荷, μ 为摩擦系数, D 为位移幅值.

$$E_d = \sum_{i=1}^n 4P\mu D \quad (1)$$

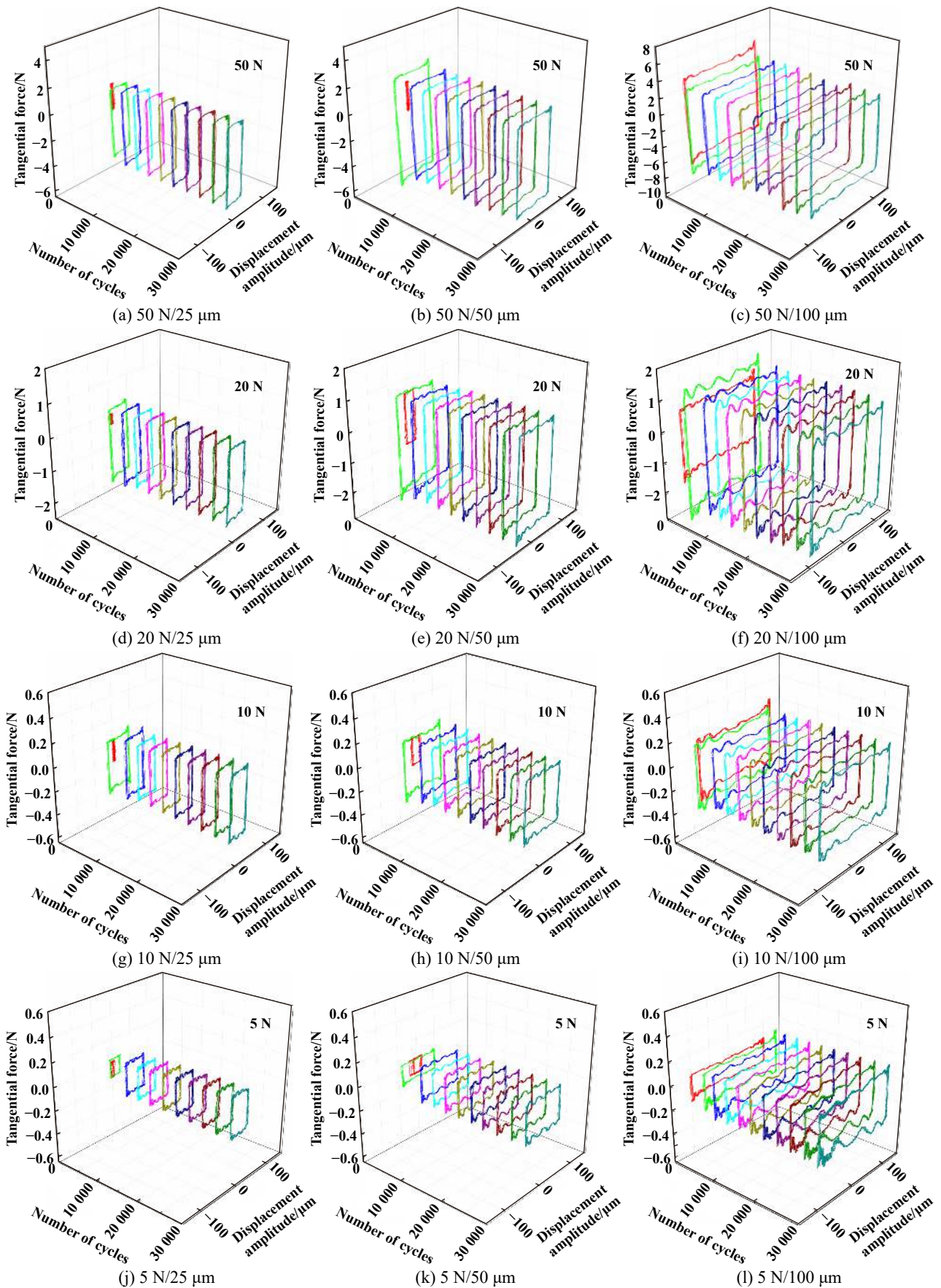


Fig. 2 Fretting loops(F_t - D - N) of DLC film at different load and displacement amplitude

