



KARYER BORTLARINING TURG'UNLIGINI TA'MINLASH MAQSADIDA YORIQLARNI TARQALISH ZONASINING KENGLIGINI BURG'ILASH PORTLATISH ISHLARIGA BOG'LIQ TARZDA HISOBLASH

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ABSTRACT

Mazkur maqolada konchilik sohasidagi burg'ilash
portlatish ishlarining karyer bort turg'unligiga ta'siri.

Yoriqning kengayish zonasining kengligini quyidagi formula bo'yicha aniqlash tavsiya etiladi (1,2)

$$r_{\max} = r_c \frac{kP}{\sqrt{\sigma_p}}, \text{ m,} \quad (1)$$

bu yerda $r_{\max}$ -bitta ochiq sirtli quduq atrofidagi yoriq zonaning radiusi, m;

r_c -quduq radiusi, m;

k -dinamiklik koeffitsienti, $k \approx 2$;

P -portlash paytida quduq devorlariga maksimal bosim, Pa;

σ_p -dinamik yuklanish paytida kuchlanish kuchi, Pa (1-jadval).

1-jadval

Murantau va Qalmoqqir konlarining tog' jinslari uchun dinamik yuklanish kuchi

No	Tog' jinsi turi	Dinamik yuklanishda tortish kuchi $\sigma_p \cdot 10^6$, Pa
1.	Slanetslar uglerod-slyuda, kvarts - slyuda slanetslari uglerodli slanets qatlamlari bilan	5,5-7,2
2.	Slanetslar metasomatik jihatdan o'zgartirilgan, alevrolitlar	6,8-7,8
3.	Slanets karbonli slanets metasomatik ravishda kvartsitlarga o'zgartirilgan, karbonli alevrolitlar	7,5-9,2



4.	Kvartsitlar, shox pardalar, alevrolitlar, uglerod-slyud va slyud-kvarts slanetslari	8,4-10,6
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[3; 181-bet] ga ko'ra, portlash quduqlarining diametri tog' jinslarining fizik-mexanik xususiyatlariga va qirg'oq balandligiga bog'liq va quyidagi formula bo'yicha aniqlanadi:

$$d_c = K_r d_\phi, \text{ mm}, (2)$$

bu yerda K_r -toshlarning xususiyatlariga va burg'ulash texnologiyasiga bog'liq bo'lgan quduqlarni kengaytirish koeffitsienti (2-jadval) [3; 182 – bet]; d_ϕ -chiselning diametri, mm.

2-jadval. Burg'ilashda quduqlarni kengaytirish koeffitsientlari

№	M. M. Protodyakonov shkalasi bo'yicha qattiqlik koeffitsienti, f	Kengayish koeffitsienti, K_r
1.	6	1,12
2.	7	1,12
3.	8	1,11
4.	9	1,10
5.	10	1,09
6.	11	1,09
7.	12	1,09
8.	13	1,09
9.	14	1,08
10.	15	1,08
11.	16	1,07

(2) formulani hisobga olgan holda, yoriqlar rivojlanish zonasining kengligi quyidagi formula bilan aniqlanadi:

$$r_{\max} = \frac{K_r d_\phi}{2} \frac{kP}{\sqrt{\sigma_p}}, \text{ m.} \quad (3)$$

Portlash paytida quduq devorlariga bosim miqdorini quyidagi formula bilan aniqlash mumkin [4; 287-288 betlar]:

$$P = \left(13 \frac{Q}{r^3} + 3,9 \frac{Q^{2/3}}{r^2} + 0,95 \frac{Q^{1/3}}{r} \right) \cdot 10^3, \text{ Pa}, \quad (4)$$

bu yerda Q -quduqdagi BB zaryadining massasi, kg; r -masofa, m.

(4) formulani hisobga olgan holda, yoriqlar rivojlanish zonasining kengligi quyidagi formula bilan aniqlanadi:

$$r_{\max} = \frac{K_r d_\phi}{2} \frac{k \left(13 \frac{Q}{r^3} + 3,9 \frac{Q^{2/3}}{r^2} + 0,95 \frac{Q^{1/3}}{r} \right) \cdot 10^3}{\sqrt{\sigma_p}}, \text{ m.} \quad (5)$$

k -dinamiklik koeffitsienti, $k = 2$;

σ_p -dinamik yuklashda kuchlanish kuchi, $5,5 \times 9,7 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Pa}$ (1-jadval);

