

路面薄水膜状态对行车安全的影响

罗 京,王元庆

(长安大学 公路学院,陕西 西安 710064)

摘 要:为研究降雨天气下路面薄水膜状态对行车安全性的影响机理,通过借鉴斯特里贝克曲线中关于流体润滑状态的描述,认为存在薄水膜的轮胎与路面之间的关系符合该曲线中的典型状态。基于此,可通过测试薄水膜状态下路面摩阻系数的变化,来反映车辆在有水膜的湿滑路面行驶中轮胎与路面之间的接触状态。采用动态摩阻系数测试仪,针对 3 种不同构造深度的典型路面试件,开展不同水膜厚度下的动态摩阻系数测试试验,基于试验观测数据,建立不同滑动速度下水膜厚度对应的动态摩阻系数非线性回归模型,并绘制了模型曲线。基于模型曲线,提出了影响行车安全的临界水膜厚度的概念及取值,以临界水膜厚度来反映轮胎在水膜路面行驶中从混合润滑到流体动力润滑的过程。结果表明:当滑动速度分别为 20、40、80 km/h 时,临界水膜厚度分别为 0.48、0.44、0.39 mm;在速度一定时,当路面水膜厚度超过临界水膜厚度,黏性水滑发生的风险显著增加;受薄水膜影响,路面构造深度越小,摩阻系数下降越快,摩阻系数值也降的更低;在受降雨影响较严重的地区,路面构造深度越高的路面类型,即采用粗集料的路面,更有利于轮胎与路面之间水膜的排出,从而提高车辆在薄水膜状态下的行车安全性。

关键词:交通工程;交通安全;临界水膜厚度;摩阻系数;路面薄水膜状态;水膜厚度;路面构造深度
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Influence of thin water films over road surfaces on highway safety

LUO Jing, WANG Yuan-qing

(School of Highway, Chang'an University, Xi'an 710064, Shaanxi, China)

Abstract: The influence of a thin water film on traffic safety under rainfall was studied. By referring to the description of fluid lubrication in a Strybeck curve, the relationship between the tire and road surface with a thin water film was considered to conform to the typical state of a curve. Based on this, the contact between the tire and road surface when driving on wet pavements with a water film can be reflected by testing the change in the road surface friction coefficient under the state of the thin water film. Using a dynamic friction coefficient tester, the dynamic friction coefficient of different water film thicknesses was tested on three typical road surface test pieces with different texture depths. Based on the experimental observation data, a nonlinear regression model of the dynamic friction coefficient corresponding to the water film thickness at different sliding speeds was established, and a model curve was drawn. Based on this model curve, the concept and value of the critical water film thickness affecting driving safety

were proposed. The critical water film thickness was used to reflect the approaching process from mixed lubrication to hydrodynamic lubrication of the tire on a road surface with a water film. The test results show that when the speed is 20, 40, and 80 km/h, the critical water film thickness is 0.48, 0.44, and 0.39 mm, respectively. At a certain speed, when the surface thickness of the water film exceeds the critical water film thickness, the risk of a viscous water slip significantly increases. Under the influence of a thin water film, the smaller the pavement structure depth, the faster the decrease in friction coefficient, and the lower the friction coefficient. In areas where rainfall has a more severe effect, pavement types with higher texture depth (pavements with coarse aggregate), can be more advantageous to the discharge of the water film between the tire and road surface, thus improving driving safety under the presence of a thin water film. 2 tabs, 8 figs, 26 refs.

Key words: traffic engineering; traffic safety; critical water film thickness; skid resistance coefficient; road surface thin water film; water film depth; road surface microtexture

0 引言

驾驶人能够正常操纵或停止车辆的前提是车辆的轮胎必须能够抓住路面,抓地力通过轮胎与路面的最上层颗粒接触产生的摩擦力来实现。如果轮胎与路面之间的摩擦力不足以抵抗加速、刹车或转向时所需的力,轮胎可能在路面上发生滑溜。在干燥条件下,路面摩擦通常可以支持大多数正常的车辆行驶动作,但是当降雨引起路面湿滑或路面被雨水浸没后,其可提供的摩擦力显著降低,车辆的转向以及制动性能明显降低。Moore 的研究表明,在有雨水的湿滑路面行驶时,雨水充当了润滑剂的作用,水膜的存在使得轮胎与路面接触区域的比例减小,从而降低了轮胎与路面之间的摩擦力^[1]。车辆在道路上高速行驶时,轮胎挤压道路表面的水膜,产生的动水压力使得轮胎与路面接触面积减小,当路面上水膜达到一定厚度时,车辆就会发生水滑事故^[2]。为减少车辆在道路上高速行驶中发生事故的风险程度,研究降雨天气下路面水膜厚度与行车稳定性间的关系,合理控制路面表面的水膜厚度是降低湿滑路面交通事故风险的一项重要措施。

国内外关于能够引起水滑的水膜厚度研究较多,Kulakowski 等以 64 km/h 的速度进行了实车的现场试验,研究不同沥青路面和轮胎对车辆行驶稳定性的影响;结果表明,对于不同路面和轮胎类型的组合,水膜厚度介于 0.025~0.230 mm 时,车辆均有可能发生行车失稳的风险,即使是非常薄的水膜也可显著降低摩阻系数^[3]。Pottinger 等通过摩阻系数测试车的行驶试验,发现在低速时(速度 $v < 50$ km/h)摩阻系数与水膜厚度无明显关系,但是在

高速时($v \geq 96$ km/h)摩阻系数随水膜厚度呈现对数变化^[4]。Fwa 等提出了一种基于锁轮测试的湿滑路面-轮胎-流体相互作用数值仿真模型,对以往研究中开展的 6 项不同试验的实测值进行了比较和验证^[5]。张敏等采用 Fluent 有限元仿真软件,建立了轮胎-路面-流体三维有限元模型,定量分析了水膜厚度和车速对车轮侧转角和横向稳定性的影响,该研究是针对 9~12 mm 的积水状态^[6]。柯文豪等建立了有限元模型模拟轮胎与路面接触模型,研究认为路面附着系数在车速大于 80 km/h 后急剧下降,水膜厚度大时,附着系数区域平缓^[7]。乔建刚等提出了移动水坝的概念,探究了移动水坝状态中水膜厚度与水滑限速值的变化规律,利用仿真模型研究了水滑限速值^[8]。杨军等也采用有限元仿真软件,建立了轮胎在潮湿路面高速行驶模型,以附着系数为抗滑指标,分析了车、路、环境综合作用下的抗滑性能^[9]。综上,以往研究多集中在道路漫水或积水状态下的水滑问题,主要是通过试验或模型仿真来建立路面水膜厚度(大于 1.25 mm)与车辆发生水滑的速度之间的相关关系,而对于未达到水滑风险的薄水膜状态和干湿交界时的路面状态关注较少^[10];对于薄水膜状态,鲜有涉及薄水膜与轮胎/路面摩阻系数之间的关系研究。

薄水膜状态一般是降雨初期或小雨及雨停前的路面肉眼难以观察到的状态,关注薄水膜状态主要是因为驾驶人的安全风险预计不足,通常会保持与干燥路面状况时同样的行驶速度,湿滑状态下的路面摩阻系数显著低于干燥状态^[11],造成雨天湿滑路面上发生事故的风险较晴天干燥路面状态时相对较高^[12-13]。因此,本研究将通过采集薄水膜状态下的