图 2 DLC薄膜在不同载荷及位移幅值条件下的 F_t - D - N 曲线

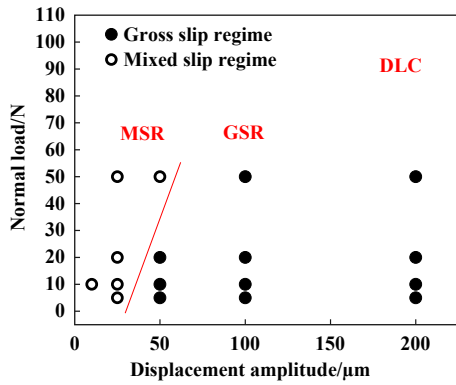


Fig. 3 Running condition fretting maps of DLC film
图 3 DLC薄膜运行工况微动图

DLC薄膜与GCr15对摩时, 摩擦耗散能与循环次数呈线性关系. 小的载荷或位移幅值时, 摩擦耗散能增长缓慢. 大的载荷或位移幅值时, 摩擦耗散增长开始加快. 能量耗散概念^[18]可以用来描述和比较硬质薄膜的微动磨损性能. 根据能量模型^[5]可知, 磨损体积 V 与摩擦接触中的摩擦耗散能 E_d 成正比, 即公式(2), 式中: α 为能量磨损系数.

$$\alpha = \frac{V}{E_d} \quad (2)$$

DLC薄膜微动磨损体积与摩擦耗散能的关系如图6(b)所示, 采用最小二乘法拟合试验数据^[19], 发现在

相同载荷时, DLC微动磨损体积与累积摩擦耗散能呈显著的线性关系. 斜率为能量磨损系数 α , 残差(回归系数)为 R^2 . 根据摩擦耗散能, 可以预估DLC薄膜的磨损量. DLC薄膜能量磨损系数随着法向载荷的增加而减小. 在法向载荷 P 为 50 N 时, DLC薄膜有最佳的耐磨性(即达到最小能量磨损系数). 相应的能量磨损系数 (α) 以及相关的回归系数 (R^2) 汇总在表 1 中. 对于给定的载荷, 能量磨损方法既展现了微动磨损过程的稳定性, 也显示了能量磨损系数与法向载荷之间的相关性.

2.2.3 DLC磨痕形貌与Raman分析

不同微动参数条件下DLC薄膜磨痕的表面形貌, 如图7所示. 相同载荷条件下, DLC磨痕区域随位移幅值增大而增大. 相同位移幅值条件下, 载荷增大, 磨痕宽度变大. 通过磨痕截面轮廓也能反映出DLC薄膜的滑移状态. 混合滑移状态下, 截面轮廓呈“W”型, 完全滑移截面轮廓呈“U”型. 此外, 载荷增大使接触面积变大, 磨屑更加难于排出, 磨粒磨损程度增加. 总之, 混合滑移比完全滑移情形下的磨损更为严重.

DLC磨损形式主要为磨粒磨损, 沿微动方向出现了犁沟的均匀分布. 微动状态条件下, 磨屑在载荷作用下发生黏着, 不易排出接触面, 随着磨损的进行磨屑作为第三体起到了切削作用. 犁沟的出现减小实际