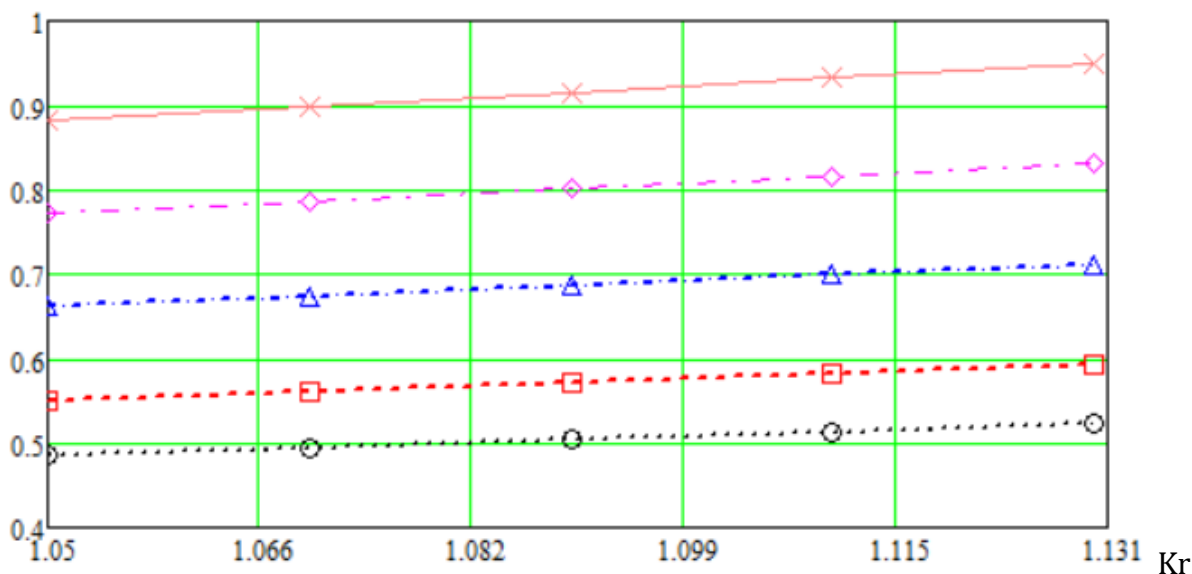
Kr-tog ' jinslari xususiyatlari va burg'ulash texnologiyasiga qarab quduqlarni kengaytirish koeffitsienti, 1,1 dan 1,5 gacha (2-jadval) [3; 182-bet];

d_d -dolatning diametri, 125 dan 250 mm gacha.

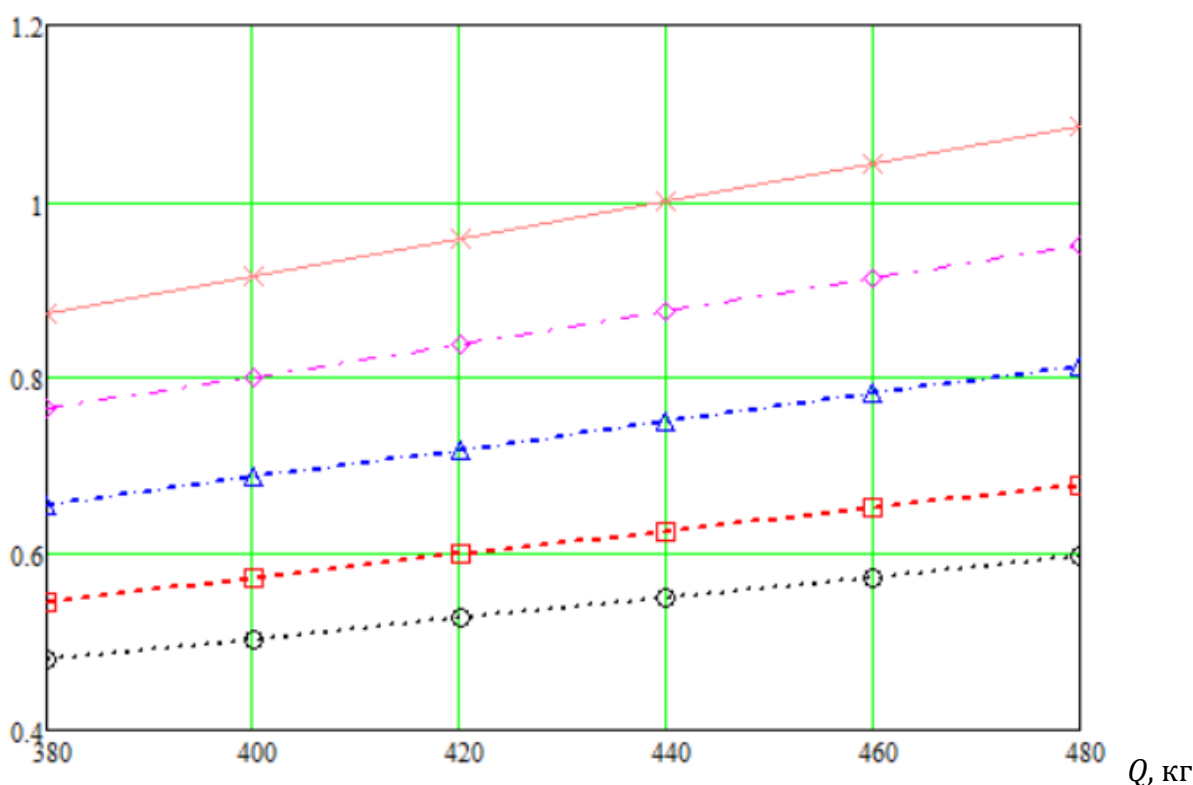
Q-quduqdagi BB zaryadining massasi, 380 ÷ 480 kg;

r-masofa, 6 dan 12 m gacha;

