

编者按 随着科学技术的发展,摩擦学研究不断由宏观向微观领域深入,表面效应和界面效应越来越突出,多学科交叉特征不断凸显,其发展呈现出更加节能、可靠、环境友好和智能化的趋势。为交流摩擦学领域的最新研究成果,本刊编辑部联合相关专家学者,结合我国重大装备服役性能提升的需求,组织策划了“多场耦合特殊工况摩擦学”专题。本专题聚焦多场耦合的特殊工况摩擦学问题,旨在从多个研究视角展现该领域的前沿进展与技术突破,为特殊工况下的摩擦学理论和工程应用提供学术参考与实践指引。

服役环境影响下的材料载流摩擦学行为研究进展

沈明学^{1,2*} 陈思扬² 吴海红³ 肖丽² 王能慧³ 季德惠¹

1. 华东交通大学轨道交通基础设施性能监测与保障国家重点实验室,南昌,330013
2. 华东交通大学材料科学与工程学院,南昌,330013
3. 中船九江海洋装备(集团)有限公司,九江,332008

摘要: 综述了服役环境影响下的材料载流摩擦学行为研究进展,重点总结了环境湿度、温度、气体成分,以及横风、气压等因素下的载流摩擦学性能及电弧的动态衍化行为;阐明了不同服役环境下的载流磨损机制以及受影响产生的水、冰、氧化膜等第三介质对摩擦副磨损损伤及电弧侵蚀的作用机理,揭示了外界环境因素与载流摩擦副材料损伤之间的内在关联,以推动载流摩擦理论的发展。

关键词: 载流摩擦;服役环境;环境温度;空气湿度;电弧侵蚀

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Research Progresses of Current Carrying Tribological Behavior of Materials under Influences of Service Environment

SHEN Mingxue^{1,2*} CHEN Siyang² WU Haihong³ XIAO Li² Wang Nenghui³ JI Dehui¹

1. State Key Laboratory of Performance Monitoring and Protecting of Rail Transit Infrastructure, East China Jiaotong University, Nanchang, 330013
2. School of Materials Science and Engineering, East China Jiaotong University, Nanchang, 330013
3. China Shipbuilding Jiujiang Marine Equipment (Group) Co., Ltd., Jiujiang, Jiangxi, 332008

Abstract: The research progresses on current-carrying tribological behavior of materials under service environmental influences were reviewed herein. It was summarized that the tribological performance and the dynamic evolution of electrical arcs under various environmental conditions such as humidity, temperature, atmosphere, crosswind, and air pressure. The mechanism of current-carrying wear under different service environments was clarified, along with the roles of third-body media (e. g., water, ice, oxide films) induced by the environments in wear damage and arc erosion of the friction pairs. The intrinsic relationship between external environmental factors and material damage in current-carrying friction pairs was revealed to advance the development of current-carrying friction theory.

Key words: current-carrying friction; service environment; environmental temperature; air humidity; arc erosion

0 引言

载流摩擦副广泛用于铁路^[1]、航天、电子电路、武器装备等行业^[2],是一种典型的多功能复合

摩擦副,承受力、电、热等多场协同作用,损伤机制复杂^[3],因此,载流摩擦磨损是机械摩擦系统与电接触系统耦合的磨损^[4-5]。相较于传统摩擦^[6-7],载流摩擦的主要特征是引入了电接触行为,多个系统的耦合使摩擦更复杂^[8-9]。

随着对载流摩擦的深入探究,人们发现服役环境的改变对载流摩擦磨损性能产生巨大影响^[10]。环境变化会改变摩擦副表面的接触状态,

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进而对载流性能产生影响^[11]。以盐雾和潮湿为主的海洋环境使摩擦材料更易发生腐蚀和磨损^[12]。在航空航天领域中,导电滑环在高真空环境下应具有低摩擦、长寿命,以及高可靠、高保真的电信号传输能力^[13]。弓网系统服役于自然环境中,水雾会降低载流稳定性^[3],低温会增加弓网系统材料的异常磨损,风沙会增大弓网系统的振幅、降低载流效率^[7]。国内外研究者对载流摩擦学行为的研究集中于速度、载荷、电流等工作参数,对不同服役环境下的载流摩擦磨损研究较少。开展不同服役环境下的材料载流摩擦磨损行为研究有助于揭示外界环境因素与载流摩擦副材料损伤的内在关联,为减小摩擦副损伤失效、电弧侵蚀的有效措施提供依据。本文详细综述了服役环境及其诱导产生的水、冰、氧化膜和摩擦电弧对载流摩擦特性的影响研究现状,并总结了温度、湿度、风沙等环境因素下的载流摩擦学行为,以为载流摩擦副材料在湿热、严寒等复杂环境下的损伤行为及失效机制研究提供参考。