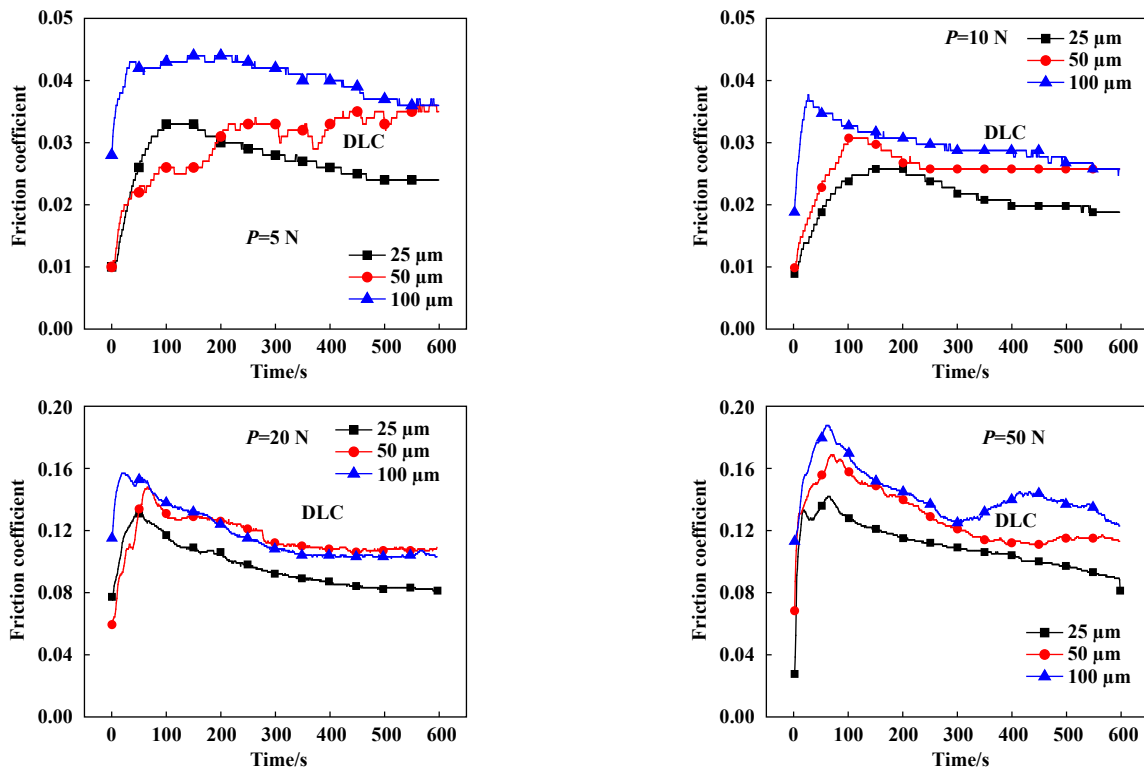


Fig. 4 Friction coefficient curves of DLC film at different loads and displacement amplitude

