

橡胶/类金刚石复合材料界面结合及 摩擦性能研究进展

崔丽¹, 孙丽丽¹, 郭鹏¹, 李昊^{1,2}, 周靖远^{1,2}, 汪爱英^{1,2}

(1.中国科学院宁波材料技术与工程研究所 中国科学院海洋新材料与应用技术重点实验室
浙江省海洋材料与防护技术重点实验室, 浙江 宁波 315201;
2.中国科学院大学 材料与光电研究中心, 北京 100049)

摘要: 综述了橡胶表面沉积 DLC 薄膜的主要制备技术, 包括磁控溅射法和等离子体化学气相沉积法。概括了橡胶/DLC 复合材料的表面形貌特性, 尤其是温差对表面斑块结构的影响机制。重点介绍了 X 切割法、划痕法及拉伸法为主的橡胶/DLC 复合材料界面结合力的评估方法, 分析了基体表面等离子体处理、添加过渡层及异质元素掺杂 DLC 薄膜对提升橡胶与 DLC 薄膜结合力的影响。此外, 以刚性球为摩擦配副, 阐述了橡胶/DLC 复合材料的摩擦性能测试方法。基于橡胶的黏弹特性, 探讨了橡胶/DLC 复合材料的摩擦行为, 并归纳了 Maxwell 模型、Voigt 模型、双 Voigt 模型和 SLS 模型的特点和局限性。最后, 围绕目前橡胶表面 DLC 薄膜耐磨改性工作中存在的问题和挑战, 探讨和展望了未来的研究方向。

关键词: 橡胶; 类金刚石薄膜; 斑块结构; 界面结合; 摩擦性能

中图分类号: O484 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1001-3660(2023)03-0075-16

DOI: 10.16490/j.cnki.issn.1001-3660.2023.03.006

Research Progress on Interface Adhesion and Friction Properties of Rubber/Diamond-like Carbon Composites

CUI Li¹, SUN Li-li¹, GUO Peng¹, LI Hao^{1,2}, ZHOU Jing-yuan^{1,2}, WANG Ai-ying^{1,2}

(1. Zhejiang Key Laboratory of Marine Materials and Protective Technologies, Key Laboratory of Marine Materials and Related Technologies of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Ningbo Institute of Materials Technology and Engineering, Ningbo 315201, China; 2. Center of Materials Science and Optoelectronics Engineering, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China)

ABSTRACT: Rubber has been broadly used in automobile, aerospace and petrochemical industries as sealing materials. However, rubber demonstrates high friction coefficient owing to its viscoelasticity, which makes it extremely prone to be worn

收稿日期: 2021-12-09; 修订日期: 2022-05-03

Received: 2022-12-09; Revised: 2022-05-03

基金项目: 王宽诚率先人才计划卢嘉锡国际团队 (GJTD-2019-13); 宁波市自然科学基金 (2022J301); 宁波市科技创新 2025 重大专项 (2020Z023)

Fund: Supported by the K. C. Wong Education Foundation Lu Jiayi International Team (GJTD-2019-13); Ningbo Natural Science Foundation (2022J301); Ningbo Science and Technology 2025 Innovation Project (2020Z023)

作者简介: 崔丽 (1989—), 女, 硕士, 助理研究员, 主要研究方向为聚合物表面等离子体功能改性。

Biography: CUI Li (1989-), Female, Master, Assistant researcher, Research focus: plasma functional modification of polymer surface.

通讯作者: 汪爱英 (1975—), 女, 博士, 研究员, 主要研究方向为先进碳基薄膜与涂层技术。

Corresponding author: WANG Ai-ying (1975-), Female, Doctor, Researcher, Research focus: advanced carbon-based films and coating technology.

引文格式: 崔丽, 孙丽丽, 郭鹏, 等. 橡胶/类金刚石复合材料界面结合及摩擦性能研究进展[J]. 表面技术, 2023, 52(3): 75-90.

CUI Li, SUN Li-li, GUO Peng, et al. Research Progress on Interface Adhesion and Friction Properties of Rubber/Diamond-like Carbon Composites[J]. Surface Technology, 2023, 52(3): 75-90.

out during application. Because of the advantages of simple operation, green pollution-free and no damage to the internal structure of matrix, vacuum coating has become one of the hot research directions of wear-resistant modification. Among the coating systems, diamond-like carbon (DLC) film displays combined mechanical properties and corrosion resistance including high hardness, low friction coefficient and superior wear resistance, which is considered as one of the ideal coatings to modify the friction properties of rubber.

In this work, the main preparation methods of DLC films on rubber surface, including magnetron sputtering and plasma chemical vapor deposition technology, were illustrated. The surface topographical characteristics of rubber/DLC composites were reviewed, especially focusing on the effects of temperature variations on surface patch structures. Furthermore, the evaluation methods of interfacial adhesion of rubber/DLC composites were introduced, mainly including the X-cutting method, scratch test and strain test. The effects of plasma treatment for substrate surface, adding transition layer and doping heterogeneous element into DLC matrix on the adhesion between rubber and DLC films were investigated as well. Among them, plasma treatment was relatively widely used for its multifaceted functions, such as removing contaminants, changing chemical bonds of polymer surface and forming in-situ transition layer during continuous etching. In addition, by using rigid ball as friction pair, the performance measurement of tribological properties for rubber/DLC composites was elaborated. The viscoelasticity of rubber lead to large deformation during friction process, and made it difficult to measure the wear volume accurately. On the basis of rubber viscoelasticity, the tribological behavior for rubber/DLC composites was explored. The friction mainly originated from two parts: adhesion between grinding ball and composites, hysteresis effect of rubber. The viscoelasticity of rubber caused the variable size and shape of friction contact area. With the increase of contact time, the depth of grinding ball into composites tended to be enlarged, causing the rise of friction coefficient. Moreover, the features and deficits of following wear models, including Maxwell model, Voigt model, double Voigt model and SLS model, were summarized.

Due to the mismatch of mechanical properties and structures, the adhesion between DLC film and rubber became weak. Moreover, different from steel metals, the high viscoelasticity of rubber made the friction behavior of rubber/DLC composites more complex, and the related wear failure mechanism still remained obscured. Finally, by focusing on the present problems and challenges existing in the wear-resistant modification of DLC films on rubber, the future research direction was discussed and prospected. To obtain rubber/DLC composites with strong interfacial adhesion and excellent wear resistance, the following work needs to be further studied: 1) developing the high ionization plasma modification technology, 2) exploring the wear failure mechanism by adjusting the micro/nano structures of composites, 3) establishing a scientific evaluation method for interfacial adhesion and wear loss, 4) constructing a more accurate theoretical model to simulate dynamic friction behavior of composites.

KEY WORDS: rubber; diamond-like carbon film; patch structure; interface adhesion; friction property

橡胶作为一种常见的密封材料,广泛应用于汽车、航空航天、石油化工和医疗器械等领域^[1-2]。然而,因橡胶自身的黏弹特性,硬度高的对磨副在橡胶表面易产生粗糙的犁沟及滞后现象,造成基体粘着磨损和磨料磨损,导致其摩擦系数高,极易发生磨损失效^[3-5]。橡胶密封摩擦是润滑系统或轴承摩擦的主要来源,占总摩擦损失的50%~70%,严重影响了仪器设备的使用寿命和安全^[6-7]。目前,为改善橡胶表面的摩擦性能,一般采用填充、共混、交联等外加粒子法,或表面化学改性(接枝、卤化、氧化等)、激光处理、等离子体刻蚀、真空镀膜(金属及非金属薄膜、碳基薄膜)等表面改性方法,或以上方法的复合改性^[8-13]。其中,真空镀膜因具有工艺操作简单、绿色无污染及对基体内部结构不会造成破坏等优点,成为目前橡胶表面耐磨改性研究的热点方向之一。

类金刚石(Diamond-like Carbon, DLC)薄膜是一类主要由金刚石相的 sp^3 和石墨相的 sp^2 杂化碳键

组成的亚稳非晶碳材料的统称,兼具高硬度、低摩擦系数、良好耐磨性和化学惰性等特点^[14-18]。DLC薄膜可通过多种制备技术实现低温大面积沉积,适用于柔性聚合物表面改性^[19-23]。特别是作为固体润滑防护薄膜,DLC薄膜可显著改善橡胶表面的摩擦磨损性能^[24-25]。然而,由于DLC薄膜的物化性能与橡胶基体存在巨大差异^[26],界面结合和协同形变能力弱,导致薄膜易剥落,抗弯疲劳能力差,这些问题已成为制约DLC薄膜改善橡胶表面性能的主要瓶颈^[27-29]。此外,受基体黏弹特性的影响,橡胶/DLC复合材料的摩擦行为比较复杂,其磨损失效机制也尚不清晰。

本文详细综述了近年来橡胶/DLC复合材料界面结合及摩擦性能的研究进展,主要从橡胶表面DLC薄膜的制备方法、结构特性、界面结合力的测试方法和强化措施、摩擦性能测试方法、摩擦行为及相关失效模型方面进行了阐述,并展望了橡胶/DLC复合材料耐磨改性的未来研究方向。