1 服役环境对载流摩擦学行为的影响

1.1 湿度对载流摩擦学行为的影响

摩擦副的接触界面在微观上是凹凸不平的。接触区域由无数个接触点构成,载流摩擦中,这些接触斑点(α 斑点)不仅承担全部载荷,也是电气连通与信号交换的唯一通道。

湿度通过改变接触斑点之间的接触状态来改变界面特性,从而影响摩擦副的摩擦学性能和载流能力,如图1所示^[9],因此,摩擦副服役环境的湿度、摩擦材料的润湿性直接影响摩擦副的接触状态,进而影响摩擦副的摩擦学性能^[14]。许多学者认为有必要通过改变摩擦副的环境湿度来分析载流摩擦性能。将紫铜销与铬青铜盘的对磨副分别置于干态和水雾环境,研究销的载流摩擦特性,发现水雾环境能有效减小摩擦因数、减少黏着磨损,但接触表面电弧侵蚀增多^[15-17]。这是因为摩擦副干燥状态的摩擦以机械摩擦为主,摩擦因数较大,磨损量大^[18]。接触面处于潮湿环境中时,水汽吸附于材料表面,形成水膜,对摩擦界面起到冷却和润滑作用,减小摩擦因数。水是导体,但不能提高摩擦副之间的导电能力,水膜甚至增大摩擦接触面的间隙,为电弧产生创造条件^[19-20]。JI等^[21]对不同湿度中的铜/碳载流摩擦特性进行分析,后发现随着相对湿度的增大,水汽在接触面聚集形成水膜,部分水膜填充界面缝隙,形成“水桥”,使电流分散,如图2^[21]所示,此时的水膜可略微提高电导率,但接触面整体的导电能力被破坏,接触电阻比干燥条件下的大。此外,在摩擦性能方面,高湿度下的完整水膜

利于碳滑板的散热并起到润滑作用^[22],这种润滑与散热效应导致了低湿度环境下的磨损率远高于高湿环境,最高可提高8.2倍^[23]。

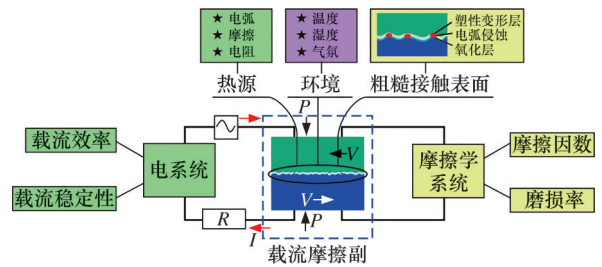


图1 载流摩擦关系示意图^[9]

Fig.1 Current-carrying friction relationship diagram^[9]

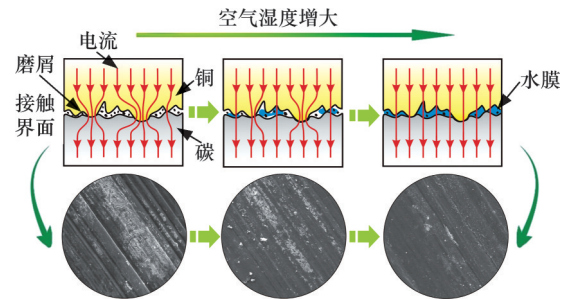


图2 不同环境湿度下C/Cu摩擦副的载流摩擦机理图^[21]

Fig.2 Current-carrying friction mechanism of C/Cu under different ambient humidity^[21]

湿度改变必定影响摩擦副的磨损机制。大量实验发现湿度与磨损程度之间不是线性关系^[24]。WU等^[25]发现随着相对湿度的增大,铜/碳对磨副的摩擦因数和接触电阻先增大后减小,摩擦副的磨损量和磨痕面积,以及摩擦膜覆盖率均有所增大。李含欣等^[26]通过实验发现铜/碳摩擦副的低黏着损伤存在最佳的湿度(约55%),且该湿度下的碳滑板电接触性能较稳定、磨损率低^[27]。王星星等^[28]在探索铜/石墨载流摩擦副的安全服役环境后发现,摩擦因数和接触电阻随湿度的增大呈现倒U形变化,并在湿度30%处达到最大值。材料含水率对载流摩擦性能有不可忽略的影响。王蒙等^[24]采用垂直喷水和浸泡碳滑板的方式进行了碳滑板摩擦磨损的对比试验,发现随着湿度的增大,碳滑板的磨损量与电弧侵蚀痕迹面积占比先减小后增大。任育博等^[29]采用销-盘摩擦磨损试验机对磁悬浮列车的制动闸片(碳陶复合材料)开展了载流摩擦磨损试验,发现在雨水环境下,复合材料的表面粗糙度、摩擦因数显著减小,材料表面的磨粒磨损、黏着磨损受到抑制。WANG等^[30]将碳滑块浸入蒸馏水中并通过控制浸泡时间来控制碳滑块的含水量分别为2 g、4 g、6 g、8 g、10 g,随后将其与纯铜接触线进行载流摩擦试验。试验结果表明,含水量大于6 g时,高电流条件(60~100 A)下的接触

