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ENERGY CONVERSION AND TRANSFER IN BLOCK ROCK MEDIA IN THE PROPAGATION PROCESS OF DYNAMIC STRESS

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Report Outline

I 、 Research background

**II、 Analysis of energy propagation in block rock
mass**

III、 Conclusion

I 、 Research background



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

Fig. 1 Rock burst in coal mine

I 、 Research background

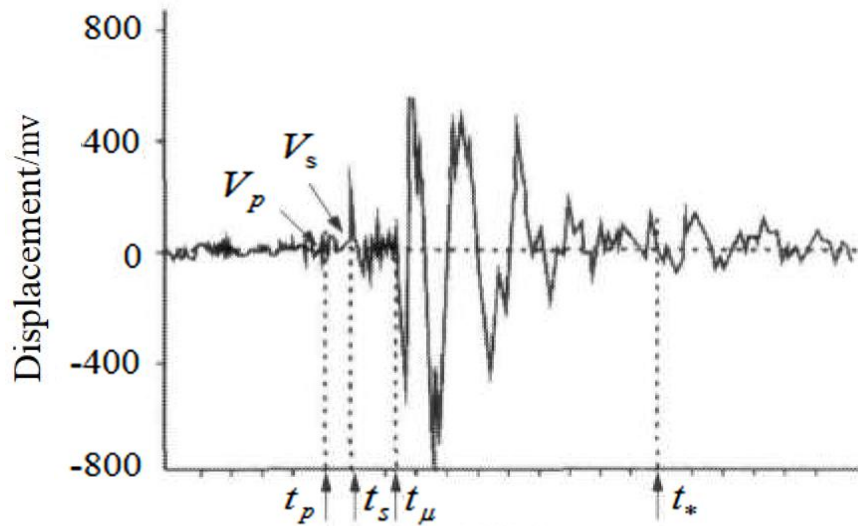


Fig.2 Waveform in deep underground explosion(Kurlenya M.V.)

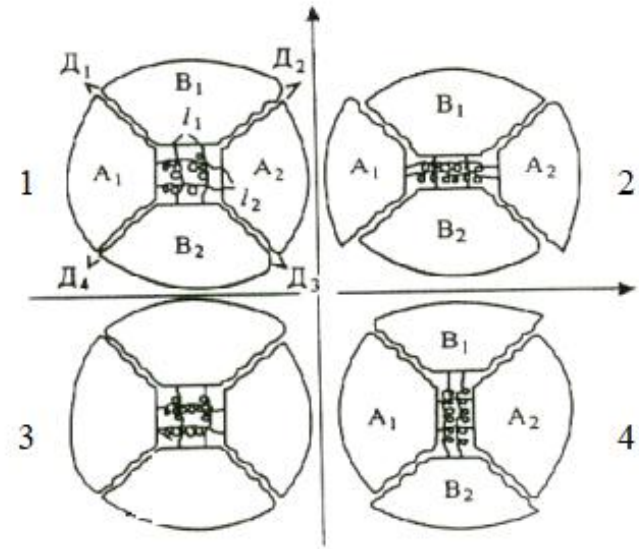


Fig. 3 Model of block rock mass compression(Oparin V.N.)

II、 Analysis of energy propagation in block rock mass

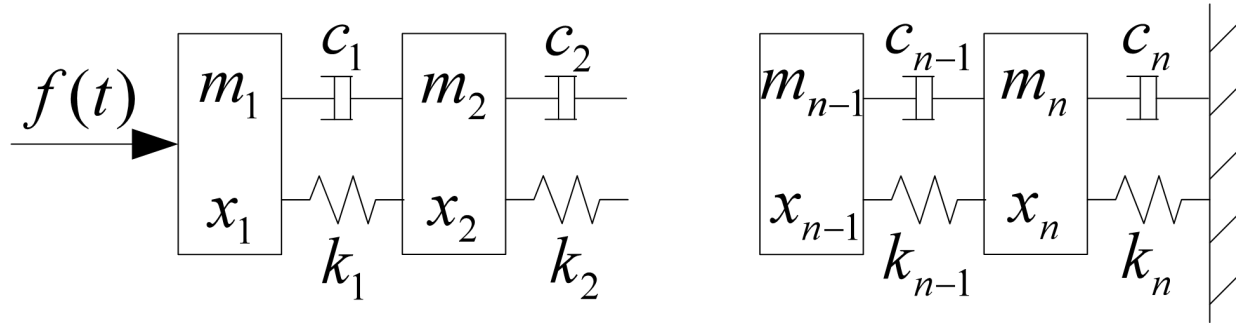


Fig.4 One-dimensional model of block rock mass on dynamic stress

$$M \times \ddot{x}(t) + C \times \dot{x}(t) + K \times x(t) = F(t)$$

Where, $M = \text{diag}[m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n]$ $x = [x_1, \dots, x_n]^T$ $F(t) = [f(t), 0, \dots, 0]$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & -c_1 & & & & \\ -c_1 & (c_1 + c_2) & -c_2 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & -c_{i-1} & (c_{i-1} + c_i) & -c_i & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & & -c_{n-1} & (c_{n-1} + c_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & -k_1 & & & & \\ -k_1 & (k_1 + k_2) & -k_2 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & -k_{i-1} & (k_{i-1} + k_i) & -k_i & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & & -k_{n-1} & (k_{n-1} + k_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

