Accepted Manuscript

Title: Tailored frictional properties by Penrose inspired surfaces produced by direct laser interference patterning

Author: By Carsten Gachot Andreas Rosenkranz Roman

Buchheit Nicolas Souza Frank Mücklich

PII: S0169-4332(16)30018-6

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.apsusc.2016.01.169

Reference: APSUSC 32401

To appear in: APSUSC

Received date: 14-12-2015 Revised date: 14-1-2016 Accepted date: 19-1-2016

Please cite this article as: B.C. Gachot, A. Rosenkranz, R. Buchheit, N. Souza, F. Mücklich, Tailored frictional properties by Penrose inspired surfaces produced by direct laser interference patterning, *Applied Surface Science* (2016), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apsusc.2016.01.169

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



Tailored frictional properties by Penrose inspired surfaces produced by direct laser

interference patterning

By Carsten Gachot*, Andreas Rosenkranz, Roman Buchheit, Nicolas Souza and Frank

Mücklich

[*] Dr. Carsten Gachot, corresponding author

Dr. Andreas Rosenkranz, Roman Buchheit, Nicolas Souza and Prof. Dr.-Ing. F. Mücklich

Department of Materials Science

Saarland University, 66123 Saarbrücken, Germany

E-mail: c.gachot@mx.uni-saarland.de

Keywords:

Surface engineering, laser surface texturing, friction and wear

Abstract:

In this work, periodic line-like and quasi - periodic Penrose-like patterns were produced on

polyimide samples by direct laser inference patterning. The homogeneity and symmetry of the

produced patterns were characterized with white light interferometry, light microscopy and.

Fourier-transformation of the acquired images thus confirmed good quality of the Penrose-

like pattern. Infrared spectroscopy was used to study the chemical changes after the laser

treatment. No significant influences could be detected after irradiating the Polyimide surfaces.

Tribological experiments (Polyimide substrate versus steel ball) under dry sliding conditions

were performed using ball-on-disk tribometer in linear reciprocating sliding mode as a

function of the relative alignment of the sliding direction with respect to the pattern

orientation. The measured coefficient of friction strongly depends on the patterning.

The periodic line-patterns with an orientation parallel to the sliding direction showed the

highest COF of all samples. After a running-in of approximately 50 sliding cycles the

Penrose-like patterns with a 0° orientation showed the lowest coefficient of friction.

1

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5347899

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/5347899

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>