电阻和电弧侵蚀随之增大。接触电阻的增大导致焦耳热增加,而界面水分的蒸发又加速了局部散热,“产热增加”与“散热加速”的共同作用,使得接触界面局部区域的温度梯度剧增,进而诱发并扩展了热应力裂纹,加速了碳滑块的性能劣化^[31]。

载流磨损表面的氧化不仅包括机械摩擦引发的摩擦氧化^[32],还包括电场作用下发生的电化学氧化^[33]。湿度的增大会加剧接触表面的电化学氧化^[34],即湿度和电流的叠加促使摩擦表面氧化反应^[35]的发生,从而直接改变接触表面的化学组成,改变材料的摩擦磨损性能。湿度显著影响摩擦材料表面的化学反应^[36]。水在电流作用下极易产生氧离子及氢氧根离子^[37],从而与材料中的金属离子发生反应,产生氧化物^[38]。这类氧化物的导电能力远低于金属,显著降低了摩擦副表面的导电能力,导致材料表面的电弧产生频率增加^[39]。干燥空气中,铜主要与氧生成CuO^[40],接触界面形成由石墨和CuO组成的连续润滑膜^[41]。高湿度会促进Cu(OH)₂和Cu₂(OH)₂CO₃的生成,且Cu(OH)₂和Cu₂(OH)₂CO₃易断裂形成碎片,导致磨粒磨损。SHANGGUAN等^[42]发现,潮湿环境中的摩擦副接触表面氧元素含量远高于干燥环境,电弧侵蚀也显著增多。

1.2 温度对载流摩擦学行为的影响

1.2.1 接触界面温升

载流摩擦过程的热能主要源于电流通过接

触材料时电阻产生的焦耳热、接触面相互滑动时产生的摩擦热、摩擦过程中的电弧放电产生的电弧热^[43]。上述三种热量均源于载流摩擦副自身的摩擦学行为,共同作用于接触表面,导致表面温度升高,但对温升起主导作用的是焦耳热和电弧热^[44]。ZHOU等^[45]研究电流对铜/石墨载流摩擦温升和磨损机理的影响时发现,电流每增加1 A,接触表面的温度上升10℃。摩擦界面温度的升高会使表面材料发生软化,从而在剪切应力作用下更易发生断裂与剥落,增大接触面材料的磨损^[46]。上官宝等^[47]指出,电流增大时接触温度升高,摩擦因数减小。这是因为摩擦副表面的温度升高导致材料表面微凸体软化后更易磨损,摩擦材料表面粗糙度、摩擦因数减小^[48]。由此可知,电流增大是载流摩擦过程中温度升高的主要因素。温度升高会加速接触表面氧化膜的生成。氧化膜在一定程度上起到润滑作用,也会增大材料间的接触电阻^[49]。DING等^[50]对比不同电流下的磨损表面发现,电流大于50 A后的碳材料表面氧化程度、摩擦副之间的材料转移均较为严重。载流摩擦过程中生成的氧化物导电能力极差,随着热量不断积累,摩擦副之间的润滑失效甚至发生胶合^[51],导致摩擦副接触界面生成间隙,发生电弧放电的频率增大。胡艳等^[52]发现在不同温升下的碳滑板磨损形貌不同,如图3所示,接触表面温度低于180℃时,以机械磨损为