II、 Analysis of energy propagation in block rock mass

$$y(t) = [x_1(t), \dots, x_n, \dot{x}(t), \dots, \dot{x}_n(t)]^T = \Phi d q_0^{[1]}$$

[1] Wang K.X., Pan Y.S., Dou L.M. Energy transfer in block-rock mass during propagation of pendulum-type waves[J] Chinese Journal of Geotechnical Engineering, 2016, 38(12): 2309-2314.

where, matrix Φ comprised of eigenvector φ_i ($i=1, \dots, 2n$) of $B^{-1}A\varphi = \varphi/\lambda$. $d = \text{diag}(e^{\lambda_1 t}, e^{\lambda_2 t}, \dots, e^{\lambda_{2n} t})$

and λ_i is eigenvalue corresponding with generalized eigenvector φ_i , $q_0 = a^{-1} \Phi^T A y(0)$ and,

$a = \Phi^T A \Phi = \text{diag}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2n})$, $y(0)$ is initial condition on transient impact $f(t)$: $x_i(0) = 0$,

$i = 1 \dots n$, $\dot{x}_1(0) = v$, $\dot{x}_i(0) = 0$, $i = 2 \dots, n$.

Kinetic energy of each block

$$E_i(t) = \frac{1}{2} m_i \dot{x}_i^2(t)$$

Kinetic energy of the block system

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \left[\sum_{r=1}^n (\lambda_r \varphi_{ir} e^{\lambda_r t} + \bar{\lambda}_r \bar{\varphi}_{ir} e^{\bar{\lambda}_r t}) \right]^2$$

II、 Analysis of energy propagation in block rock mass

Potential energy of weaker medium in block partings

$$U_i(t) = \int_0^{\Delta x_i} f_i(t) d(\Delta x_i) = \frac{1}{2} k_i \cdot \Delta x_i^2$$

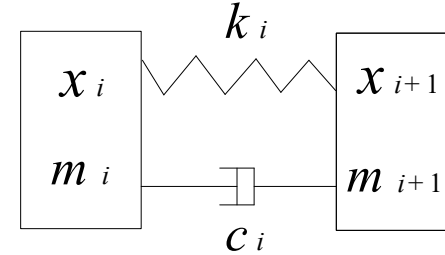


Fig.5 Model of adjacent block rock

Potential energy of block system

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} k_i \left[\sum_{r=1}^n (\varphi_{ir} e^{\lambda_r t} + \bar{\varphi}_{ir} e^{\bar{\lambda}_r t}) - \sum_{r=1}^n (\varphi_{i+1,r} e^{\lambda_r t} + \bar{\varphi}_{i+1,r} e^{\bar{\lambda}_r t}) \right]^2$$

All the energy of the block rock system

$$W(t) = T + U$$

II、 Analysis of energy propagation in block rock mass

Numerical Example

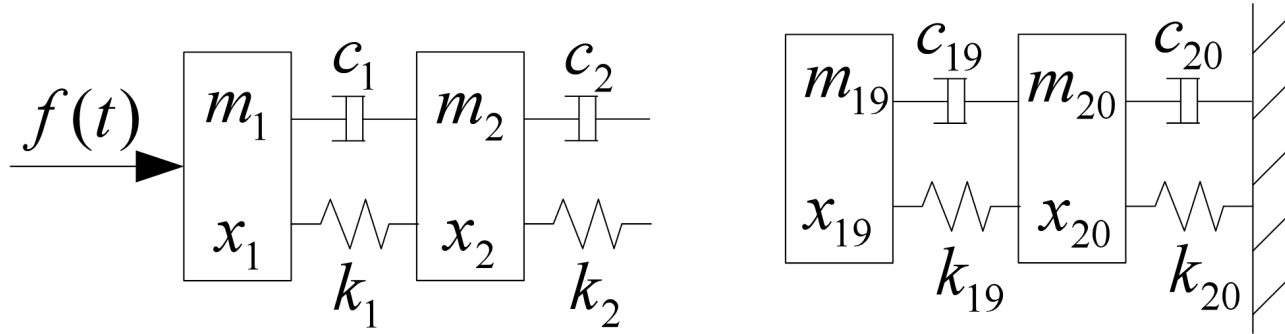
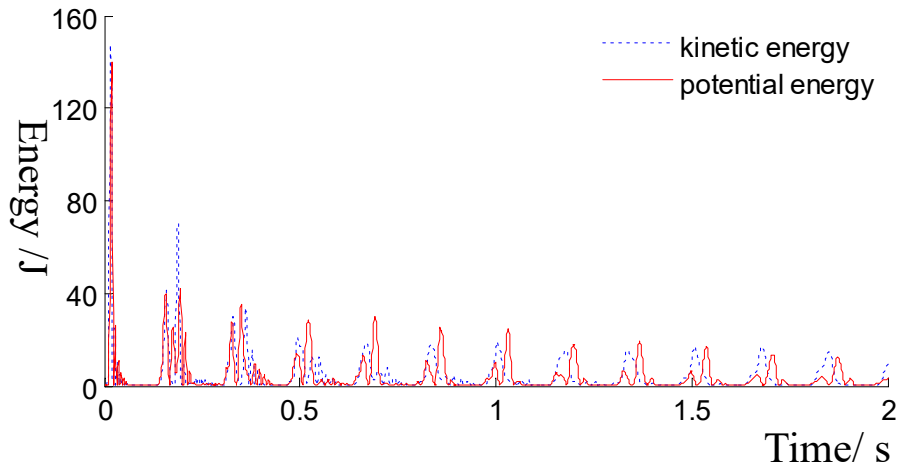