图 4 不同载荷及位移幅值下DLC的摩擦系数曲线

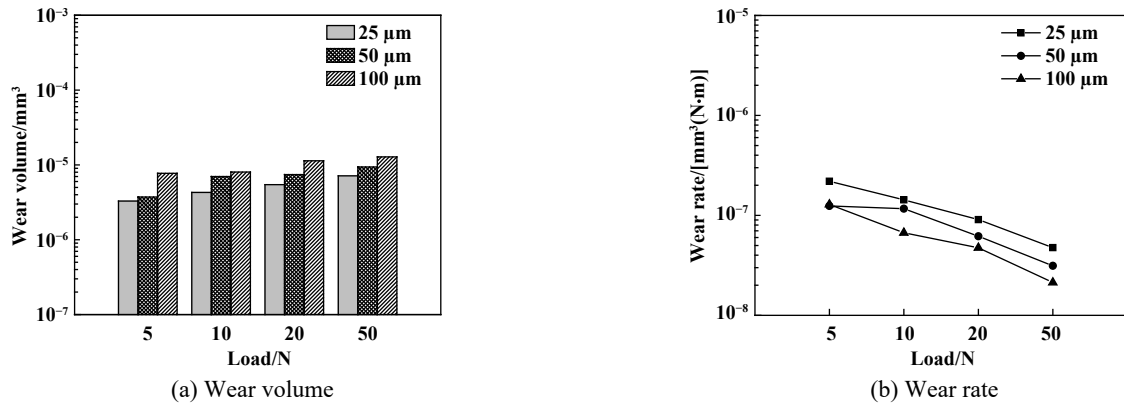


Fig. 5 Wear volume and wear rate of DLC film

图 5 DLC薄膜的磨损体积和磨损率

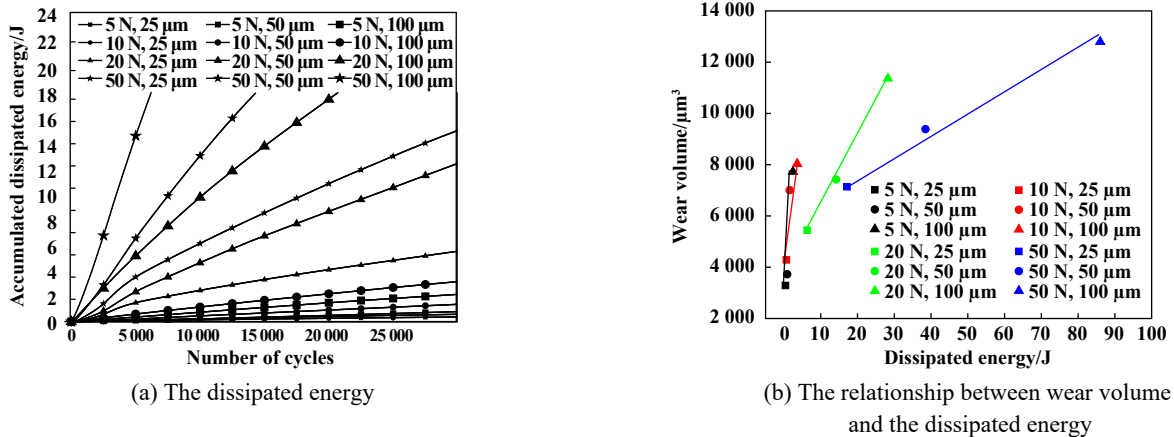


Fig. 6 The dissipated energy and relationship between wear volume and the dissipated energy of DLC at different load and displacement amplitude

图 6 不同载荷、位移幅值下DLC薄膜的累积耗散能及磨损体积与摩擦耗散能的关系

表 1 能量磨损系数

Table 1 Energy wear factor

Sample	$\alpha/(\mu\text{m}^3/\text{J})$				R^2			
	5 N	10 N	20 N	50 N	5 N	10 N	20 N	50 N
DLC	2 285	1 144	270	80	0.981	0.791	0.999	0.990

接触面积及摩擦系数,从而减小了切向的摩擦力;并且犁沟可以存储磨屑,减轻磨损.此外,DLC薄膜表面黏着磨损轻微,这主要是因为DLC膜的自润滑作用,在微动过程中石墨会向GCr15球表面转移,形成转移膜^[20].它阻止了摩擦副的直接接触,延缓了DLC薄膜微动摩擦磨损进程,从而改善了其抗微动磨损性能.此外,DLC薄膜磨痕经EDS分析表明成分以碳元素为主,氧元素含量很低.DLC薄膜可以有效屏蔽氧的深入,抑制严重的氧化磨损^[15].

位移幅值 $D=25\ \mu\text{m}$ 时,磨痕中犁沟密集程度较高;位移幅值 $D=50、100\ \mu\text{m}$ 时,犁沟密集程度降低.由此可知随着位移幅值增大,有利于磨屑的排出,降低

了磨粒磨损的程度,从而降低了磨损率.载荷 $P=50\ \text{N}$ 时,磨屑引起较高应力集中现象,造成薄膜与基体的塑形变形不协调,最终生成微裂纹并扩展,加速薄膜失效.

DLC薄膜与GCr15钢球对摩后,对DLC磨痕进行拉曼分析,如图8所示.磨痕拉曼光谱显示了D峰和G峰的双峰结构.DLC的 $I_D/I_G=2.28$,磨痕中 I_D/I_G 都大于2.28,说明磨痕中DLC薄膜石墨化程度较高.由图8可以看出,DLC薄膜试样微动实验后的 I_D/I_G 比微动实验前的 I_D/I_G 要高;且法向载荷越大, I_D/I_G 越高,位移幅值越大, I_D/I_G 越高.这意味着微动试验参数对DLC薄膜石墨化进程有显著的影响^[21].