1 橡胶表面 DLC 薄膜的制备方法

目前在聚合物表面沉积 DLC 薄膜的方法主要有磁控溅射^[28,30-31]、脉冲激光沉积^[32]、过滤阴极电弧^[14,33]、等离子体化学气相沉积^[24,26,34-36]及一些特殊的沉积技术(如掠角沉积^[37]、等离子体基离子注入^[7]和膨胀热等离子体^[38])。其中,磁控溅射和等离子体化学气相沉积是橡胶表面制备 DLC 薄膜较常用的 2 种方法。

1.1 磁控溅射法

磁控溅射法(Magnetron Sputtering, MS)是通过磁场与电场交互作用,使电子在运动过程中与氩原子发生碰撞,氩原子发生电离产生 Ar^+ 。随后, Ar^+ 在电场作用下轰击靶材,溅射出的靶材粒子沉积在基体上形成薄膜。按照溅射电源的不同,可分为直流(DC)MS、射频(RF)MS、中频 MS 等。根据磁场设置,MS 又可分为平衡态和非平衡态,目前使用较多的是非平衡态。以石墨为靶材,采用 DC-MS 法制备 DLC 薄膜的沉积系统如图 1 所示^[39]。Wang 等^[40]采用 DC-MS 法在丁基橡胶(NBR)、氢化丁腈橡胶(HNBR)和氟橡胶(FKM)上成功制备了 DLC 薄膜及不同 DLC/MoS₂ 配比的复合薄膜。另外, Lubwama 等^[41]以 $\text{Ar}/\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ 为气源,采用闭合场非平衡 MS 制备方法,以脉冲直流电源作为基体偏置源,在 NBR 表面制备了氢化 DLC 薄膜和 Si-DLC 薄膜。此外,近些年发展起来的高功率脉冲磁控溅射技术(High Power Impulse Magnetron Sputtering, HiPIMS),不仅保持了传统磁控溅射的技术优点,且极大克服了传统溅射离子化率低的缺点,具有显著的高离化、高密度放电、改性有效、易于低温大面积制备的特点。

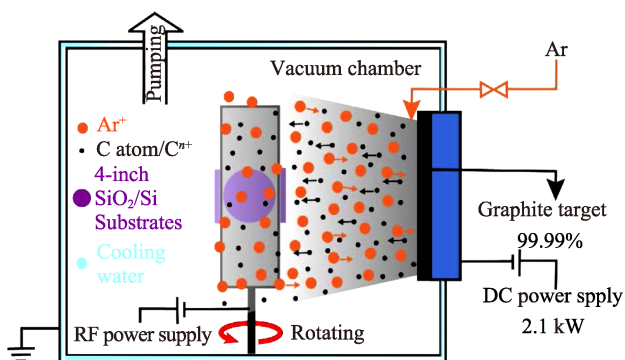


图 1 DC-MS 法制备 DLC 薄膜的沉积系统^[39]

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of DC-MS system for deposition of DLC films^[39]

1.2 等离子体化学气相沉积法

等离子体化学气相沉积(Plasma Chemical Vapor Deposition, PCVD)是借助于辉光放电等方法产生等离子体,使反应气体激活发生化学反应,从而实现薄膜生长的一种制备技术。相比于传统 CVD 技术,

PCVD 具有沉积速率快、沉积温度低、膜基结合强度高等优点^[42]。按等离子体的产生方法,PCVD 可分为 DC 式、RF 式和微波式等。Nakahigashi 等^[35]采用 RF-PCVD 法,以 CH_4 为气源,在 NBR、氯丁二烯橡胶和三元乙丙橡胶表面制备了 DLC 薄膜。此外,研究者进一步通过增强沉积过程中等离子体的密度,开发了等离子体增强化学气相沉积(Plasma Enhanced Chemical Vapor Deposition, PECVD)技术。这种方法制备的薄膜成分及厚度均匀,应用广泛。以 C_2H_2 和六甲基二硅氧烷(HMDSO)为反应前驱气体,采用 RF-PECVD 法制备 Si/O-DLC 薄膜的沉积系统如图 2 所示^[43]。Martínez 等^[36]采用 PECVD 法在不同型号的 NBR 和 HNBR 表面沉积了 DLC 薄膜,改善了基体表面的摩擦性能。

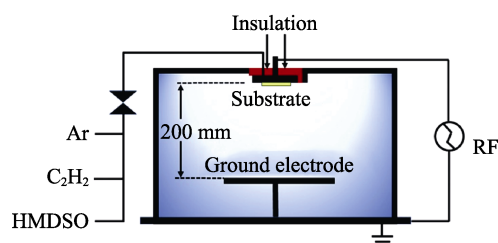


图 2 PECVD 法制备 Si/O-DLC 薄膜的沉积系统^[43]

Fig.2 Schematic diagram of PECVD system for deposition of Si/O-DLC films^[43]

目前的研究报道中,以 PECVD 方法应用较为广泛。磁控溅射技术存在靶材利用率不高、等离子体不稳定的缺陷。PECVD 方法一般以高纯 C_2H_2 、 CH_4 等为工作气体,工艺流程简单。虽然 PECVD 方法具有很多优点,但也存在一些不足。例如,常见的直流等离子体易因电极烧蚀使其连续工作时间减短,而高频等离子体则存在工作状态不稳定等问题。因此,PECVD 方法在反应装置和工艺方面均有待改进和完善。

2 橡胶/DLC 复合材料表面形貌特性

2.1 斑块结构

在一些沉积条件下,由于 DLC 薄膜与橡胶间巨大的物化性能差异,在薄膜生长过程中高能粒子的轰击作用下,不匹配的热应变使基体表面产生压应力,导致 DLC 薄膜在橡胶表面易形成微米尺度的斑块结构。这些斑块结构的存在,可一定程度地增加 DLC 薄膜在橡胶基体表面的协同变形能力。Martínez-Martínez 等^[44]采用 Teer-UDP/400 型近场非平衡 MS 技术,在 2 mm 厚的丙烯酸酯橡胶(ACM)表面沉积了 DLC 薄膜,发现 ACM 表面形成了显著的斑块结构,如图 3a—d 所示。对于不同类型的橡胶,因其表面粗糙度、热导率、体积电阻和热膨胀系数的差异,导致相同工艺条件下,沉积薄膜后的表面形貌有所不同。例如 Thirumalai 等^[45]采用相同的 Ar 等离子体刻

蚀及 PACVD 沉积工艺在 NBR、氟橡胶 (FKM) 和热塑性聚氨酯 (TPU) 橡胶表面制备了 DLC 薄膜。3 种橡胶的热膨胀系数排序为 FKM ($191 \times 10^{-6} / \text{K}$) > NBR ($165 \times 10^{-6} / \text{K}$) > TPU ($160 \times 10^{-6} / \text{K}$); 导热系数排序为 NBR ($0.92 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$) > FKM ($0.85 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$) > TPU ($0.2 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$)。结果表明, 沉积薄膜后, NBR 表面呈现出典型的斑块结构, TPU 表面呈现相对光滑密集的条纹状结构, 而 FKM 表面呈现粗糙和颗粒状的微观结构。此外, 还可以通过改变沉积条件对斑块结构尺寸进行调控。Nakahigashi 等^[35]研究发现, 在硅橡胶表面沉积 DLC

薄膜时, 薄膜越厚, 斑块边缘的应力越大, 斑块结构越多, 但斑块尺寸减小。Thirumalai 等^[46]研究发现, 高 Ar/C₂H₂ 流量比制备的 DLC 薄膜在 NBR 表面呈现出高密度的斑块结构。对于其他类型的聚合物材料, 由于它们与橡胶基体在硬度、柔韧性和膨胀系数等方面的差异, 导致在其表面沉积 DLC 薄膜时将形成区别于斑块的特殊结构。例如, Ma 等^[19]采用 DC-MS 方法在聚二甲基硅氧烷 (PDMS, 厚度为 200 μm) 表面沉积了 DLC 薄膜。研究发现, 当沉积时间为 160 min (膜厚为 300 nm) 时, PDMS 表面形成了均匀的褶皱结构 (如图 4 所示)。