Fig.6 Block rock mass which composed by 20 blocks

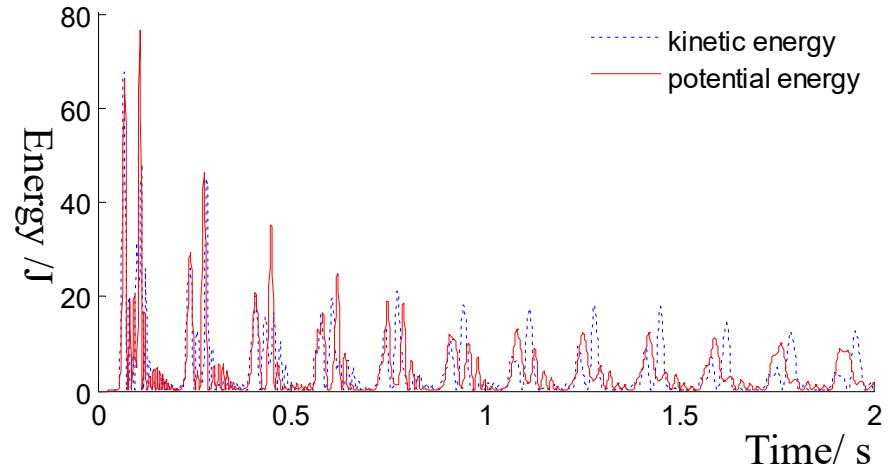
Calculation parameters: $c_i = 35 \text{ kg/s}$, $k_i = 6 \times 10^5 \text{ kg/s}^2$, $m_i = 10 \text{ kg}$, $i = 1, \dots, 20$. Initial impact energy

500J, therefore $\dot{x}_1(0) = 10 \text{ m/s}$.