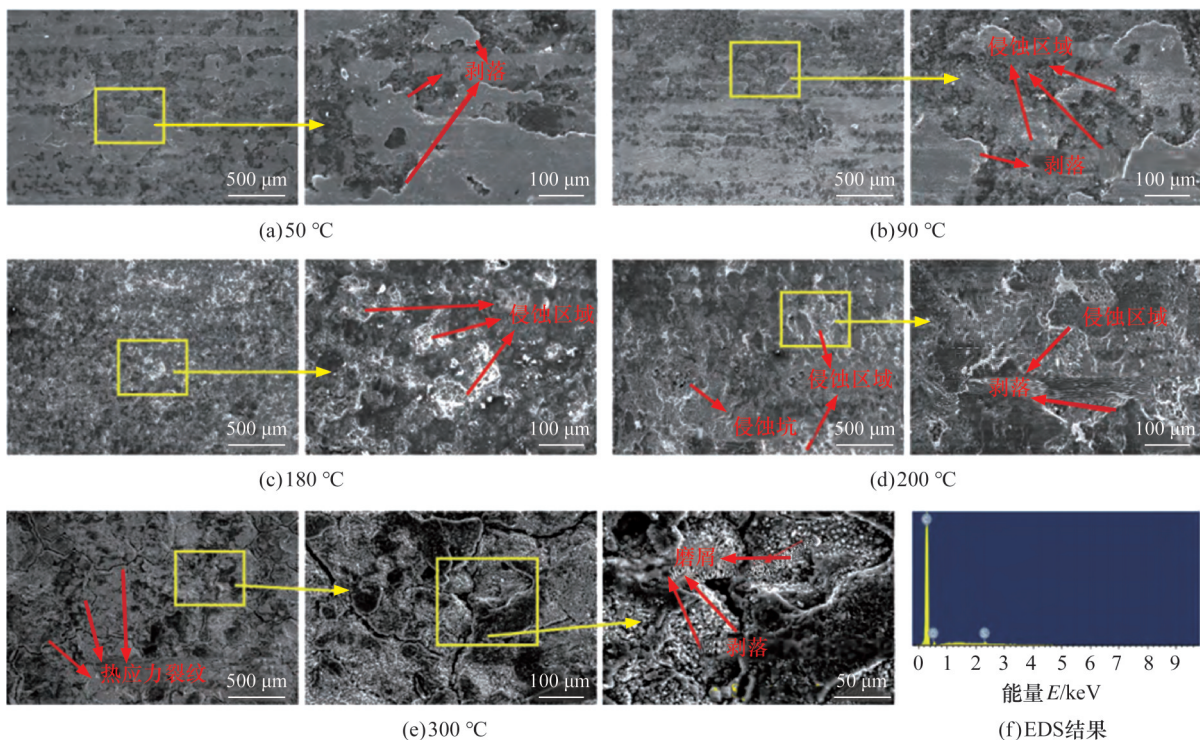


图3 不同温升条件下碳滑板的磨损形貌^[52]

Fig.3 Wear morphology of carbon contact strip at different temperatures^[52]

主;温度高于180℃时,表面出现大面积的电弧侵蚀坑、分层剥落。随着载荷的增大,摩擦接触面的接触更紧密,电弧燃弧频率降低,累积电弧能量降低,摩擦面的电弧热和温度大大降低,减小了电气磨损。

1.2.2 外界高温环境

外界温度的改变也会对接界面的摩擦磨损和电气性能产生重大影响。1.2.1节中的界面温度是随实验工况参数(电流、载荷)变化的中间变量。在多因素耦合物理场中,很难准确判断中间变量对界面损伤的影响^[53-54],所以在不同实验条件下,界面温度升高的诱因及温升对界面损伤的影响机制存在差异,导致相关研究结论不一,难以归纳出普适规律^[55]。有学者借助外部热源主动调节界面温度,模拟外部高温环境对接界面磨损行为的影响。

季节、地域的差异导致载流摩擦接触界面在相同运行工况下的温度差异高达数百摄氏度^[56],因此有必要讨论不同外界温度影响下的载流摩擦学性能。高温通常会软化材料,加剧氧化反应,影响材料的接触电阻。TUREL等^[57]对不同环境温度(22~80℃)、不同电流的电刷滑动电接触性能进行研究,发现环境温度高于60℃时,电刷材料发生软化,摩擦副之间的实际接触面积增大,接触电阻较小。LIU等^[58]指出在30~60℃内,两种树脂基铜/石墨电刷的摩擦因数及磨损量均随温度的升高而减小,但环境温度超过60℃后,表面发生较为剧烈的氧化磨损,导致电刷和换向器出现异常磨损。卜俊等^[59]指出,碳滑板材料在不同温度下的磨损机制不同,即温度较低(100~160℃)时,材料表面以磨粒磨损为主且磨损量较小;温度超过200℃时,摩擦表面有氧化物和熔融层生成,磨损以黏着磨损为主且磨损量较大。高温会软化接触表面的接触斑点,从而减小摩擦副之间的剪切力,抑制碳材料表面产生分层磨损,但高温会促进材料的氧化反应,表面氧化磨损加剧^[60]。

1.2.3 外界低温环境

受电弓-接触网系统长期暴露在自然环境中^[61],易受低温影响^[62-63],导致碳滑板冬季的更换量远超夏季^[64]。接触网上附着的冰霜会加剧碳滑板磨损,导致碳滑板寿命降至原来的1/10^[65]。北京地铁6号线在冬季弓网关系发生恶化,受电弓滑板磨损急剧上升,严重时滑板磨损率达到24μm/km,且滑板磨损中间轻、两边重^[66]。此外,碳滑板的电化学磨损存在明显的季节差异,而机械

磨损变化不大。冬季的碳滑板损耗主要为电化学磨损,且温度越低、湿度越大,碳滑板的电化学磨损越大,而夏季几乎没有电化学磨损。冻雨常造成高速铁路沈阳段的接触线形成冰凌,电力机车通过时出现半米长的电弧,出现电弧的接触线一夜磨损是该线路开通后第一年磨损的数倍。2009年10月31日的冻雨覆冰灾害中,锦州机务段更换了12块受电弓滑板^[67]。2017年11月至2018年2月,乌鲁木齐地铁1号线弓网出现异常磨损,具体表现为滑板波浪型偏磨、掉块,接触副燃弧现象增加^[68]。由此可见,低温环境下的弓网磨损极为严重,应重点关注。

