عنوان فارسی مقاله:
مدل‌سازی ایمانی اکسوز در کنترل نقشه شکست در توده سنگ پیوسته و دارای
فصل مشترک با استفاده از روش پیش شکافی در استخراج سطحی

عنوان انگلیسی مقاله:
Distinct element modelling of fracture plan control in continuum and jointed
rock mass in presplitting method of surface mining

توجه!
این فایل تنها قسمتی از ترجمه می‌باشد. برای تهیه مقاله ترجمه شده کامل
با فرمت ورد (قابل ویرایش) همراه با نسخه انگلیسی مقاله، اینجا کلیک نمایید.
8. Conclusions

The 2D dynamic commercial code was employed to study the presplitting blast method. The rock mass was considered to be a medium strength limestone typical of host rock in highway cuts in northern Iran. A Mohr-Coulomb material constitutive law was used to model the rock mass deformation and failure. Important stress components were measured at critical points (e.g., points between holes and along blasthole center line). The stress wave front and rock mass failure due to blast loading were shown. Two significant parameters, spacing and blast loading, were examined to better understanding of the presplitting mechanism. The numerical results show that spacing is the most significant governing parameters which control the final fracture plane’s shape. Low spacing leads to generate a continuous and straight fracture which is desired scope. On the other hand, in low spacings, crushed zone is the dominate type of fracturing and areas between holes are crushed completely. When spacings are too far, a face that is generally rough in appearance will result and long fractures (e.g. incipiently fractures) are created in all directions which lead to damage to adjacent walls. In the other word, low spacing leads to increasing crushed zone around blastholes, but no cracks in y-axis and regular and flat boundary of remained wall. High spacing leads to low crushed zones, but longer fractures around blastholes, and irregular generated boundary and uneven remained wall.

توجه!

این فایل تنها قسمتی از ترجمه میباشد. برای پیدا کردن نسخه انگلیسی مقاله، اینجا کلیک نمایید.