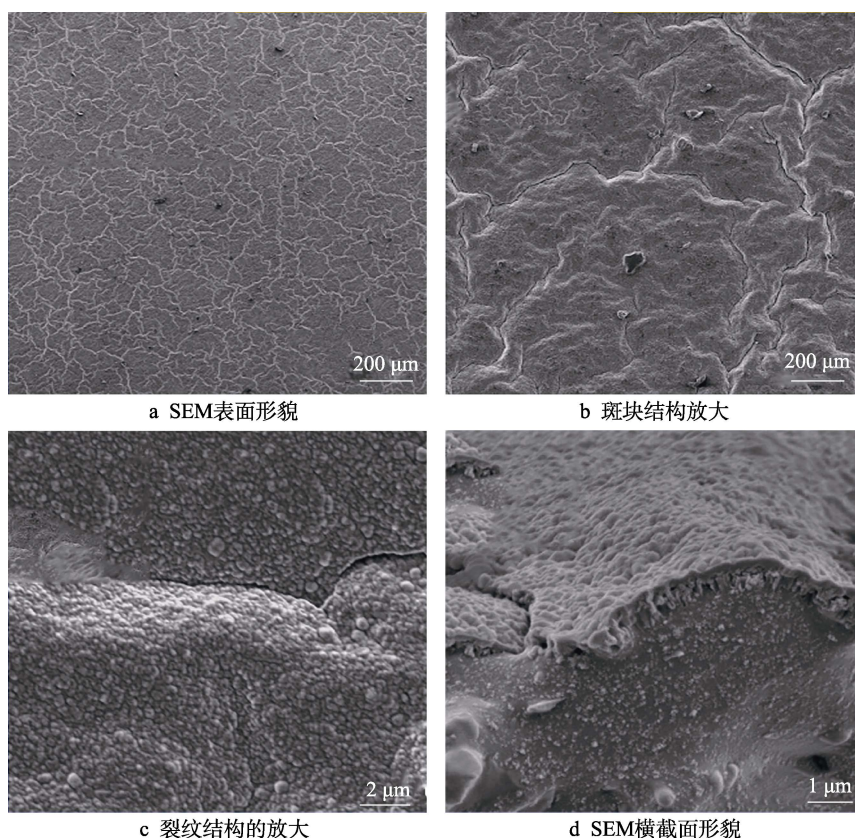


图 3 采用 PACVD 技术在 ACM 上制备 DLC 薄膜的 SEM 形貌^[44]

Fig.3 SEM images of DLC films deposited on ACM by means of PACVD: a) SEM surface morphology; b) enlarged image of patch structure; (c) enlarged image of crack structure; d) SEM cross-section image^[44]

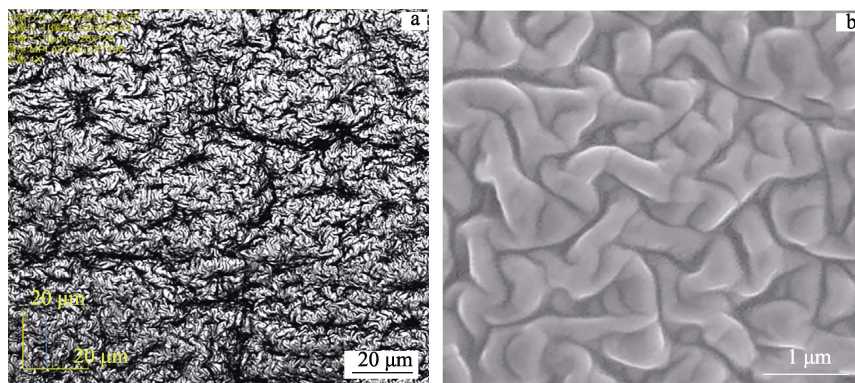


图 4 采用 DC-MS 技术在 PDMS 上沉积 DLC 薄膜的 SEM 表面形貌^[19]

Fig.4 SEM image of DLC films deposited on PDMS by means of DC-MS technology^[19]

2.2 温差对斑块结构的影响机制

由于橡胶基体的热膨胀系数较大, 升温条件下会产生相应的热应力, 进而影响 DLC 薄膜的生长。DLC 膜斑块结构的密度和尺寸(连接斑块两侧的直线平均长度)主要取决于生长过程中的温差大小。Martinez-Martinez 等^[47]采用 PCVD 法调控不同的温差(Δt , 沉积薄膜结束温度与等离子体刻蚀结束温度之差), 在 ACM 表面沉积了 DLC 薄膜。他们发现, 相比于正温差和零温差, 负温差得到的 DLC 薄膜表面呈现出更小、更密集的斑块, 综合性能更佳。如图 5 所示, 正温差(101 °C)制备的薄膜斑块平均尺寸为 124 μm ; 零温差(0 °C)制备的薄膜没有明显裂纹; 2 种负温差(-94、-68 °C)制备的薄膜表面均呈密集斑块网络结构, 且因大温差使薄膜的收缩变形更大, -94 °C 温差制备的薄膜斑块尺寸(39 μm)较-68 °C 温差制备的薄膜(77 μm)小。另外, 虽然 $|\Delta t|$ 值很接近, 但-94 °C 温差制备的薄膜斑片尺寸远小于 101 °C 温差制备的薄膜。101 °C 温差制备的薄膜横截面 SEM 形貌中仅出现 1 个裂纹, 裂纹边缘相互接触。零温差制

备的薄膜横截面几乎没有变形, 呈现平坦的连续结构。-94 °C 温差制备的薄膜横截面显示出裂纹结构, 且裂纹边缘不连续。

Martinez-Martinez 等^[47]对斑块结构的形成过程进行了模拟。正负 2 种温差的薄膜生长模式($\Delta t \neq 0$ °C)如图 6 所示。正温差(101 °C)下, 基体随温度的升高发生膨胀。沉积开始, 薄膜以柱状生长^[48], 柱状结构因基体膨胀而彼此分离。随着温度接近平衡, 基体膨胀速率减小, 薄膜生长速率保持恒定, 此时 DLC 薄膜呈连续生长状态。继续升高温度, 基体膨胀使得 DLC 薄膜产生裂纹。沉积结束时, 从沉积最终温度(~145 °C)降到室温, 基体收缩, 使得裂纹闭合。负温差(-94 °C)下, 因温度的持续降低, 基体从沉积开始即发生收缩。DLC 薄膜的热膨胀系数与橡胶相差较大, 较大的压应力导致其形成了斑块结构。虽然 2 种情况下 DLC 薄膜均呈柱状生长, 对于负温差, 压应力从沉积开始起作用, 有利于形成密集斑块; 对于正温差, 拉伸应力阻碍了薄膜的连续生长, 当基体膨胀减缓时才能形成斑块, 使得正温差和负温差的 $|\Delta t|$ 值接近时, 2 种薄膜的斑块尺寸和数量存在差异。

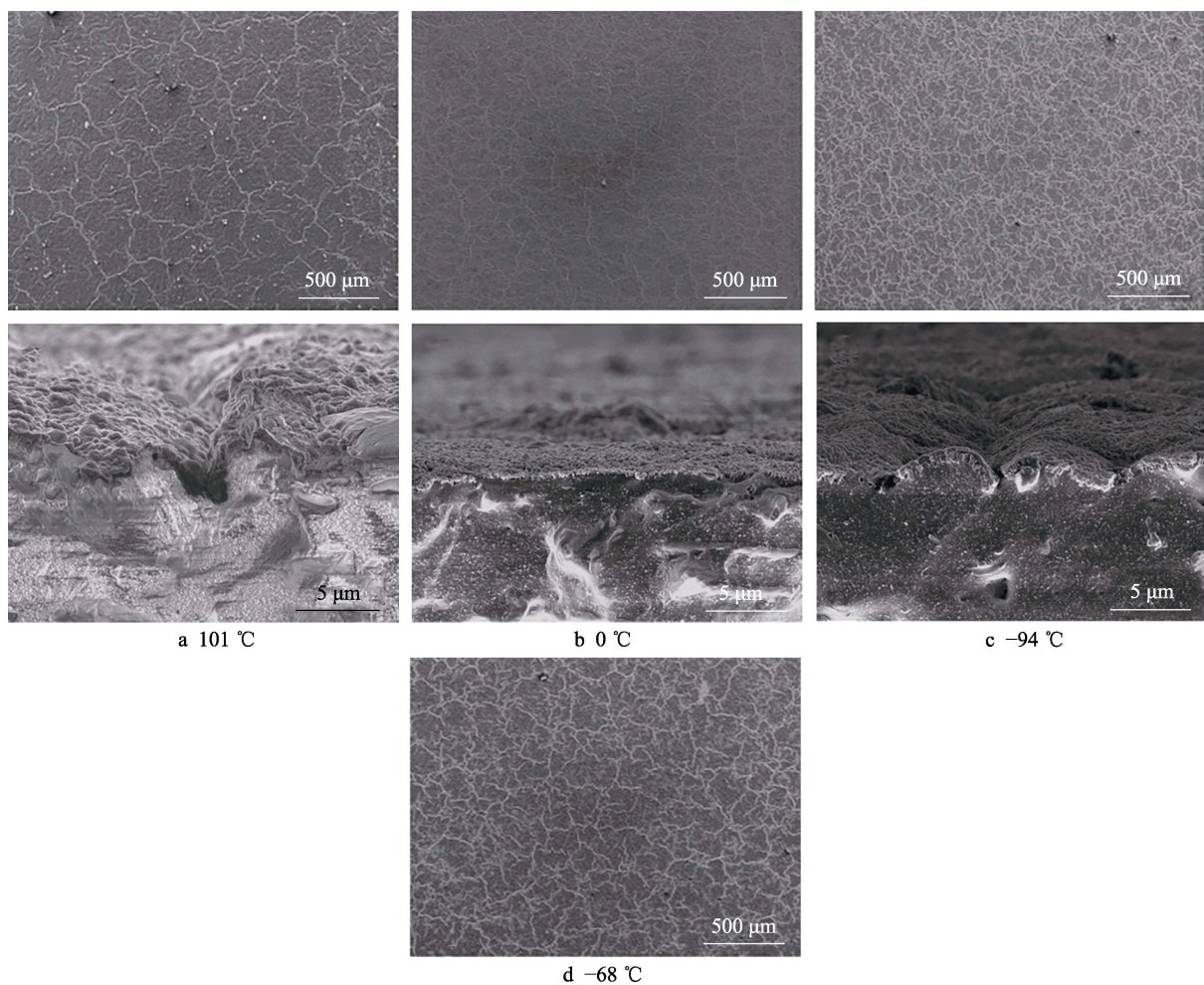


图 5 ACM 表面不同温差制备的 DLC 薄膜表面和横截面 SEM 形貌^[47]