II、 Analysis of energy propagation in block rock mass



(a) In block unit 4



(b) In block unit 16

Fig.7 Kinetic energy and potential energy in block unit 4 and unit 16

II、 Analysis of energy propagation in block rock mass

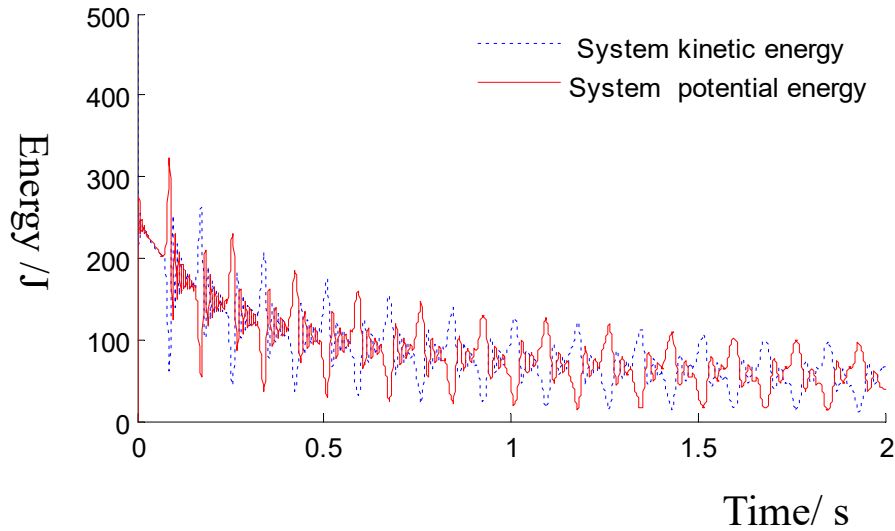


Fig.8 System kinetic energy and potential energy

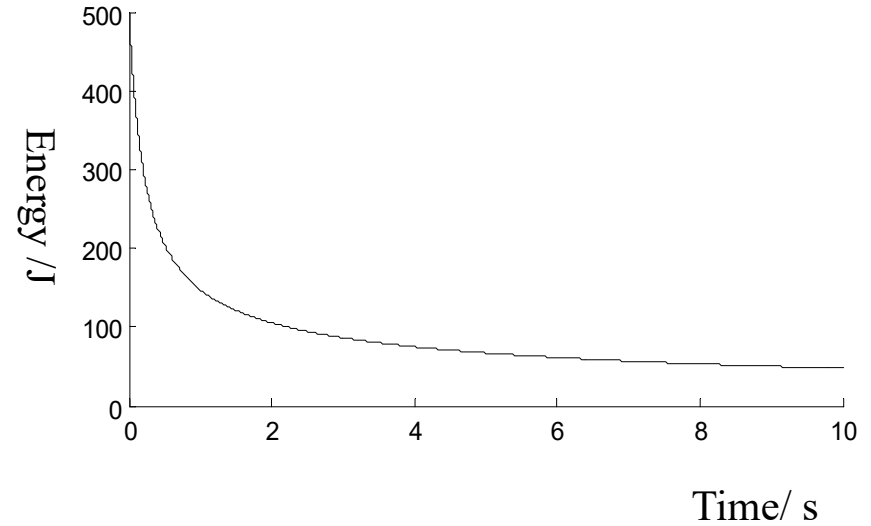


Fig.9 System energy dissipation

II、 Analysis of energy propagation in block rock mass

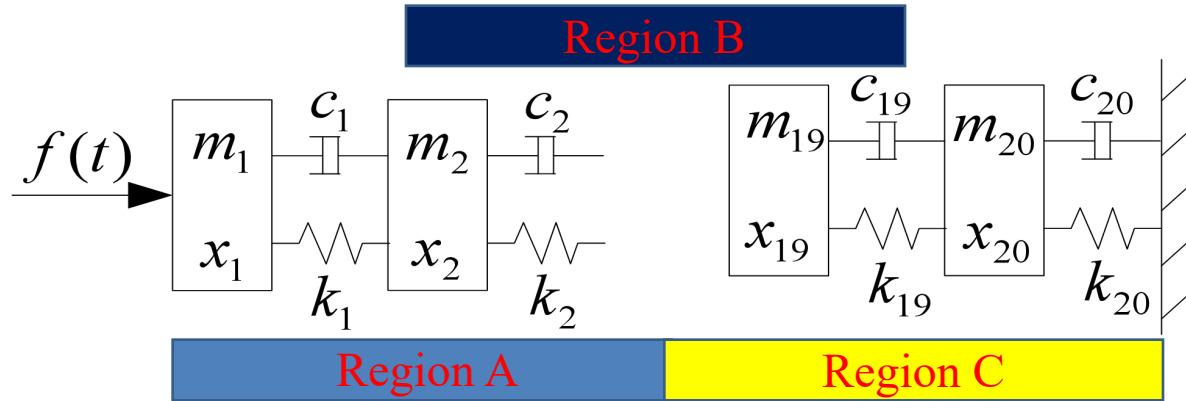


Fig.10 Region division of block rock mass

Region A is the first half of the block medium which composed by block m_i ($i=1\cdots,10$) and partings.

Region B is the intermediate of the block medium which composed by block m_i ($i=6\cdots,15$) and partings.

Region C is the second half of the block medium which composed by block m_i ($i=11\cdots,20$) and partings.