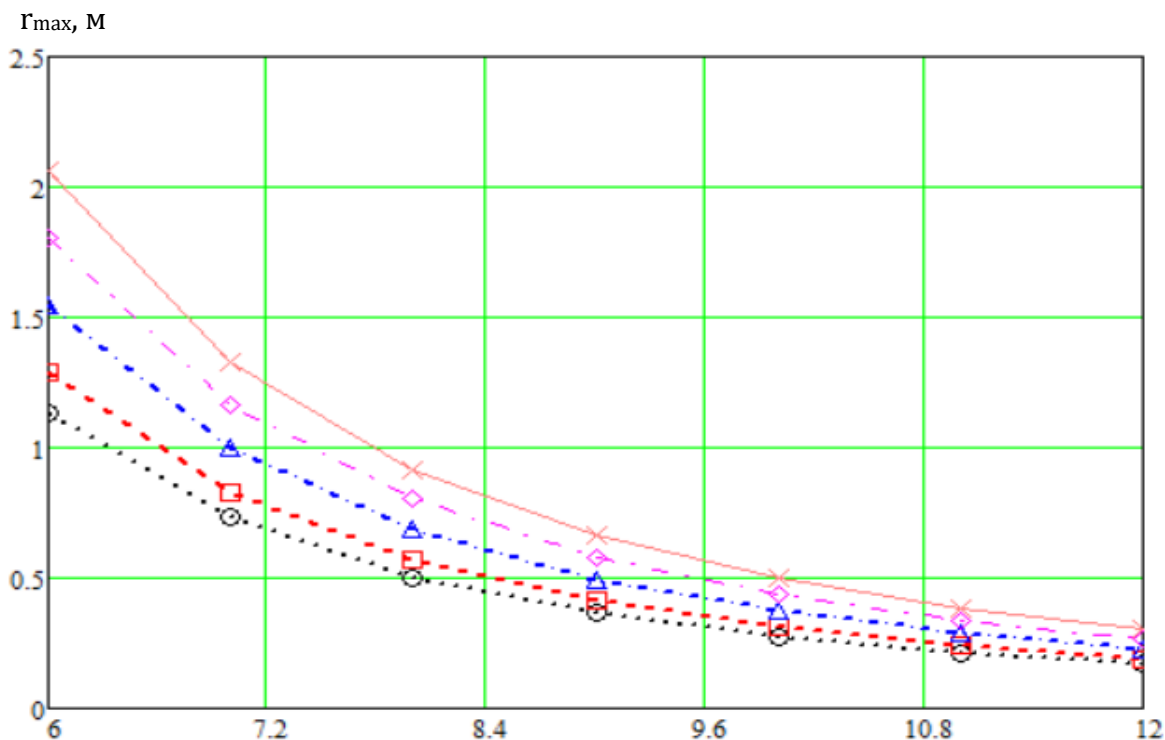
r_{max} , m



Quduqning turli diametrlarida ○ - $d_d=110$ mm; □ - $d_d=125$ mm; Δ - $d_d=150$ mm; ◇ - $d_d=175$ mm; x - $d_d=200$ mm;