Fig.5 Surface and cross-sectional SEM images of DLC films prepared on ACM at different temperature variations^[47]

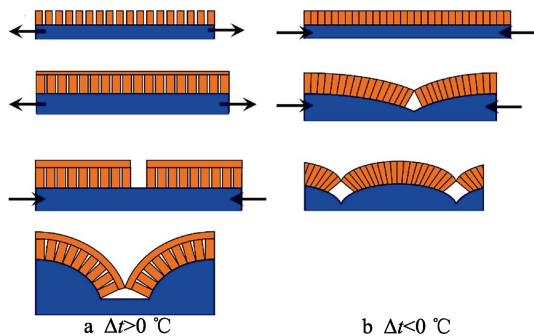


图6 正负2种温差类型的薄膜生长模式^[47]
Fig.6 Growth scheme of DLC films prepared by two temperature variations^[47]

3 界面结合力测试方法

目前橡胶与 DLC 薄膜界面结合力的测试方法主要包括 X 切割法、划痕法及拉伸法。由于橡胶/DLC 复合材料的黏弹性及表面结构的复杂不均匀性, 这些方法均需要采用光学显微镜辅助观察, 仅能够定性或半定量评估膜基结合力, 虽然各自有优势, 但仍存在一定的局限性。

3.1 X 切割法

X 切割法的具体操作如下: 首先, 使用刀片将样品表面 DLC 薄膜切成 X 形, 交叉线的角度为 $30^{\circ}\sim 45^{\circ}$ 。在 10 N 的恒压条件下, 将 3M 胶带 (粘附力为 47 N/100 mm) 粘结在薄膜表面, 2 min 后将胶带沿 180° 撕开, 并通过 SEM 观察 X 切割区域处表面 DLC 薄膜的裂纹和剥离程度^[49]。Qiang 等^[50]采用 X 切割法测试了 Ar 等离子体预处理偏压对 Si-DLC 薄膜与 NBR 结合强度的影响规律。结果表明, 高偏压

($-700\sim -1\ 000\text{ V}$) 等离子体预处理可获得良好的附着力, 而低偏压 ($-300\sim -500\text{ V}$) 预处理和未处理 (0 V) 的薄膜附着力均较差 (如图 7 所示)。对于未处理的薄膜, 表面污染物的存在削弱了其附着力, X 切口两侧出现锯齿状剥落, 同时在切割过程中发生脆性断裂, 并向切口两侧扩散, 切口上有少量碎屑被胶带粘附, 附着力差 (见图 7a)。经 -300 、 -500 V 预处理后, 薄膜与 NBR 界面仍以机械结合为主, 导致剥落严重, 附着力较差。进一步增大偏压 ($-700\sim -1\ 000\text{ V}$), 特别是对于 $-1\ 000\text{ V}$ 预处理, 薄膜沿着切口仅出现微量剥落, 附着力较好 (见图 6f)。这是由于等离子体能量较高, NBR 表面清洁彻底, 同时等离子体的轰击作用使基体表面产生了 C—H 或 C=C 键的断裂、不饱和基团及一些自由基, 有助于增强膜基化学键合作用, 从而提高了膜基结合力。

3.2 划痕法

划痕法是指根据待测的薄膜-基体系统, 通过光学或扫描电子显微镜, 及施加在样品上切向摩擦力的变化来检测临界载荷, 利用膜基发生失效瞬间的临界载荷来确定结合强度^[51-53]。目前主要通过观察实验中摩擦系数的变化来确定临界载荷。Bai 等^[54]使用划痕仪对 DLC 薄膜与不同 Ar 等离子体预处理时间的 NBR 表面 DLC 薄膜附着力进行了评估 (如图 8 所示)。 L_{c2} (Critical Load 2) 是 DLC 薄膜发生破裂的临界载荷, L_{c3} (Critical Load 3) 是薄膜在基体表面发生剥落的临界载荷。与未处理的 NBR 表面 DLC 薄膜 (L_{c2} 为 9.26 N, L_{c3} 为 30.83 N) 相比, 经 Ar 等离子体预处理后的 NBR 与 DLC 薄膜的附着力得到了很大提升。例如, 预处理 30 min 后, NBR 表面 DLC 薄膜的临界载荷几乎是未预处理的 2 倍 (L_{c2} 为 21.26 N, L_{c3} 为 63.68 N)。

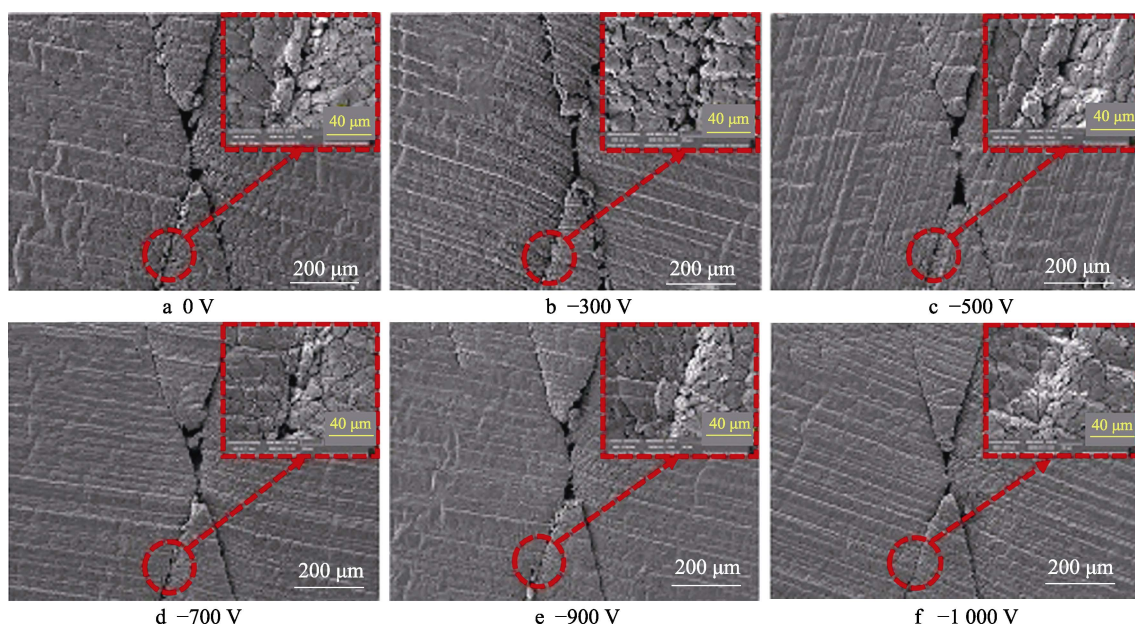


图7 不同预处理偏压下沉积薄膜在剥离实验后 X 切割处 SEM 形貌^[50]
Fig.7 SEM images of X-cut locations after peel tests for the film deposited at different pretreatment bias^[50]

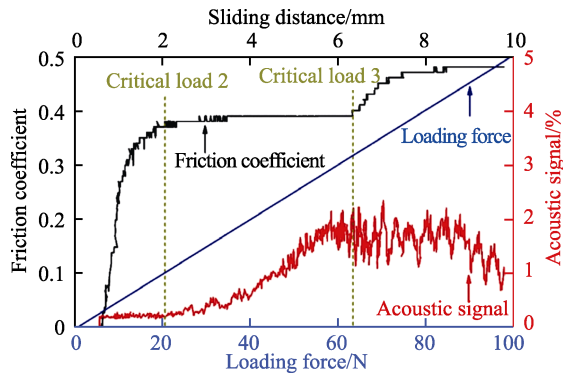


图 8 Ar 等离子体预处理 30 min 的 NBR 表面沉积 DLC 薄膜摩擦系数、声信号随载荷的变化曲线^[54]
Fig.8 Friction coefficient and acoustic signal as a function of the loading force for the DLC film on NBR surface with Ar pretreatment for 30 min^[54]