II、 Analysis of energy propagation in block rock mass

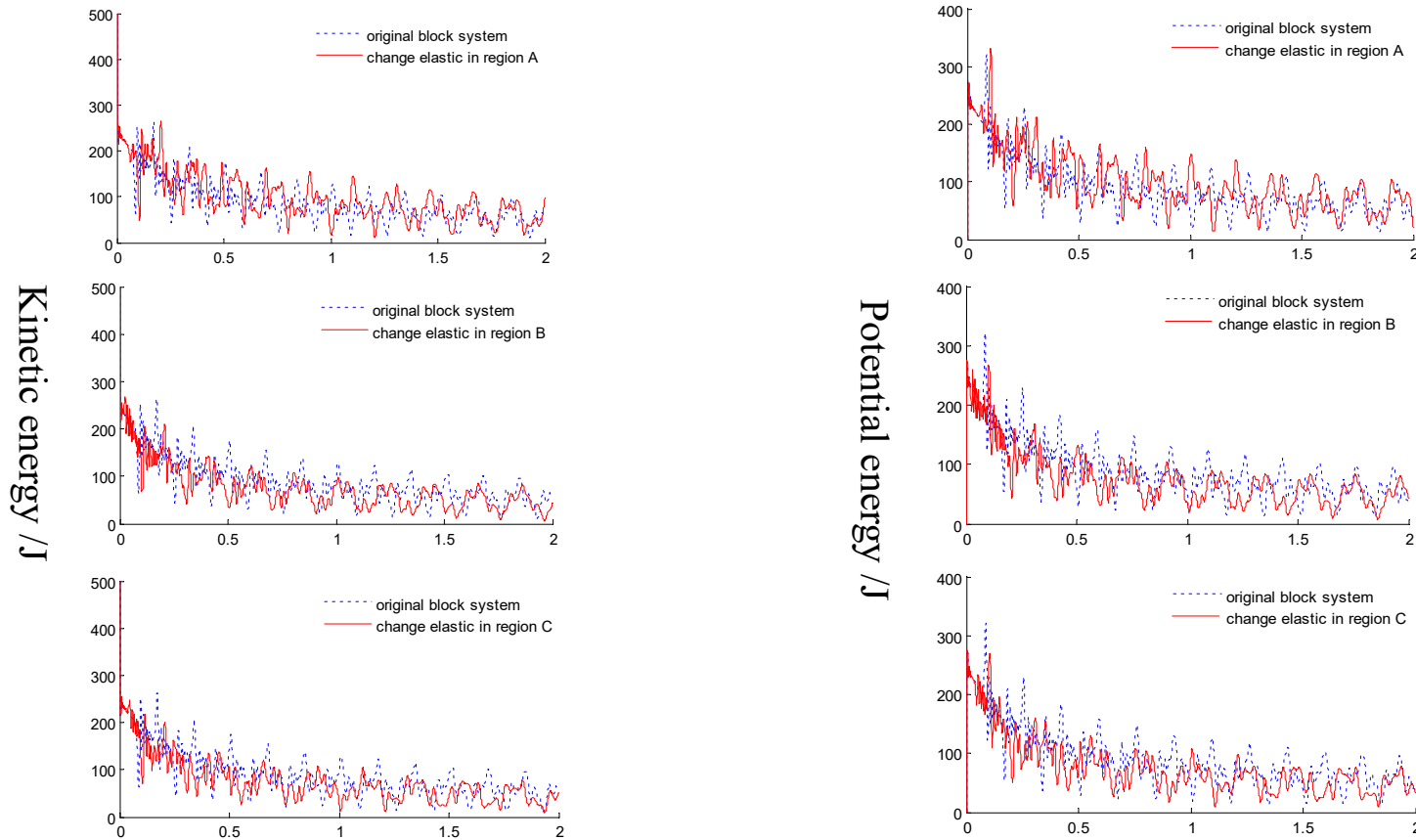


Fig. 11 Energy variation on elastic coefficients reduced to half value ($k_i=3105 \text{ kg/s}^2$) in different regions

