

Adhesion between a rough rigid surface and a flat elastic plane

Surface topography : produced from its Power Spectrum

$$\text{sqrt}(\langle h^2 \rangle) = 0.762 \mu\text{m}$$

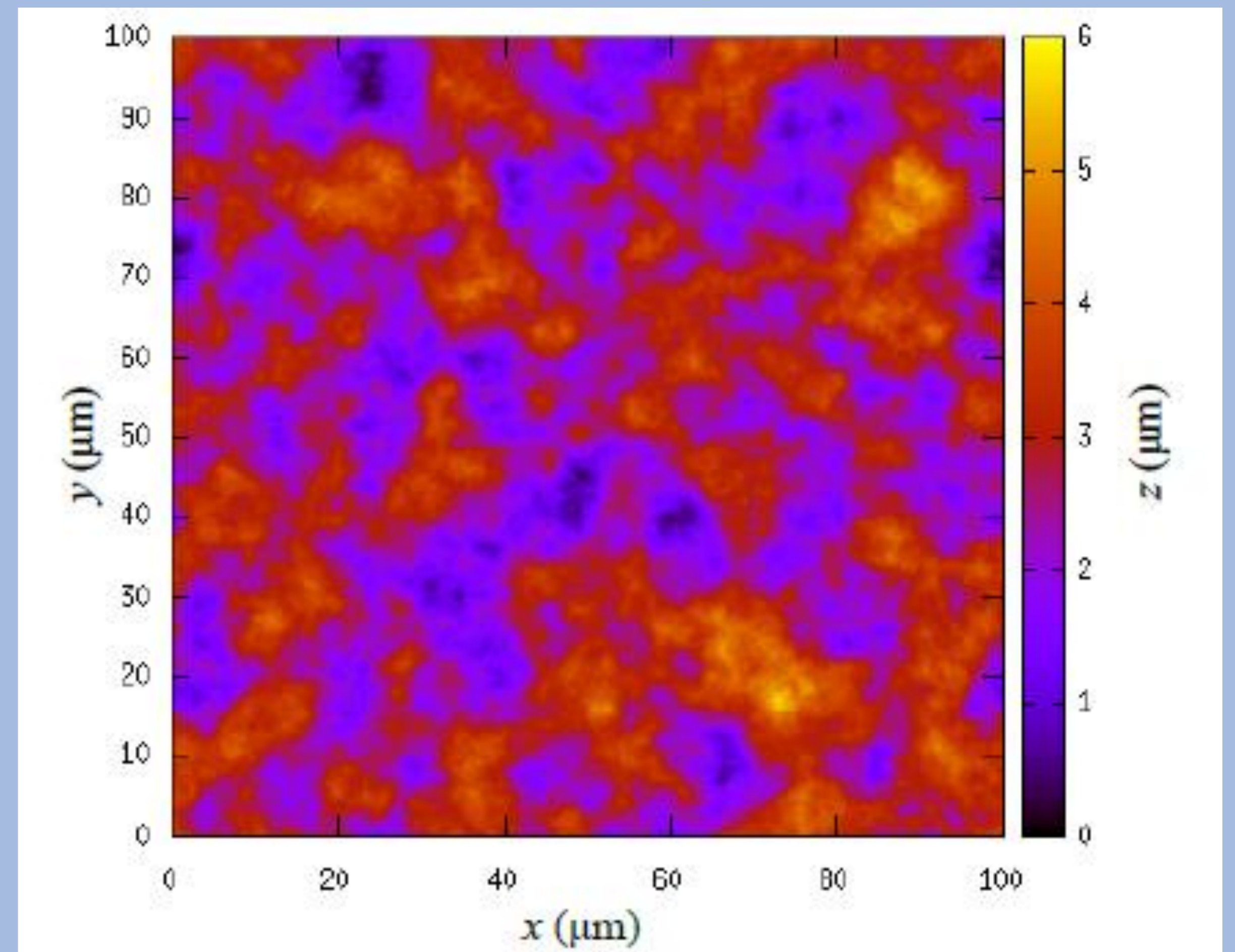
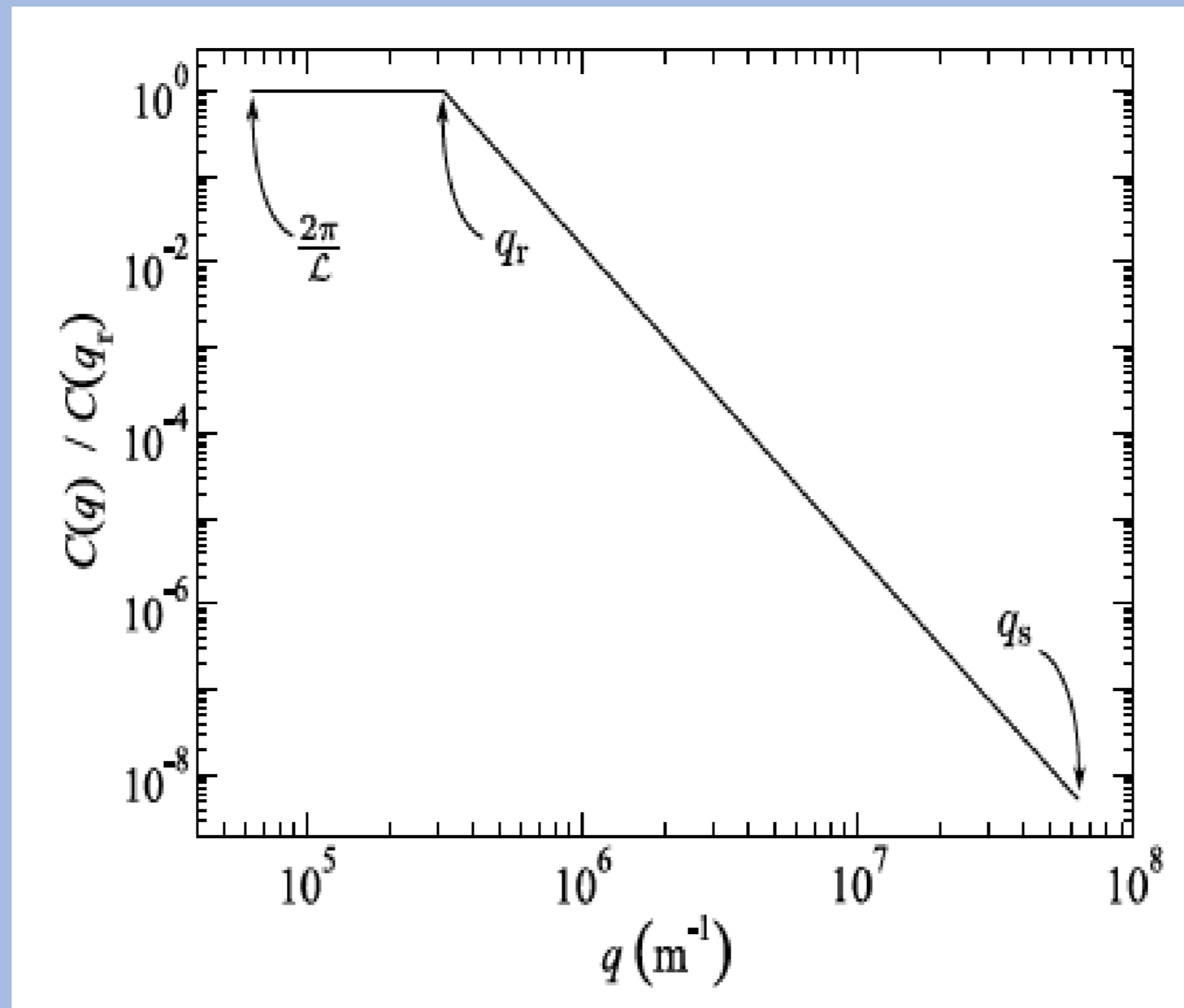
$$\text{sqrt}(\langle \partial h^2 \rangle) = 1$$