一些研究者采用光学显微镜观察划痕形貌(划痕宽度、薄膜状态),根据薄膜破坏或剥落对应的临界载荷来评估附着力大小。Wu 等^[55]为提高 DLC 薄膜与 NBR 的结合强度,在不同基体偏压(0~150 V)下制备了 Ti-C 过渡层,采用扫描电镜辅助划痕法测定了薄膜的结合强度。研究发现,室温下,薄膜随载荷的增加逐渐剥落(100 s 内由 0.1 N 线性增加至 3 N),Ti-C 层的引入有效提升了 DLC 薄膜与基体的结合力。另外,对于纯 DLC 薄膜,划痕处剥落明显,NBR 的大应变使得其划痕宽度较大(120 μm)。对于含 Ti-C 层的 DLC 薄膜,呈现出划痕宽度小(<100 μm)、附着力高的特点。因纯 DLC 薄膜的高脆性和高残余应力,NBR 表面纯 DLC 薄膜的 L_{c2} 仅为 0.67 N^[56],与含 Ti-C 层的 DLC 薄膜(L_{c2} 为 0.91~1.79 N)相比,结合性能较差。在偏压为-150 V 时,引入 Ti-C 层后,NBR 表面 DLC 薄膜的划痕宽度仅为 50 μm ,其 L_{c2}

达到最高(1.79 N),说明结合力得到了提升。

3.3 拉伸法

3.3.1 裂纹形貌观察法

对于橡胶/DLC 复合材料,拉伸产生的应力一般有 2 种释放方式:1)垂直于拉伸方向裂纹的产生或张开;2)薄膜从基体表面剥落。拉伸试验后,DLC 薄膜的裂纹尺寸和间距越小或剥落越少,结合力越好^[57-60]。Bui 等^[61]通过拉伸试验和 SEM 原位观察,研究了不同预处理 HNBR 基体上 DLC 薄膜的结合力。未处理和-400 V Ar 等离子体预处理的 HNBR/DLC 复合材料分别拉伸至 20%和 50%应变、50%应变卸载后的表面形貌如图 9 所示。结果表明,沉积过程中形成的柱状结构和裂纹网络增强了 DLC 薄膜的协同形变能力,应变容限高达 5%。当应变超过 5%时,新裂纹产生并沿垂直于拉伸方向张开,逐渐形成段状。裂纹数量和间距随着应变增大而增加。相同应变(50%)下,未处理橡胶上 DLC 薄膜的裂纹间距(10 μm)远大于经预处理的裂纹间距(<5 μm),说明预处理比未处理 HNBR 与 DLC 薄膜具有更强的结合力。50%应变卸载后,未处理基体上形成了明显分层的 DLC 薄膜裂纹及少量碎片,而经预处理基体薄膜上未观察到清晰分层或剥落,说明结合力较好。

3.3.2 剪切强度计算法

Olliver 等^[62]将聚合物基体在显微镜下做水平拉伸测试,记录斑块尺寸和应力大小,计算剪切强度,用剪切强度表示结合力(τ_0),计算公式为:

$$\tau_0 = 3t\sigma_0/\bar{L} \quad (1)$$

式中: t 为薄膜厚度; σ_0 为拉伸强度; \bar{L} 为最大应变下薄膜表面斑块的平均尺寸。Schenkel 等^[58]采用

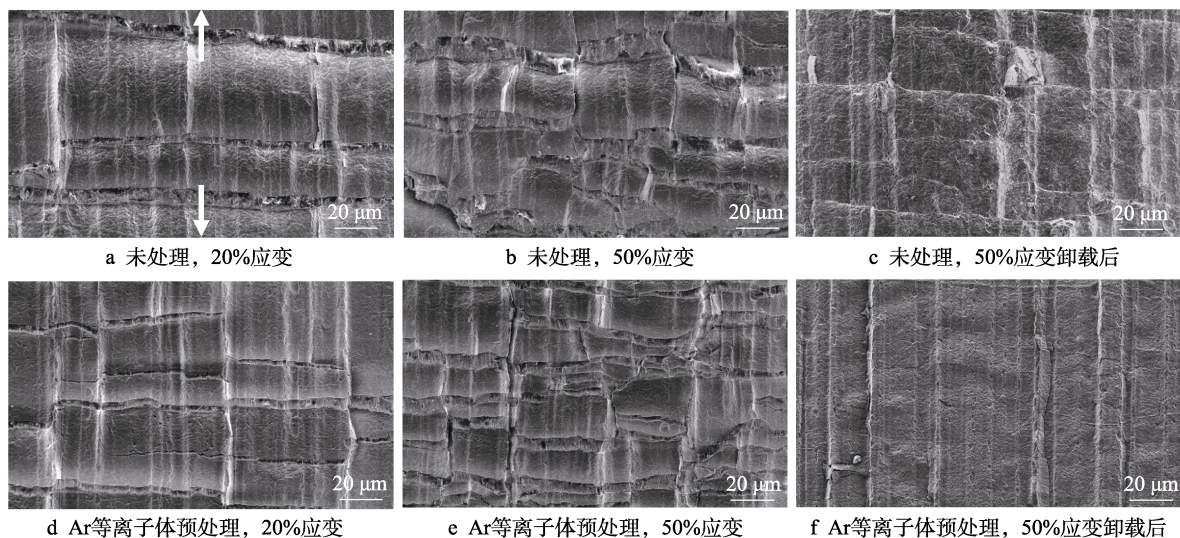


图 9 拉伸试验后,未处理和-400 V Ar 等离子体预处理 HNBR 表面 DLC 薄膜形貌^[61]

Fig.9 Morphologies of DLC films deposited on untreated and -400 V Ar-plasma pretreated HNBR after being stretched to 20% strain (a, d), 50% strain (b, e) and unloaded from 50% strain (c, f)^[61]

PCVD法在ACM上制备了DLC薄膜。根据方程(1)计算发现,负温差下表面斑块更密集的DLC薄膜具有更大的剪切强度,能够承受更大的拉伸应变。 -53 、 53 、 0 °C温差制备的薄膜的剪切强度(结合力 τ_0)分别为 51 、 42 、 47 MPa。这是由于在一定范围内,橡胶表面形成的DLC薄膜斑块越小、越密集,薄膜内部应力得以释放,膜/基结合力越大。

以上3种界面结合力的评价方法中,X切割法操作方便,但仅能定性对比样品粘结力大小,适用于粘结性能差异较大的样品间对比分析。划痕法和拉伸法均能够半定量测量样品的粘结力大小。划痕法适用于硬度大、柔弹性差的橡胶基体;而拉伸法更适用于硬度小、柔弹性较好的橡胶基体。

4 界面结合强化方法

橡胶与DLC薄膜的结合强度主要取决于界面处的微观几何结构和化学键态。目前为改善橡胶基体与DLC薄膜的界面结合强度,主要有以下3种方法:基体表面等离子体处理;添加过渡层或采用梯度多层复合结构;DLC薄膜中掺杂异质元素。

4.1 等离子体处理

等离子体处理能够对橡胶表面进行微/纳结构设计,以增大基体与DLC薄膜的机械互锁作用,或通过产生化学官能团来增加界面化学键合作用,从而提升膜基结合力^[63-64]。等离子体处理过程中,高能粒子

的轰击作用易使橡胶表面发生碳链断裂或交联现象,改变其表面形貌,进而实现表面微/纳结构设计。改性后,基体表面的粗糙度、微/纳结构形态和化学官能团类型与刻蚀气体类型和工艺密切相关^[65]。目前常用于橡胶表面的等离子体处理气体主要有Ar^[54]、H₂^[35]、O₂^[66]和臭氧^[7],以及几种气体的复合如Ar/O₂^[67]、Ar/H₂^[35,50]、空气^[68]。例如Vazirinasab等^[68]采用德国Plasmatrat GmbH常压等离子体系统,以空气为气源,通过调控等离子体参考电压,对高温硫化(HTV)硅橡胶表面进行了等离子体处理。研究表明,等离子体处理前,硅橡胶表面相对光滑(见图10a)。80%参考电压下,等离子体处理样品显示出一些纳米状突起(见图10b)。这些突起在高参考电压下变得更加明显,且以珊瑚状结构为主(见图10c-d)。硅橡胶链含有机基团(如甲基),等离子体处理时,由于氧与碳、氢的反应,使得有机基团更易刻蚀,导致其表面出现珊瑚状突起。Pei等^[57]在250 kHz脉冲直流Ar等离子体中对HNBR分别刻蚀20、40 min,采用SEM辅助拉伸法测试后发现,刻蚀20 min沉积DLC薄膜的HNBR表面观察到部分裂纹剥落,而刻蚀40 min的HNBR表面DLC薄膜具有优异的附着力,即使拉伸到50%应变,也不会出现剥落现象。另外,一些研究者还采用两步刻蚀法对橡胶表面进行预处理。Martinez-Martinez等^[47]在沉积前先使用Ar等离子体刻蚀基体30~40 min,然后采用Ar/H₂复合等离子体处理,增强了DLC薄膜与ACM的结合力。