目前,对低温环境下载流摩擦磨损的研究甚少,且大都依靠仿真模拟^[69]。YAO等^[70]通过力学计算指出低温下形成的不规则结冰层会增大受电弓碳滑板的机械磨损。李运良^[71]基于热传导理论仿真分析发现,接触表面的结冰层越厚,越容易发生离线,引起燃弧。邢立成^[72]采用摩擦试验和仿真模拟相结合的方式发现电弧在接触线覆冰时的出现频率增加。相关实验探究着重研究-50~0℃的载流摩擦学行为。黎智豪^[73]通过降低接触界面的温度研究了高寒和交变温度对浸金属碳滑板/铬钴铜接触线配副载流摩擦磨损性能的影响,发现低温下的载流效率、载流质量和载流稳定性均降低;温度变化幅度越大,碳滑板的磨损越严重。低温与电流的耦合作用导致碳/铜摩擦副的磨损由黏着磨损向轻微疲劳磨损转变^[35]。低温下,铜对碳材料较强的犁削作用使铜的转移量减小,增大了碳材料的磨损,而冰水的隔绝作用减缓了氧化反应的发生^[19]。WANG等^[74]通过实验探究了极端寒冷天气下的液压阻尼器低温特性对受电弓动力学的影响,发现随着环境温度的降低(20℃降至-50℃),液压阻尼器的降弓时间延长,最大加速度减小,最大冲击加速度增大,阻尼器性能变得不稳定,受电弓的受流质量明显下降。BARNAWI等^[75]分析了不同环境温度(-15℃、0℃、20℃)下的银滑环与石墨刷(含银量50%、90%)的滑动载流摩擦,发现石墨刷的摩擦因数均随环境温度的降低而增大。低温产生的较厚冰壳阻碍受电弓取流,导致接触表面产生较大电弧,恶化受流质量,甚至出现燃弧现象导致电力机车出现故障的问题^[76]。因此,低温下的不规则结冰层会增大摩擦副的机械磨损,且结冰层越厚,磨损越大,同时,温度的大幅变动会加大碳滑板的磨损损伤。低温导致列车受电弓与接触线离

线现象更易发生,进而引发燃弧,降低系统的载流效率、载流质量、载流稳定性。为解决低温下磨损加重的问题,LIU等^[77]设计了不同材质的接触线材料实验,发现Cu-Cr-Zr合金具有优异的硬度和电导率,并在低温下表现出优越的耐磨性。

1.3 不同气体成分对载流摩擦学行为的影响

摩擦副在不同气体成分下的载流摩擦磨损与空气下的载流摩擦磨损存在显著差异^[78],且受气体浓度的影响^[79]。通常,惰性气体或无氧环境通过改变接触面状态及干预氧化膜的生成使摩擦因数增大、磨损加重,但电弧引起的材料损伤减轻;富氧环境易生成氧化物而出现摩擦因数减小、磨损减轻的情况。ZAIDI等^[80]比较了空气和氩气环境下石墨间的滑动载流摩擦性能,发现空气环境下,电流降低石墨表面材料的空键键能,减小摩擦因数;氩气环境下,电流改变石墨基面的取向,使石墨基面垂直于滑动面,增多单位面积内的接触点,增大摩擦因数。PAULMIER等^[81]发现在惰性气体环境中的接触表面不能形成氧化膜,但电流会促进摩擦副之间的材料转移,上试样钢针的材料以颗粒形式转移并附着于下试样石墨盘表面,该转移现象使摩擦因数增大近4倍,磨损加重。贾步超等^[82]在氮气和空气环境下进行不锈钢/浸金属碳销的载流摩擦试验,发现空气中的碳销表面会形成氧化膜,氧化膜的导电性远低于碳材料^[83],导致接触界面的电势差增大,因此空气环境中的碳销表面电弧侵蚀面积和侵蚀坑深度远大于氮气环境中的对应值。LIU等^[84]将载流摩擦副分别置于充满N₂、空气、O₂的装置,发现N₂中的摩擦副接触电阻较小且稳定;富氧环境促进摩擦副表面氧化物的形成,进而增大接触电阻。张会杰^[85]通过对比空气和氮气对C/C复合材料载流摩擦性能的影响,发现氮气环境中的摩擦副表面无氧化膜且接触表面较为粗糙。这是因为氮气环境下的摩擦材料表面活性较弱,空键键能较高,故C/C复合材料在氮气环境下的摩擦因数大于空气环境下的摩擦因数^[86]。HUANG等^[87]通过探究Cu-MoS₂-石墨-WS₂纳米管复合材料在真空环境下的滑动载流摩擦性能发现,空气中的MoS₂、石墨混合物具有良好的润滑性能,真空中的石墨润滑性能有限,这种润滑性能差异使Cu-MoS₂-石墨-WS₂纳米管复合材料在空气中的摩擦因数和磨损率均低于真空环境中的对应值。此外,盐雾通过参与接触面化学反应,引起摩擦性能的变化。赵昊等^[88]研究了湿热盐雾环境下的直流电

机,发现盐雾黏附在电刷表面,形成电解质液膜,诱发电刷材料发生电化学反应,在电场作用下,该电化学反应被显著加速,从而导致电刷的腐蚀程度增大。综上所述,环境气体对材料载流摩擦行为的影响主要在于是否抑制氧化膜的产生、材料表面的活性或键能是否发生变化。