Material parameters : $E^* = 25 \text{ Mpa}$

Mean pressure : $P_m = 0,25 \text{ MPa}$

Surface Energy : $\gamma_0 = 50 \text{ mJ/m}^2$

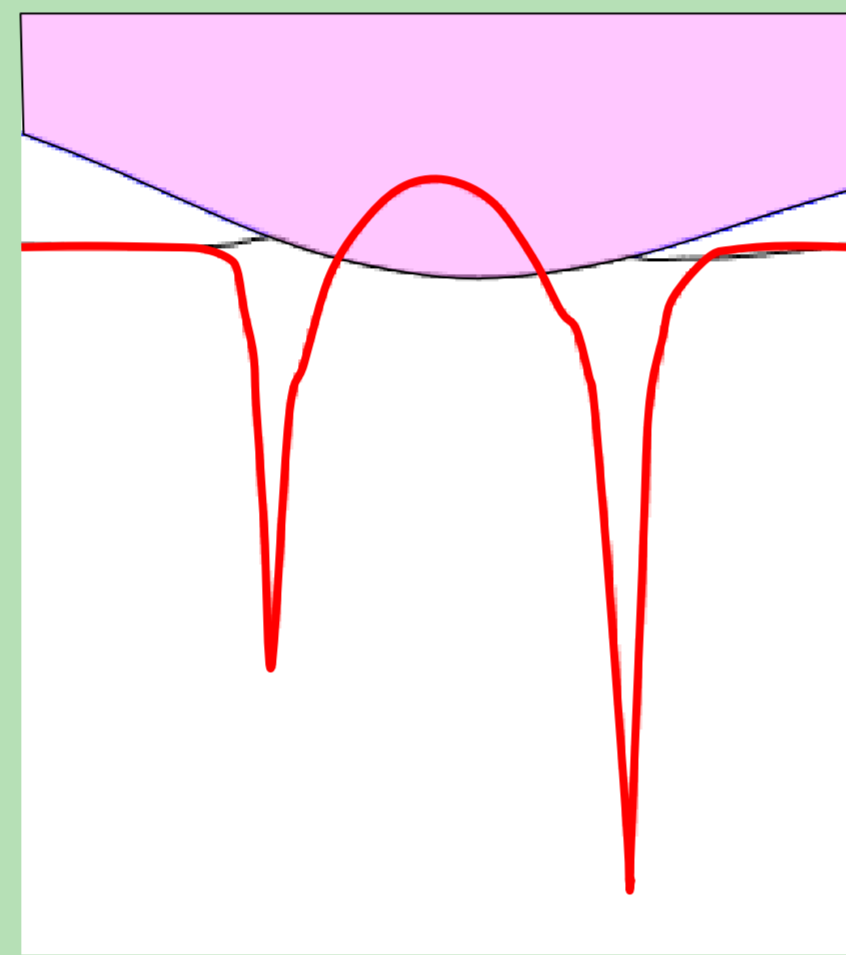
Local Tabor Number : $\mu_T = 3 \rightarrow$ Short-range adhesion



High adhesion stresses

High adhesion stresses at the edge of the contacting asperities

very fine discretization



Our method

"Brute-force computing"