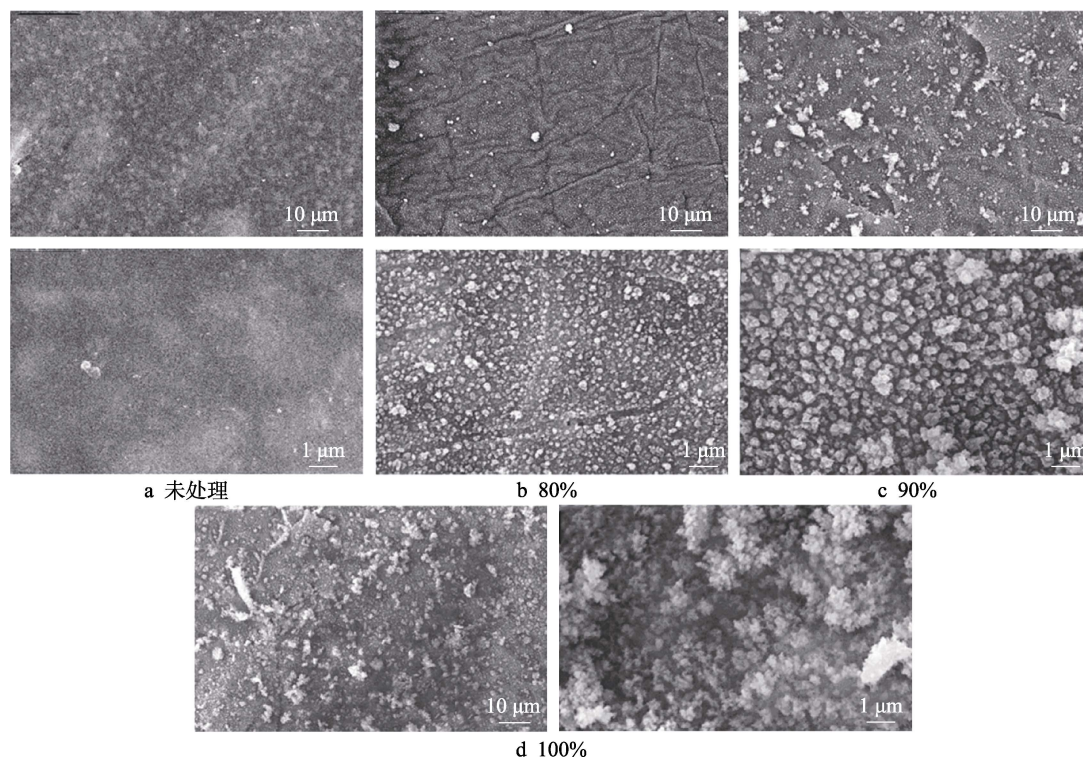


图10 未处理及不同参考电压等离子体处理后的硅橡胶SEM形貌^[68]

Fig.10 SEM images of untreated and plasma-treated silicone rubber at different reference voltages^[68]: a) untreated; b) 80%; c) 90%; d) 100%

4.2 添加过渡层

在橡胶与 DLC 薄膜间引入缓冲过渡层, 可以有效改善界面结构失配, 如热膨胀系数差异。目前已有研究报道的过渡层主要包括金属类 (Cr^[69])、非金属类 (Si^[49])、碳化物类 (Si-C^[70]、Ti-C^[55]、W-C^[71]) 及梯度多层复合类 (Cr/W-C 复合层), 其中金属碳化物类对界面结合力的提升效果显著。这主要归因于金属碳化物层能够同时与 DLC 薄膜和橡胶形成良好的化学键合及结构匹配。据报道, 在聚合物表面沉积金属薄膜时, 金属原子 (如 Mg、Cu、Al、Cr、Mo、W 等) 能够与界面处的 O 形成络合物^[8,72-73]。Wu 等^[55]研究发现, Ti-C 过渡层可有效增加 NBR 与 DLC 薄膜的结合力。另外, 研究发现, 添加梯度多层复合过渡层也能改善膜基结合力。Pei 等^[74]以 Cr、WC 为靶材, Ar/C₂H₂ 为气源, 在 HNBR 表面依次沉积了 Cr 层、W-C 层和 W-DLC 薄膜。结果显示, 仅添加 W-C 层时, W-C 层与 W-DLC 薄膜出现间断, 结合力较差。添加 Cr/W-C 复合过渡层, 使 W-DLC 表面更加平滑, 表面裂纹呈均匀细小圆顶状, 减小了界面应力。Cr 层作为承重层, 改善了 W-C 层与 W-DLC 薄膜结合力弱的问题, 提升了 HNBR/W-DLC 材料的协同形变能力。

4.3 掺杂异质元素

沉积过程中, 高能离子对基体表面的轰击和注入, 使 DLC 薄膜存在较大残余应力, 导致薄膜开裂、剥落。DLC 薄膜中掺杂异质元素能够形成以非晶碳为基质的多元复相结构, 从而减少薄膜内应力^[75-77]。Li 等^[78-80]基于密度泛函理论的第一性原理计算, 研究了 W/Al 单掺杂和共掺杂 DLC 薄膜的原子结构、压应力和体积模量, 及扭曲键角和键长 (见图 11)。发现与纯 DLC 薄膜相比, 微量的 W/Al 单掺杂或共掺杂均有效降低了键角结构畸变, 降低了薄膜应力, 且保持了薄膜的高硬度和低摩擦系数等优异性能。然而, 如何实现异质元素微量掺杂的高质量制备仍然是一个技术难点, 还有待进一步研究探索。目前应用于橡胶表面掺杂 DLC 薄膜的元素主要包括金属 (Ti^[57]、W^[57,74]) 和非金属 (Si^[81])。这些异质元素还可以与橡胶表面的 C、O 等元素形成化学键, 增加界面化学键合作用。Pei 等^[74]研究发现, W-DLC 薄膜与 FKM 和 HNBR 表面均形成了不规则的斑块结构, 界面结合力良好。特别是 HNBR 表面 W-DLC 薄膜摩擦试验后, 几乎无剥落现象, 表现出优异的摩擦磨损性能。上述提高橡胶表面 DLC 薄膜结合力的 3 种措施

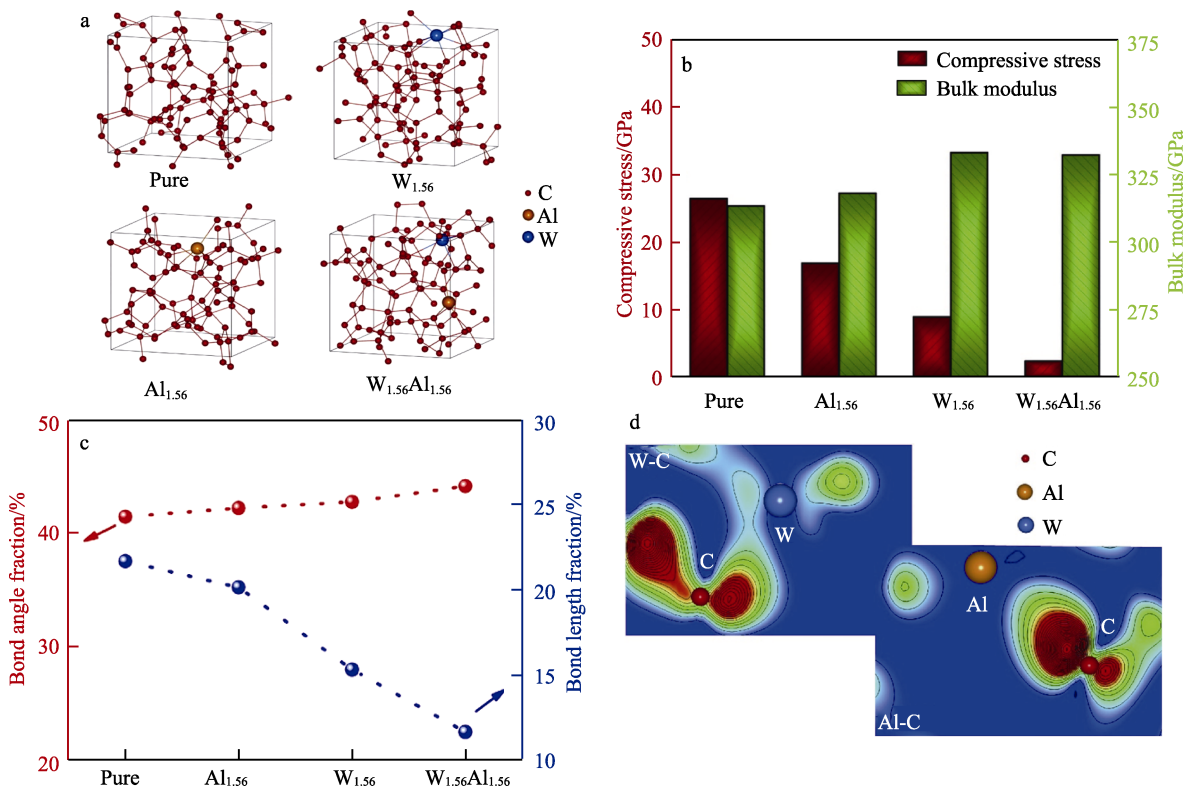


图 11 纯 DLC、W/Al 单掺杂和共掺杂 DLC 薄膜的 (a) 原子结构、(b) 压应力和体积模量、(c) 扭曲键角 (<109.5°) 和键长 (<0.142 nm) 含量以及 (d) 键特性^[78]
 Fig.11 Atomic structures (a), properties including the compressive stress and bulk modulus (b), fractions of distorted bond angles (<109.5°) and bond lengths (<0.142 nm) (c), and bond characteristics (d) of pure and W/Al single doped and co-doped DLC films^[78]