II、 Analysis of energy propagation in block rock mass

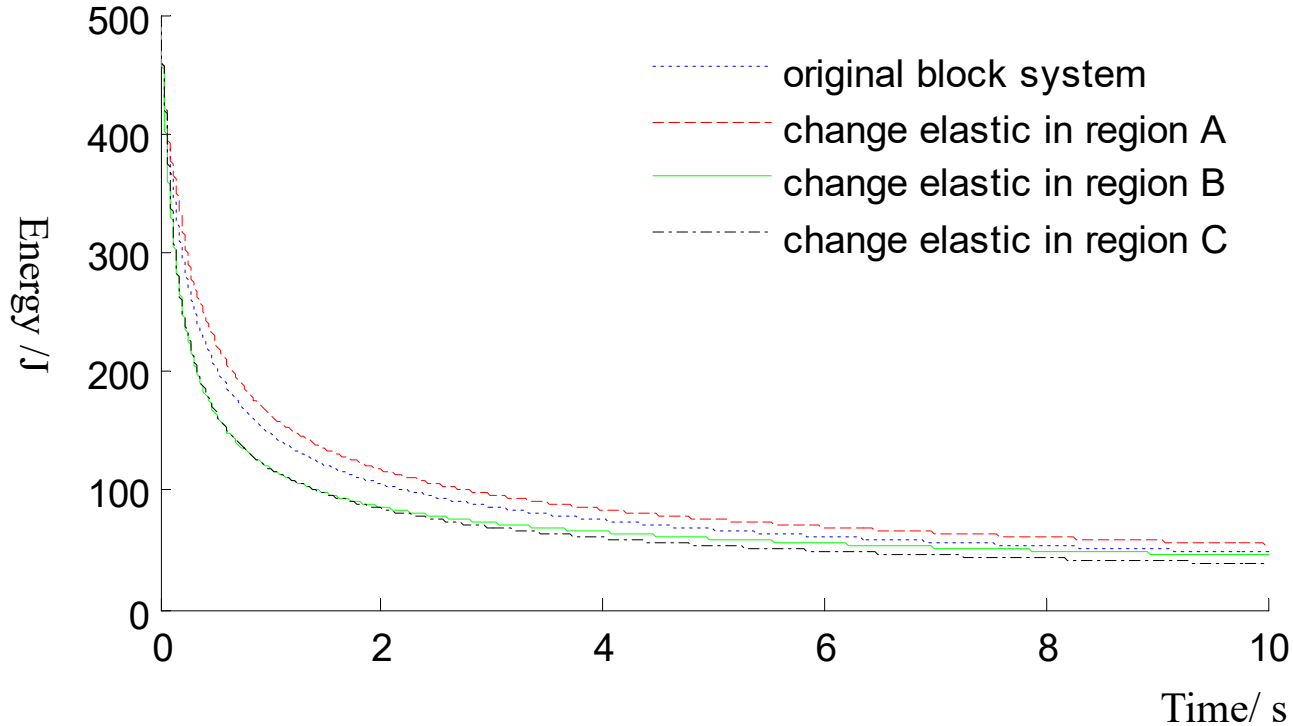


Fig. 12 Block rock medium system energy dissipation

II、 Analysis of energy propagation in block rock mass

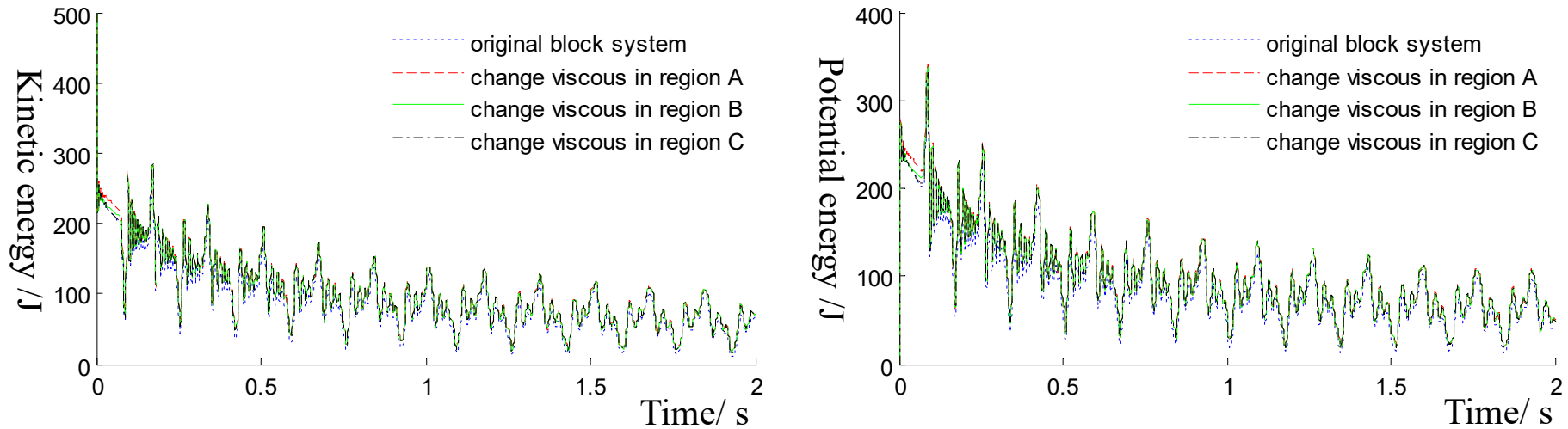


Fig. 13 Energy variation on viscous coefficients reduced to half value ($c_i=17.5\text{kg/s}$) in different regions