2.2.4 对偶磨斑EDS和拉曼光谱分析

DLC/GCr15对摩时,GCr15摩擦副磨损严重,磨斑表面成犁沟状并伴随大量的黏附物.如图9(b)所示,对黏附物进行EDS分析.EDS分析表明磨斑表面有碳元素存在,进一步通过拉曼光谱分析表明摩擦转移膜与

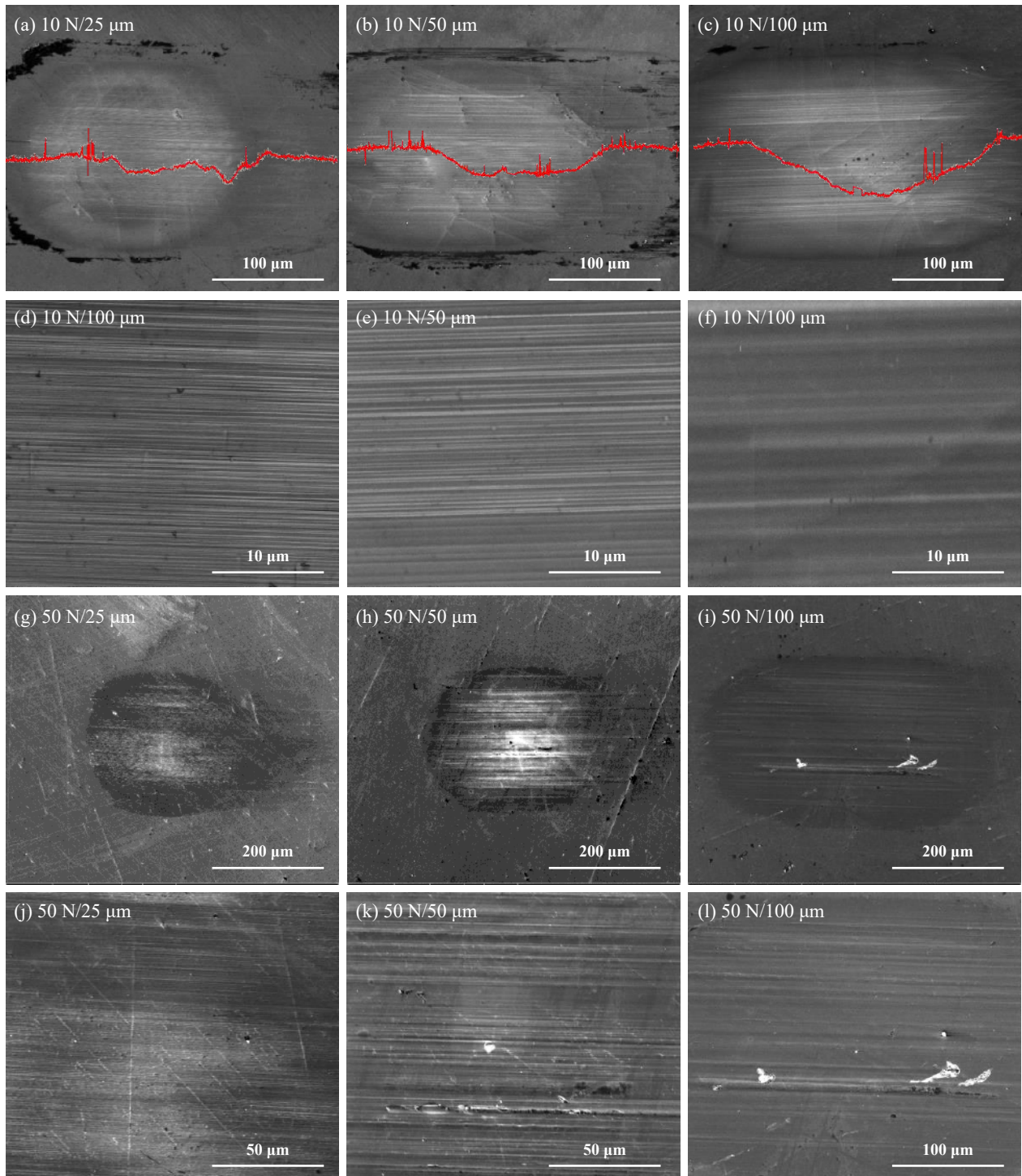


Fig. 7 Fretting wear morphology of DLC film

图 7 DLC 微动磨损形貌

石墨的拉曼光谱极为相似, 说明在 GCr15 摩擦副表面有摩擦转移膜形成, 它的形成减少了 DLC 与 GCr15 直接接触, 促进摩擦系数进一步降低, 有利于减缓微动磨损进程^[22]. 此外, 磨屑的拉曼光谱也显示了 D 峰和 G 峰的双峰结构. 磨屑中 D 峰的出现, 说明磨屑中存在石墨形式的碳.