FFT + Conjugate Gradient method

32Kb x 32Kb on 150 Gb of RAM

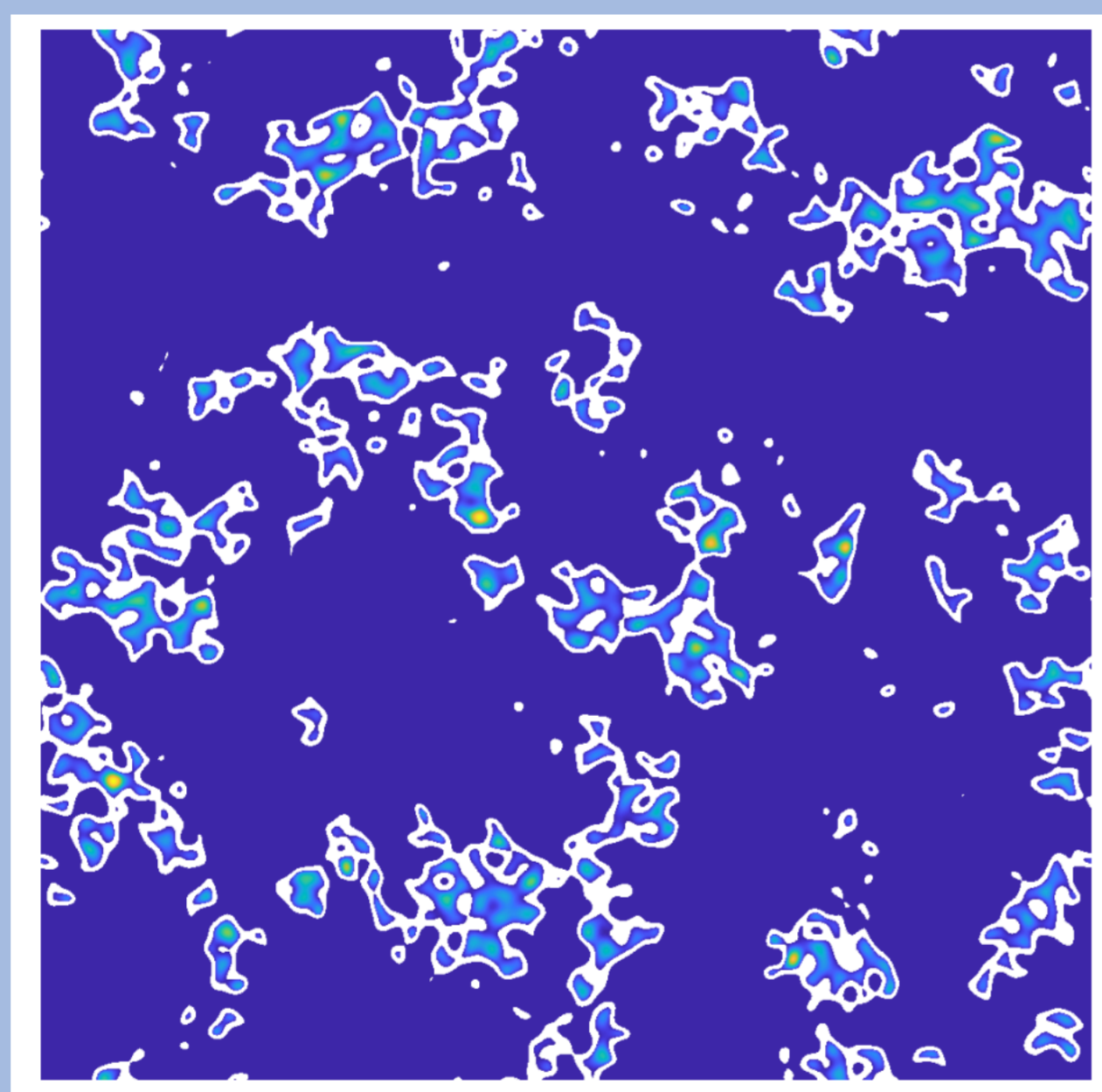
4Kb x 4Kb on a standard laptop

1Kb x 1Kb less than 1 min of calculation time

reproduces the reference solution very accurately

Results

no contact
 negative pressure



Roughness details and short-range adhesion need a lot of discretization points

Publication

"Meeting the Contact-Mechanics Challenge"

By: [Mueser, Martin H.](#); [Dapp, Wolf B.](#); [Bugnicourt, Romain](#); et al.

TRIBOLOGY LETTERS Volume: 65 Issue: 4 Article Number: 118 Published: DEC 2017

55 citations in 2 years

The competitors

- ✓ INSA Lyon, France
- ✓ Peter Grünberg Institute (PGI), Germany
- ✓ University of Freiburg, Germany
- ✓ Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Germany
- ✓ Auburn University, USA
- ✓ University of Florida, USA
- ✓ Georgia Institute of Technology, USA
- ✓ Johns Hopkins University, USA



- ✓ Isfahan University of Technology, Iran
- ✓ Chang Gung University, Taiwan
- ✓ AC²T research GmbH, Austria
- ✓ University of Groningen, The Netherlands
- ✓ Imperial College, UK
- ✓ University of Cambridge, UK
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