II、 Analysis of energy propagation in block rock mass

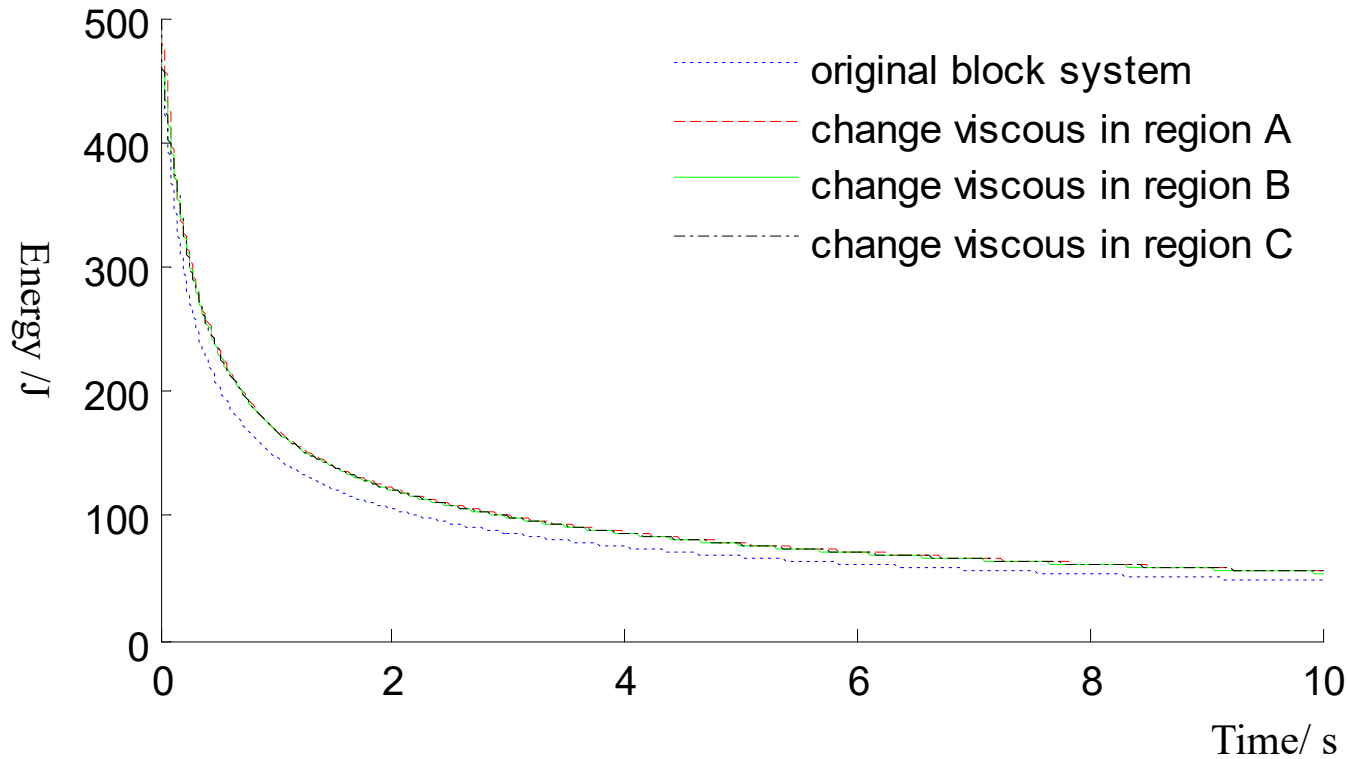


Fig. 14 Block rock medium system energy dissipation

II、 Analysis of energy propagation in block rock mass

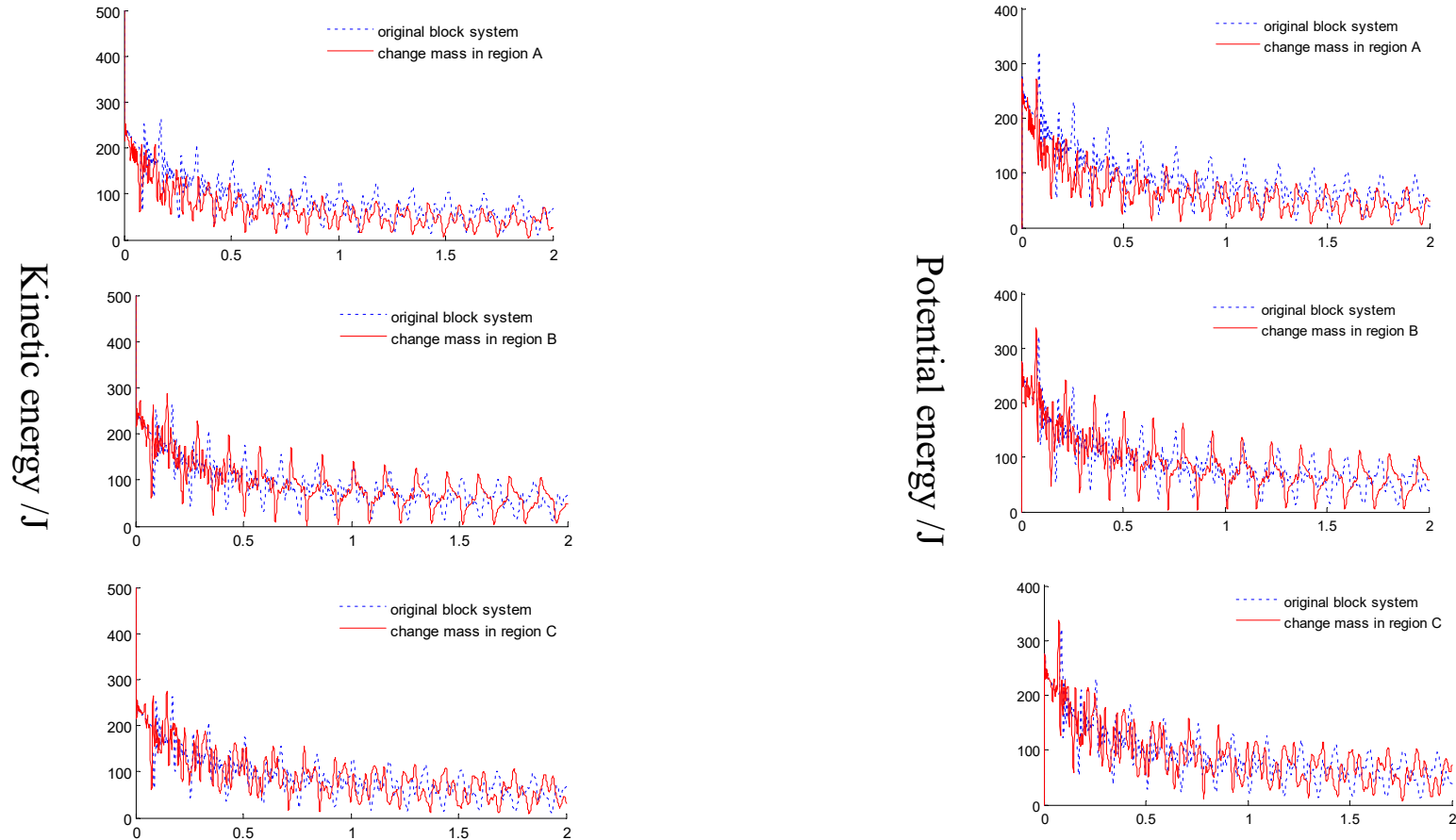


Fig. 15 Energy variation on mass of block reduced to half value ($m_i=5\text{kg}$) in different regions

II、 Analysis of energy propagation in block rock mass

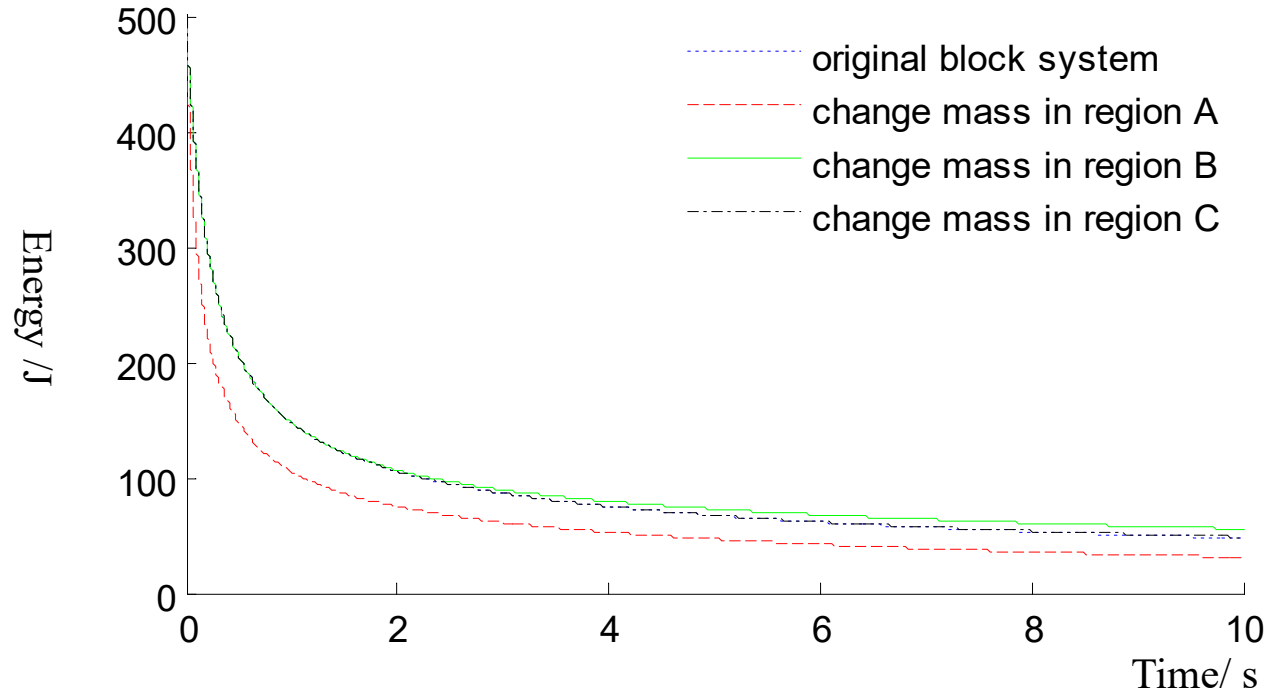


Fig. 16 Block rock medium system energy dissipation

III Conclusion

- Kinetic energy and potential energy are coexist in block medium and conversion to each other.
- Energy dissipation of block rock system depends on parameters variation regions. When dissipation is rapidly it occurrence in elastic decreased in the second half region and mass of blocks decreased in the first half region. But, viscous variation in different regions have no obvious difference to energy dissipation.



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Thanks For Attention

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