1.4 其他环境因素对载流摩擦学行为的影响

实验室难以模拟低压、风沙及其叠加形成的实际工况^[89],因此上述复杂条件下的研究较少。倪子然^[90]研究了含氧量和气压对碳/铜摩擦副载流磨损特性的影响,发现碳材料在低氧低压环境中的润滑性能下降,增大摩擦因数和磨损量;大量磨屑堆积在接触界面,导致电弧侵蚀更严重。狂风导致弓网系统受流质量显著下降,甚至引起接触网的大幅摆动^[91],造成列车运营的中断。李瑞平等^[92]分析了横风下的弓网系统,发现横风会增大受电弓与接触线的接触压力,以及接触线的位移,加大受电弓的磨损。有研究者建立弓网的力学模型来分析环境风下的弓网动态受流特性,发现风速增大使接触网的振动增大,电弧侵蚀和表面温升加剧,加速材料的氧化和黏着磨损,恶化弓网受流质量^[93-94]。因此,大风环境影响的核心在于其诱导产生的接触网振动改变了受电弓与接触线之间的接触压力,进而影响系统的磨损和受流质量。

1.5 不同环境条件下载流摩擦副的摩擦学性能

不同研究者的实验室模拟条件不同,相似工况下得出的试验结论不尽相同。不同环境条件下载流摩擦副典型磨损学性能如表1所示。

表1 不同环境条件下载流摩擦副典型的摩擦学性能
Tab.1 Typical wear behavior of friction materials under different environmental conditions

环境工况	磨损机制	磨损量	摩擦因数	电弧侵蚀
干燥	黏着磨损 ^[14-15,29]	正常 ^[15,17,25]	正常 ^[18,21,25]	正常 ^[17,19]
高湿	电化学磨损 ^[14,29,34]	减小 ^[15,22-23]	减小 ^[18,21,25]	加重 ^[17,19,39]
高温	黏着磨损 ^[50-51,59]	增大 ^[52,59]	减小 ^[47,56,60]	减轻 ^[56,60]
低温	电化学磨损 ^[66,71]	增大 ^[64,66,68]	增大 ^[19,75]	增大 ^[71-72,75]
富氧	氧化磨损 ^[82,84-85]	减小 ^[80,87]	减小 ^[80,87]	加重 ^[82,85]
无氧	机械磨损 ^[79,85]	增大 ^[80-81]	增大 ^[80-81,86]	减轻 ^[82,85]

2 电弧对摩擦副载流摩擦学行为的影响

2.1 电弧的产生及其典型形态

载流摩擦过程中,摩擦副因高速运动、接触表面不平顺、服役环境恶劣等因素发生短暂分离,产生电弧^[95]。宏观光滑接触的表面在微观上是凹凸不平的^[96]。电弧放电是载流摩擦的一个特征^[97]。

如图4所示^[98],因接触材料之间的电流和电压过高而激发电离,导致自由电子急剧增多,形成的电流击穿间隙介质,产生电弧^[99]。

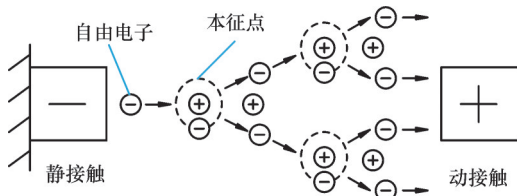


图4 电弧产生示意图^[98]

Fig.4 Schematic diagram of arc generation^[98]

在载流摩擦中,电弧放电对材料的侵蚀与损伤效应值得重点关注。载流摩擦副接触不稳定时,可能发生电弧放电和受流失稳^[100],材料表面出现电弧侵蚀。电弧放电会使摩擦副表面受热软化,甚至导致材料表面出现蒸发、流动和喷溅等损伤^[101],严重缩短载流元器件的使用寿命^[98],因此需重视电弧对材料的损伤。载流摩擦过程中的电弧放电有极强的不确定性,且电弧能在几秒内释

放热量,弱化摩擦副性能,导致材料损伤加剧甚至使运动部件失效^[102]。MIDYA等^[103]使用高速摄影机观察弓网系统的电弧形态和燃弧特征,发现随着接触界面相对滑动速度的增大,电弧的转移愈加明显。弓网载流摩擦过程中,电弧形态表现为单个近椭圆形的弧斑,但燃弧时间延长或输入能量增大时,该弧斑可能发生分裂或衍生出多个椭圆状子弧斑,且椭圆面积和电弧放电强度不断增大^[104]。吴广宁等^[105]利用高速摄像机采集电弧形貌,并将电弧的动态演化过程分为四个阶段,即萌生、扩散、稳定燃烧及熄灭,如图5所示,电弧呈椭圆形且两端有聚集收缩现象。文献[106-107]研究单伴生电弧对载流摩擦的影响时,将电弧演变过程分为五个阶段,即萌生、金属蒸气电弧、过渡、空气电弧及熄灭,发现电流在整个摩擦过程中整体呈减小趋势,电压却与之相反,且随着分离速度的提高,伴生电弧与燃弧时间缩短,电弧侵蚀面积减小^[108]。