2.3 微动磨损机理分析讨论

图 10 为 DLC 薄膜微动磨损机理图. 微动摩擦磨损过程中, DLC 薄膜表面的少量碳结构在摩擦剪切应力作用下从表面剥落形成磨屑. 小位移幅值时, 磨屑会堆积在磨痕表面, 伴随微动摩擦进程并导致磨粒磨损. DLC 磨屑引起的高接触应力降低了石墨化温度并促

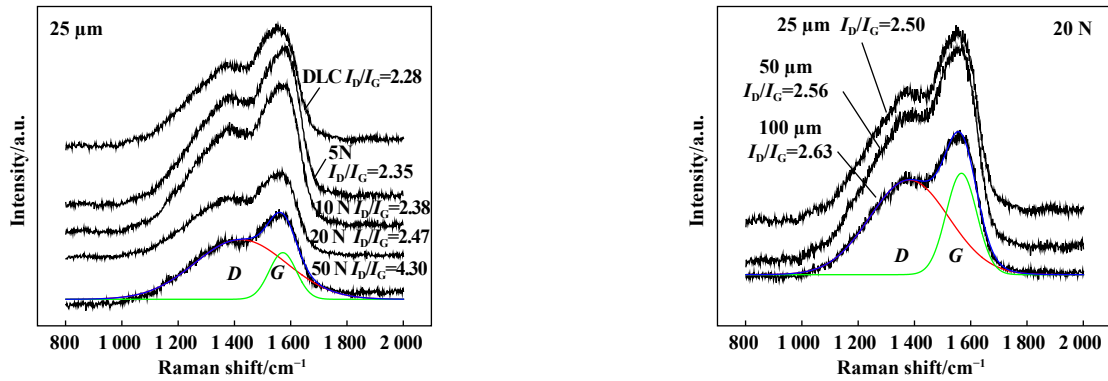


Fig. 8 Raman spectra of wear tracks of DLC film with (a) an increase in normal load at the displacement amplitude of 25 μm and (b) an increase in displacement amplitude at the normal load of 20 N