中,以等离子体处理方法应用较为广泛。其原因一是等离子体处理设备和工艺操作相对简单;其二是调控等离子体种类,能诱发聚合物表面的分子链断裂、交联、甚至化学功能化,在有效去除聚合物表面污染物的同时,改变橡胶基体表面的结构,提高 DLC 薄膜的附着力。另外,研究表明,等离子体连续处理时,有助于使聚合物链中的碳结构转变为无定形碳层,进而在聚合物基体表面直接形成粘结力强的原位过渡层,最终实现聚合物表面强结合的 DLC 薄膜兼具优异摩擦性能^[82-84]。与等离子体处理相比,添加过渡层法操作工艺较繁琐。该方法一般是沿用钢材类表面 DLC 薄膜的沉积优化思路,基体表面经等离子体刻蚀后,增加一层 Cr、W、Ti 等金属或金属碳氮化合物的过渡层,由于层与层之间的化学键态差异,过渡层的添加在未优化时,常导致基体/过渡层、过渡层/DLC 薄膜之间的界面缺陷增加,因此在提升高黏弹性橡胶表面的 DLC 薄膜结合力方面表现效果较差。对于 DLC 薄膜中掺杂异质元素法,则主要是考虑在不影响 DLC 薄膜本征优异力学和摩擦性能的条件下,提倡采用微量金属或非金属掺杂,降低 DLC 薄膜中局域键态畸变结构,进而降低残余应力,实现硬质 DLC 薄膜在软质金属基体表面的强结合。对于柔性聚合物基体而言,目前该方法提升膜/基结合力的效果尚不明显。

5 摩擦性能

5.1 测试方法

目前橡胶/DLC 复合材料的摩擦性能测试方法为

在一定的载荷、速度、频率和大气条件下,与被测样品接触的对应物(刚性球体)进行循环运动(如往复式、球盘式),得到摩擦系数和磨损率。摩擦系数通过与运动相对的侧向力与施加载荷的比值得到^[85-86]。传统方法一般通过标准化磨损率(单位长度内单位载荷下的磨损体积)估计磨损率^[87-89]。然而,对于橡胶/DLC 复合材料,基体的黏弹性导致摩擦过程中变形量大,无法采用轮廓仪准确测量磨损体积。为此,一些研究者通过对比摩擦试验前后相同位置的 SEM 形貌,定性分析磨损情况^[58]。由于橡胶基体硬度低,一般需要使用 5 N 及以下载荷^[36,56]。Schenkel 等^[58]采用球-盘结构的摩擦磨损试验机对 ACM/DLC 复合材料进行了摩擦性能测试,磨球为 $\phi 6$ mm 商用 100Cr6 钢球。 -53 °C 温差制备的样品在不同载荷和滑动速度下摩擦试验前后的 SEM 形貌如图 12 所示,箭头表示摩擦试验后的碎屑、颗粒和磨损区域。可以看出,低滑动速度和载荷下(5 cm/s、1 N),摩擦试验后,表面仅观察到少量碎屑颗粒。高滑动速度下(40 cm/s、1 N),表面观察到较多碎屑,已有裂纹呈轻微张开状态。高载荷下(5 cm/s、3 N),表面观察到部分磨损、碎屑及“抛光”现象。由于橡胶基体柔软,接触压力较低,对磨钢球上未发现磨损现象。

5.2 橡胶黏弹性对复合材料摩擦行为的影响

刚性对磨球在橡胶/DLC 复合材料表面产生的摩擦力主要源于 2 部分:1)磨球与基体的粘合作用,磨球在载荷作用下压入复合材料,产生较强粘合力,从而引起摩擦系数的变化;2)黏弹性材料的滞后效应。施加载荷使复合材料变形,所给予的能量使磨球在前

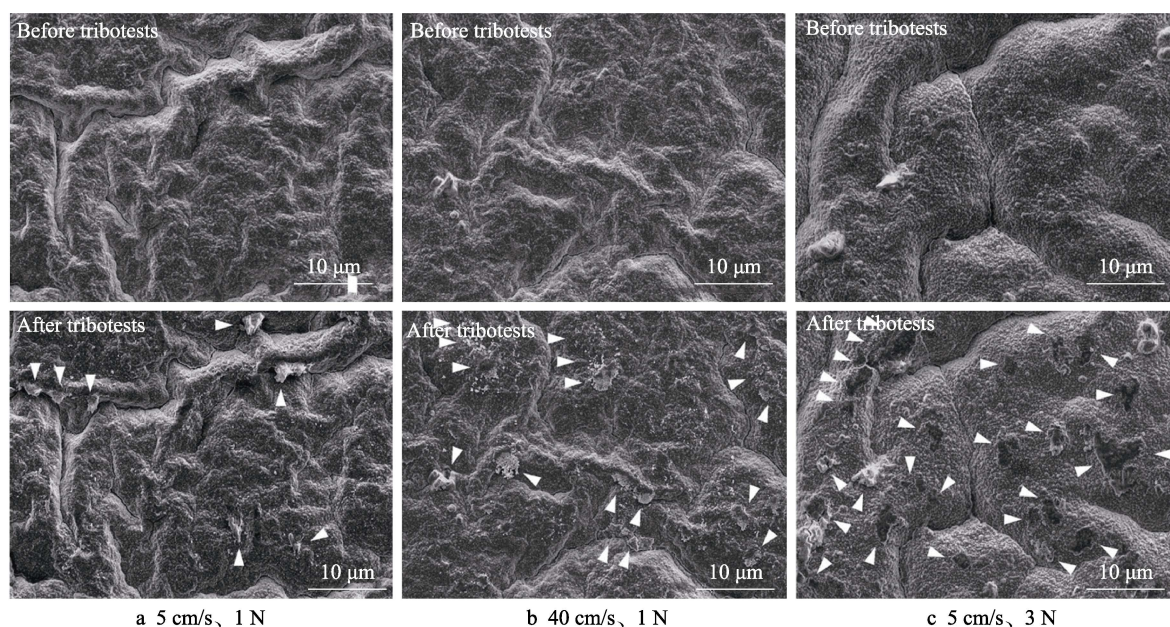


图 12 -53 °C 温差制备的样品在不同载荷和滑动速度下摩擦试验前后的 SEM 形貌^[58]

Fig.12 SEM images taken before and after tribotests performed on sample prepared by $\Delta t = -53$ °C at different loads and sliding speeds^[58]

进方向对橡胶产生压应力, 由于橡胶形变有一定的滞后性, 使橡胶变形过程中前半部分所消耗的能量与后半部分松弛时所回收的能量不一致, 这部分损失的能量也是引起摩擦系数变化的因素之一, 滞后摩擦系数与未恢复能量成正比。橡胶/DLC 复合材料与对磨球的摩擦行为一般为 Hertzian 接触方式^[90-92], 如图 13 所示。

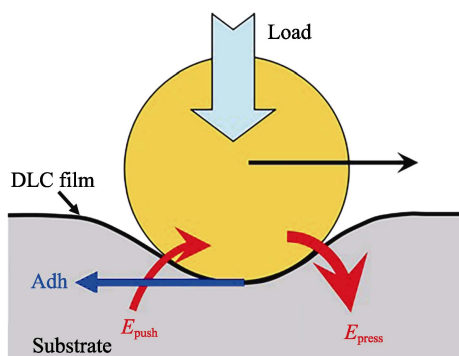


图 13 球-盘摩擦试验中橡胶/DLC 复合材料与对磨球的摩擦行为模拟^[92]

Fig.13 Simulation of friction behavior between rubber/DLC composites and sphere counterpart during a ball-on-disk tribo-test^[92]

DLC 薄膜保护层的存在阻碍了磨球与橡胶的直接接触, 一定程度避免了基体的高粘附力及黏弹滞后性导致的大摩擦力, 使得改性后的橡胶具有较低的摩擦系数。Martinez-Martinez 等^[47]研究表明, 与纯 ACM 相比 (摩擦系数约为 0.7), ACM/DLC 复合材料的摩擦系数较低 (0.22~0.26)。沉积 DLC 薄膜的橡胶表面摩擦系数因试样老化而上升的幅度也减小。此外, 因不同类型橡胶表面的黏弹力大小存在差异, 使得橡胶与 DLC 薄膜的粘合力不同, 导致复合材料表面摩擦系数达到稳定的时间也不同。Lankford 等^[93]对比 DLC 薄膜改性的 HNBR 与 ACM 耐磨性测试发现, 前者在摩擦循环次数达到 4 000 时已趋近饱和, 后者则在摩擦循环次数达到 10 000 后才逐渐稳定。对于不同类型的橡胶基体, 还需要根据基体、薄膜性能及其相互作用, 选择合适的薄膜相匹配。Wang 等^[40]研究发现, 对于 FKM 低硬度基体, MoS₂ 软薄膜因具有良好的剪切特性和变形性能, 较 DLC 硬薄膜能够赋予其更好的摩擦性能。对于硬度较高的 HNBR 基体, 选择 DLC 薄膜更合适。对于硬度介于 FKM 和 HNBR 的 NBR 基体, DLC/MoS₂ 复合薄膜则更佳。