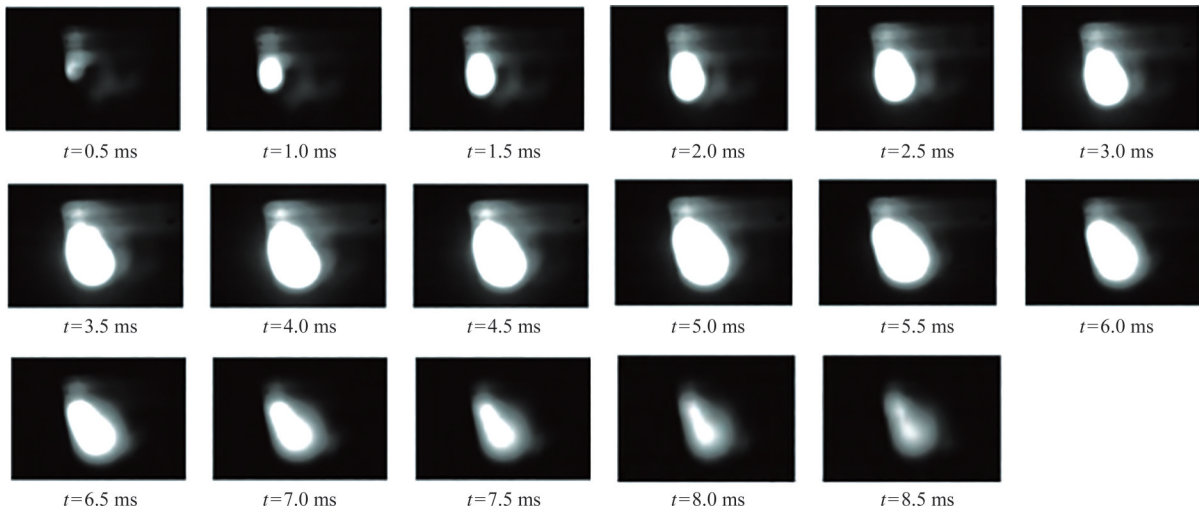


图5 80 A 工况下弓网电弧的燃弧过程^[105]

Fig.5 Arc ignition process of arc at 80 A^[105]

2.2 电弧对摩擦副载流摩擦学行为的影响

载流摩擦磨损一般分为机械磨损、化学磨损和电气磨损^[109]。电气磨损的主要形式为电弧对材料的侵蚀^[110]。电弧侵蚀是载流摩擦材料磨损加剧的主要因素。电弧放电过程中,释放的大量热使摩擦副附近或摩擦副间的表面温度升高至3000~5000 K^[111]。电弧侵蚀使摩擦副表面出现烧蚀坑^[112]、材料熔融^[113]、喷溅现象,如图6所示。电弧侵蚀的生成物沉积在摩擦副表面,导致表面粗糙度、摩擦因数增大,并显著增加摩擦材料的磨损,使电接触性能严重劣化甚至失效。研究表明,电流增大、电压升高都会增强电弧侵蚀^[114-115]。磨损量与电弧放电能量^[116]有很强的相关性,即电弧

存在时,碳滑板磨损量增大的主导因素是电弧侵蚀。所以电弧能量较小时,磨损为磨粒磨损和少量的电气磨损;随着电弧能量的增大,磨损率急剧增大,磨损主要为电气磨损^[117]。

2.3 环境条件对电弧衍化及其侵蚀行为的影响

特定环境条件易诱发载流摩擦过程中的电弧放电,因此对电弧放电特性展开了系列研究。由电弧的衍化可知,接触表面发生恶化会引发电弧。电弧的发展是一个动态过程,极易受环境干扰。QIAN等^[118]认为气体成分条件决定伴生电弧等离子(自由电子)的成分,进而影响电弧的形成。真空中,摩擦副间隙萌生的是金属蒸气电弧;空气中,接触间隙萌生的是空气电弧(在燃弧过程