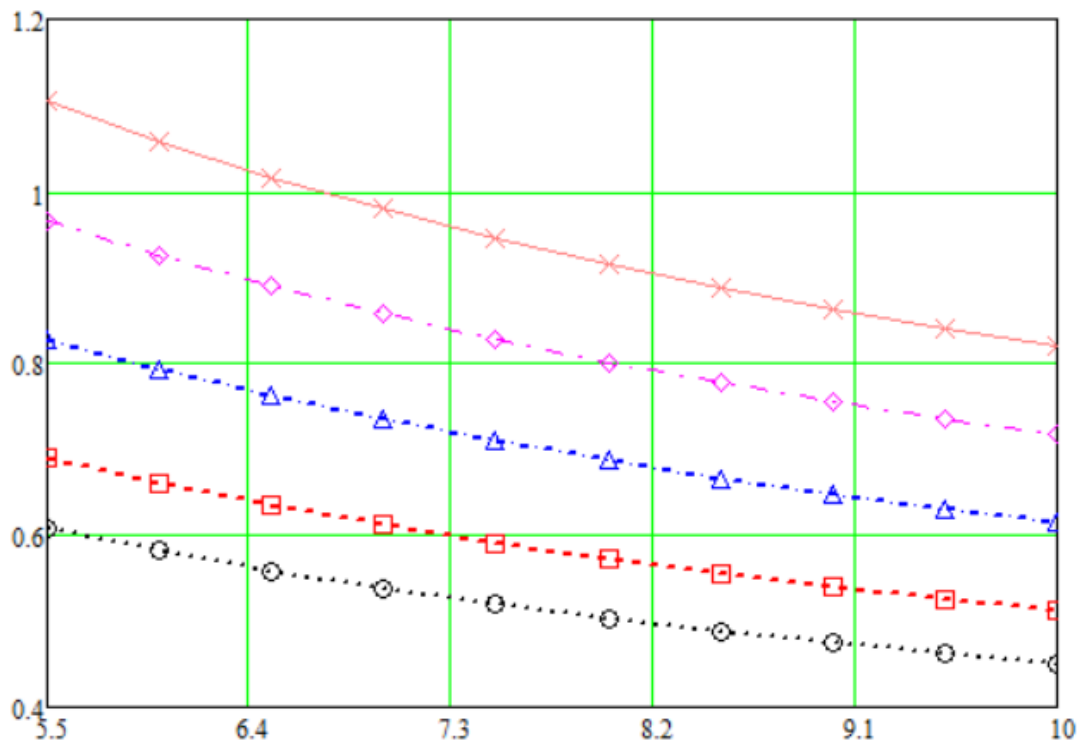
Quduqning turli diametrlarida ○ - $d_d=110$ mm; □ - $d_d=125$ mm; Δ - $d_d=150$ mm; ◇ - $d_d=175$ mm; x - $d_d=200$ mm;



Γ, M

Quduqning turli diametrlarida $\circ$ – $d_d=110$ мм; $\square$ – $d_d=125$ мм; Δ – $d_d=150$ мм; $\diamond$ – $d_d=175$ мм; $\times$ – $d_d=200$ мм;

$\Gamma_{\max}, M$



$\sigma_p, \text{МПа}$

Quduqning turli diametrlarida $\circ$ – $d_d=110$ мм; $\square$ – $d_d=125$ мм; Δ – $d_d=150$ мм; $\diamond$ – $d_d=175$ мм; $\times$ – $d_d=200$ мм;



Agar quduqlarda portlovchi moddalarning zaryad zichligi past bo'lsa, u holda portlash mahsulotlarining quduq devorlariga bosimini [5, 6] formulasi bilan hisoblash mumkin.:

$$P = Q\omega(\gamma - 1)(\vartheta_c - \alpha_k)^{-1}, \text{ Па} \quad (6)$$

bu yerda ω – BB ning o'ziga xos energiyasi, J/kg; γ – izentrop ko'rsatkichi ; ϑ_c – quduq hajmi, m³; α_k -kovolum (quduqdagi bosim 200 MPa dan oshmaganligi sababli, α_k qiymatini e'tiborsiz qoldirish mumkin).

Nisbatni hisobga olgan holda

$$Q/\vartheta_c = 4q/(\pi d_c^2), \quad (7)$$

portlash mahsulotlarining quduq devorlariga bosimi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$P = 4q\omega(\gamma - 1)\eta(\pi d_c^2)^{-1}, \quad (8)$$

bu yerda q-zaryadning chiziqli massasi, kg / m; $4\omega(\gamma - 1)\eta$ – energiya yo'qotilishini hisobga oladigan koeffitsient.

(8) formulani hisobga olgan holda, (3) nisbati shaklni oladi:

$$r_{\max} = \frac{K_r d_\delta}{2} \frac{k(4q\omega(\gamma - 1)\eta(\pi d_c^2)^{-1})}{\sqrt{\sigma_p}}, \text{ м.} \quad (9)$$

k-dinamiklik koeffitsienti, $k = 2$;

σ_p -dinamik yuklashda kuchlanish kuchi, 5,5 x 9,7 10⁶ Pa (1-jadval).

Kr-tog' jinslari xususiyatlari va burg'ulash texnologiyasiga qarab quduqlarni kengaytirish koeffitsienti, 1,1 dan 1,5 gacha (2-jadval) [3; 182-bet];

d_δ -chiselning diametri, 125 dan 250 mm gacha.

$4\omega(\gamma - 1)\eta$ – energiya yo'qotilishini hisobga oladigan koeffitsient,

η –

ω -BB ning o'ziga xos energiyasi, 3 ÷ 6 * 10⁶ j / kg;

γ -izoentrop ko'rsatkichi, 1,2 dan 1,7 gacha;

q-chiziqli zaryad massasi, kg / m;

$d_c = K_r d_\delta$, mm, portlash quduqlarining diametrik.

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