图8 不同法向载荷($D=25\ \mu\text{m}$) (a)及不同位移幅值($P=20\ \text{N}$) (b)条件下DLC薄膜磨痕的拉曼光谱图

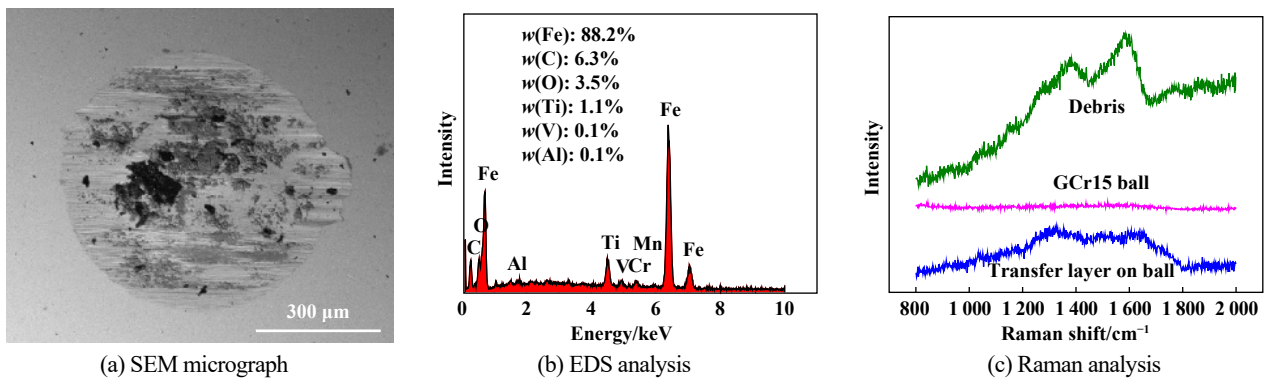


Fig. 9 SEM micrograph, EDS and Raman analysis of wear scar of GCr15 ball

图9 GCr15球磨斑的形貌、EDS及Raman分析

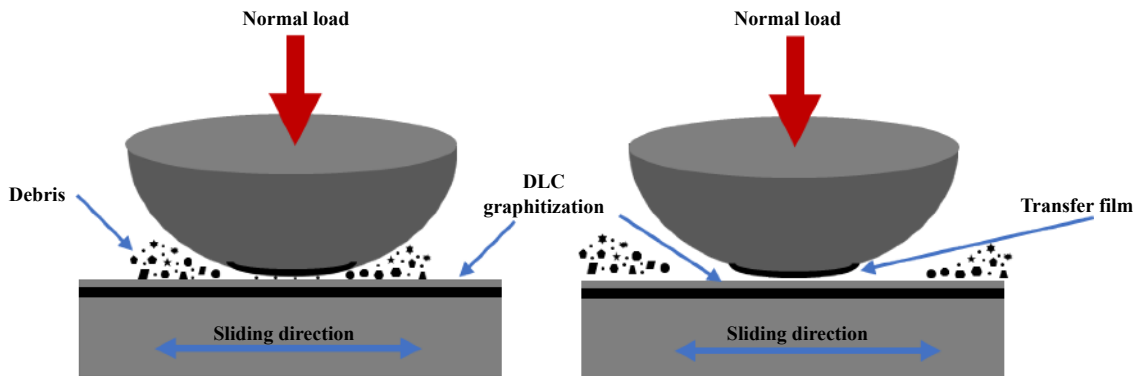


Fig. 10 Fretting wear mechanism of DLC film

图10 DLC薄膜微动磨损机理图

进了石墨化转变^[23]。此外,转变过程中也降低了DLC薄膜的硬度,增加了DLC薄膜的磨损率^[24]。另一方面,在干摩擦条件下,磨屑充当固体润滑剂在一定程度上减轻黏着,减少摩擦,但其作为硬质磨料却加速了磨粒磨损^[25]。大位移幅值时,有利于磨屑的排出,停留在磨痕中的磨屑数量很少,造成上下试样表面直接接触。

这时DLC薄膜磨损机理是黏着磨损。有限接触应力也会导致DLC薄膜的石墨化进程,但是其石墨化进程较为缓慢。此外,黏着磨损条件下,DLC石墨化进程促进摩擦转移膜在摩擦副表面形成,具有纳米石墨团簇结构吸附在磨损的表面上并显示出减摩耐磨效果^[26],从而降低微动磨损。因此,DLC薄膜的磨损机制与磨屑

的排出过程相关. 结合以上对DLC薄膜表面磨损SEM形貌分析, 可以得出. 在法向接触载荷和切向载荷的综合作用下, 小位移幅值时, DLC薄膜的磨损机制是磨粒磨损为主. 表现为不同程度的磨粒磨损特征, 犁沟主要沿微动运动方向分布. 大位移幅值时, DLC薄膜的磨损机制则是黏着磨损为主, 伴随着轻微磨粒磨损的发生.

3 结论

a. 载荷及位移幅值对DLC薄膜微动运行行为和损伤机理具有显著性影响. 它决定了微动磨损的滑移状态和损伤机制. 根据材料响应微动图理论可知, DLC薄膜微动滑移状态主要由混合滑移区和完全滑移区组成.

b. 微动磨损过程中, 位移幅值大小影响磨屑的排出. 小位移幅值下, 磨损机理以磨粒磨损为主. 磨粒磨损状态下, 一方面磨屑作为磨料加速磨损; 另一方面磨屑存在石墨形式的碳, 减轻黏着, 减少摩擦. 大位移幅值下, 磨损机理以黏着磨损为主. 黏着磨损状态下, DLC薄膜自身石墨化进程以及摩擦副表面摩擦转移膜形成, 减小摩擦, 从而提高了抗微动磨损强度.

c. DLC薄膜损伤过程在于石墨化进程. 法向载荷、位移幅值等微动参数对DLC薄膜的石墨化进程有显著影响. 大的法向载荷或位移幅值有利于DLC薄膜石墨化进程. 磨屑, 犁沟导致应力集中, 对DLC薄膜石墨化进程也有推动作用. 石墨化程度的提高又有利于降低微动磨损率.

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