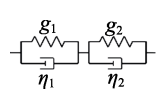
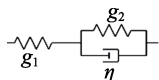
橡胶/DLC 复合材料的摩擦是粘合和滞后作用的共同结果。基体的黏弹性导致磨球与薄膜接触区域的大小和形状可变, 随着接触时间 (摩擦循环次数) 的增加, 磨球陷入复合材料的深度增加, 接触面积和粘合力增大, 使得摩擦系数逐渐增加^[94-95]。由于摩擦前

次形变未恢复, 其形变面积超出了橡胶与磨球的实际接触面积 (不完全接触), 使磨球接触区域呈不对称的椭圆形, 严重削弱了橡胶黏弹性对摩擦系数的影响 (滞后摩擦)^[94]。油润滑条件下, 摩擦系数总是远小于相同条件下干摩擦测试结果, 说明干摩擦下, 磨球与基体的粘合作用是影响摩擦力大小的主要因素^[92]。一定范围内, 摩擦系数与载荷、滑动速度 (0~1 m/s) 存在正相关的关系^[58,92,96]。此外, 复合材料表面结构对摩擦行为也会产生影响, 斑块尺寸越小, 膜基协同形变能力增强, 摩擦系数越小^[47,57]。

5.3 基于橡胶黏弹性的复合材料磨损模型

区别于一般的硬质金属基体, 橡胶/类金刚石复合材料的摩擦磨损特性主要体现在橡胶基体的黏弹特性方面。为了探讨橡胶/类金刚石复合材料在摩擦过程中的黏弹形变及磨损机制, 一些研究者假设橡胶基体由许多平行排列的单元 (类似床垫中的弹簧结构) 组成 (见图 14), 并使用“床垫法”计算接触面积^[97-100]。通过接触面积积分计算施加的载荷, 进而得到摩擦系数。床垫中的组成单元可以采用不同的模型来拟合橡胶材料的黏弹性行为。这些单元通常采用弹簧和缓冲器进行组合配置。弹簧表示纯弹性行为, g 为其特征变形阻力。缓冲器表示纯黏性变形, η 为其特征黏度。针对橡胶基体表面 DLC 薄膜的耐磨改性, 目前常见的磨损模型主要包括以下几种: Maxwell 模型、Voigt 模型以及基于这 2 个模型发展起来的双 Voigt 模型和 SLS (Standard Linear Solid) 模型。这 4 种模型的具体信息对比见表 1。其中, Maxwell 模型中的单元由弹簧和缓冲器串联组成; Voigt 模型中的单元由弹簧和缓冲器并联组成; 双 Voigt 模型的单元由 2 个 Voigt 模型单元串联组成; SLS 模型单元由弹簧与 Voigt 模型单元的串联组成。由表 1 可以看出, 这 4 种模型均采用非 Hertzian 接触方式, 存在一定的局限性。通过对比分析可以发现, Maxwell 模型和 Voigt 模型较简单, 很难模拟真实的摩擦行为; 双 Voigt 模型较好地预测了对偶磨球压入深度随循环次数的变化规律, 但其仅预测了给定频率下的一系列压痕, 未考虑横向力的存在, 因此无法预测动态的摩擦行为; SLS 模型能够预测摩擦过程中材料的黏弹形变, 成功预测了摩擦对偶接触形状的不对称性, 但遗憾的是, 其很难预测摩擦过程中接触面积的变化趋势。因此, 为了进一步提高模拟的准确性, 得到半定量结果, 还需要使用更加复杂的测量方法和理论模型。例如, 采用动态机械热分析仪检测复合材料在高频率下的力学性能, 从而在极短的作用时间内引入有关其响应的模型信息^[94]。另外, 拟合时优先选用 Hertzian 接触方式, 并结合多频率可调的理论模型, 从而更接近于实际摩擦过程^[94]。

表 1 4种机理模型的信息对比
Tab.1 Information comparison for four mechanism models

Mechanism model	Combination unit	Characteristics	Limitations	References
Maxwell model		Describe steady creep	Too simple of the unit to describe real viscoelastic behavior of rubber	[98]
Voigt model		Define a purely viscoelastic deformation. Assume 0 of the adhesion between rubber and grinding ball. Well predict that the friction depth increases with cycle number increasing	Too simple of the unit. Assume no shear interaction between units. Ignore the adhesion between rubber and grinding ball. Inconsistent with the actual situation for simulation results (The friction coefficient decreases with cycle number increase, the simulated contact depth is smaller than actual one)	[97-98]
double Voigt model		Well predict that the grinding ball pressing depth gradually increases and tends to be stable. Provide a good qualitative explanation for the friction behavior of rubber	Incorrect prediction of deformation dynamics for the underestimation of viscosity parameters and rough estimation of contact time. Predict just a series of indentations at a given frequency. Without considering the existence of transverse force. Could not predict the dynamic information of friction behavior in the test	[98]
SLS model		Consider the adhesion between rubber and grinding ball. Predict the viscoelastic deformation of rubber during friction to a certain extent. Well predict the asymmetry contact shape of grinding ball (i.e. elliptical)	Not completely consistent with the actual situation like contact area. Failed to predict the evolution of contact area in friction test	[97-98]

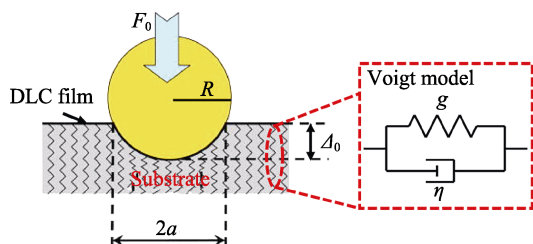


图 14 球形压痕下橡胶/DLC 复合材料的变形模拟^[94]及 Voigt 模型^[95]

Fig.14 Deformation simulation^[94] and Voigt model of rubber/DLC composites under spherical indentation^[95]

6 结语

DLC 薄膜兼具低摩擦系数和良好耐磨性等优异特性，且可经多种 PVD、CVD 技术在低温下大面积制备，能够显著改善橡胶表面的摩擦磨损性能。然而，由于膜/基力学性能和结构失配，DLC 薄膜与橡胶基体之间的结合力弱，极大地限制了其改性应用。同时，与钢材类金属不同，橡胶基体的黏弹性高，这使橡胶/DLC 复合材料的摩擦行为也较复杂，相关的磨损失效机制尚不清晰。为了设计构筑强界面结合和优异耐磨损于一体的橡胶/DLC 复合材料，未来还需要加强以下几个方面的工作：

1) 设计研制高离化等离子体改性技术与装备。相比于传统刚性金属基体，橡胶的黏弹性高，且不耐高温。因此在等离子体刻蚀和 DLC 薄膜沉积时，首要关键是通过核心放电源模块的研制，提高等离子体

的离化率，进而实现高通量、高密度和低能量的放电等离子体，以保障对温度敏感橡胶表面的低温刻蚀与 DLC 薄膜的高品质制备。另外，还需要系统研究等离子体刻蚀工艺（气体种类、刻蚀能量、刻蚀时间等参数），优化原位过渡层制备方案，以进一步实现橡胶表面 DLC 薄膜的强结合与厚膜牢靠制备。

2) 通过调控橡胶/DLC 复合材料表界面微/纳结构，结合理论模拟计算，进一步研究摩擦表界面的结构演化行为及磨损失效机制。由于复合材料在刚性磨球压入过程中将发生形变，导致其表界面结构的演变过程更加复杂。例如，通过有限元分析方法，研究复合材料界面微/纳结构、表面斑块密度或尺寸等动态摩擦行为的演变规律，有助于掌握摩擦行为的影响机制，并揭示相关磨损失效机理。

3) 建立橡胶/DLC 薄膜界面结合力和磨损量的科学评价方法。复合材料在摩擦力情况下易发生形变和粘着现象，目前还无法精确对这 2 种性能进行定量分析。由于复合材料的界面结合力和耐磨损性是决定其服役寿命的关键参数，建立科学有效的评价方法，准确预测其界面结合力大小和耐磨寿命，显得尤为重要。

4) 基于复合材料与刚性磨球的 Hertzian 接触方式，通过测定复合材料在不同因素（载荷、频率、温度）下的动态力学性能（拉伸-压缩、剪切及弯曲试验等），构建更加准确的理论模型来模拟复合材料的动态摩擦行为，从而更好地预测摩擦过程中接触区域、摩擦深度、摩擦系数等随循环次数的演变结果，以研究复合材料中基体黏弹性、表面微/纳结构和

DLC 薄膜内部组分结构等因素的交互作用规律。

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