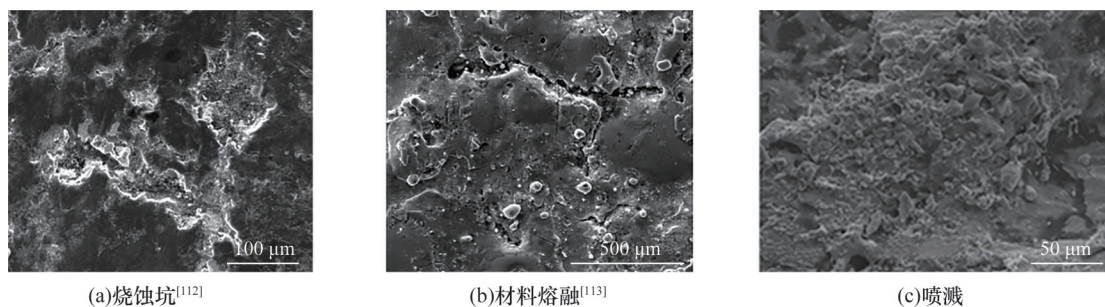


图6 电弧对材料侵蚀后的不同损伤形貌

Fig.6 Different damage morphologies of arc on material erosion

中可能转化为金属蒸气电弧)^[119]。辛超等^[120]发现在氢气环境中的燃弧和电弧能量均低于空气环境。周昱涵等^[121]针对高海拔的弓网系统摩擦特性进行仿真模拟,发现低气压下的电弧弧根在滑板表面停留时间更长,弧长变化更慢。这导致电弧对滑板的侵蚀更显著,电极烧蚀更严重^[122]。邢立成等^[72]系统研究了覆冰、雾霾、横风对弓网电弧的影响,发现接触网覆冰越厚,弓网电弧的发生概率越大;雾霾环境下的气溶胶、硝酸盐、颗粒物集聚于接触线,导致燃弧率上升,电弧放电加剧;横风会改变电弧形态,风力大到一定程度时可起到灭弧作用,减少烧蚀。服役环境作用于电弧的强度、形状、形成过程及燃弧时间,导致摩擦副的电弧侵蚀程度和磨损机制^[123]发生变化。由此可见,摩擦副的服役环境对电弧形成的影响不可忽略。

2.4 电弧检测技术

载流摩擦接触副的电弧放电在多数工况下难以避免。弓网系统在开放环境中,难以采用常规灭弧措施。为预防电弧对材料造成的严重损伤,各类检测技术应运而生。弓网电弧常用的检测方法是视觉检测,即通过高帧率摄像头采集弓网系统的运行监控影像,采用机器视觉算法提取电弧的几何特征,从而提取准确有效的电弧信息^[124]。研究者在此基础上提出了弓网电弧监测及故障检测的优化方法。HUANG^[125]建立了链式电弧模型,探索了多场耦合影响下的电弧形态变化规律,推导出脱离距离与电弧长度的关系。YAN^[126]、郭德龙等^[124]采用深度学习优化 Inception V3 模型,更快、更准提取电弧特征。TANG等^[127]基于神经网络方法提出高精度鲁棒实时轻量方法,通过分析采集的受电弓图像,解决了受电弓弓头定位、校正、滑板分离、轮廓提取等问题。罗茵蓓等^[128]提出一种基于电流信号多频带特征的列车弓网燃弧检测方法,建立了检测列车弓网的燃弧状态的智能模型。综上所述,对于开放环境中的电弧,研究者多使用深度学习或基于电弧的

电压电流信号进行特征筛选,判断电弧的产生^[129]。

3 结论与展望

1)低湿度环境中,水蒸气吸附于材料表面,起到冷却和润滑的作用,可抑制黏着磨损的发生。高湿度环境中,接触表面附着的水膜较厚时会影响摩擦材料之间的接触状态,导致电弧产生的频率增大。

2)温度对载流摩擦的影响主要有三种:①电流增大、运行速度升高均会增加摩擦过程中产生的热量,使材料表面的微凸体软化;②环境温度较高会加速摩擦界面的氧化,而摩擦过程中产生的电弧导致摩擦副表面发生熔融与黏着;③环境温度较低时,材料表面附着的水蒸气凝结成霜,载流摩擦过程中,冰霜融化后在摩擦材料表面形成薄膜,且覆冰较重时的接触表面产生间隙,使电弧放电强度和次数均增大,导致冬季的材料磨损显著增大。

3)载流摩擦行为受环境气体成分的氧含量影响显著,其核心差异主要表现为:有氧环境中,材料表面附着氧化膜,摩擦因数和磨损量小于无氧环境中的对应值;载流摩擦过程生成的氧化物导电率极低,导致接触电阻过大,载流质量下降。

4)电弧的发展是动态的,环境作用于电弧的强度、形状、形成过程及燃弧时间,使摩擦副的侵蚀程度和磨损机制发生变化。一般地,空气中的电弧发生概率大于真空环境,低气压、覆冰、雾霾也会增大电弧发生概率,燃弧率上升,加速对材料的侵蚀。

虽然对载流摩擦磨损的研究日益增多,但这些研究大多通过仿真或模拟实验的方式探索,所得结果与实际工况下的失效损伤存在一定偏差,有待在后续研究中消除。服役环境的改变对载流摩擦磨损影响的相关理论并不完备,环境因素影响下的载流摩擦损伤的量化指标与评价体系尚未

形成,缺少对低温、真空、沙尘、腐蚀等服役条件的考量。后续研究需强化模拟环境下的载流设备的设计与优化,确保载流试验设备能精准模拟各类复杂严苛的服役工况;推进磨损预测模型的构建,为摩擦副的寿命预测提供理论依据。

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