

622.235

• • • , • • ( “ ”), • • , • •  
• • • , • • ( • • • )

*The interaction of plane blast wave with rectangular mine opening is considered. Distribution of dynamic stresses around the mine and transformation of explosive fronts are defined by ray-path method and stereomechanical shock theory. It is shown that dynamical effects may significantly influence on stability of mine.*

*Key words: mine opening, plane blast wave, dynamic stresses, ray-path method.*

[2, 3].

[2–5],

... [1]

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = (\partial^2 \Phi / \partial t^2) / \alpha^2, \quad \nabla^2 \Psi = (\partial^2 \Psi / \partial t^2) / \beta^2, \quad (1)$$

$$\Psi - : \alpha = \sqrt{+2\mu/\rho}, \beta^2 = \sqrt{\mu/} -$$

; ρ -

$$= q, \quad q -$$

[4, 5]

$$\Phi(x, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \varphi_k [t - \tau]^{k+2} / (k+2)!, \quad \Psi(x, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \Psi_k q [t - \bar{\tau}]^{k+2} / (k+2)! \quad (2)$$

$$x - ; \varphi_k = \varphi_k(x); \Psi_k = \Psi_k(x); \tau = \tau(x); \bar{\tau} = \bar{\tau}(x).$$

$$(2) \quad H(t - \tau) \quad S- \quad H(t) - \quad H(t - \bar{\tau})$$

$$(2) \quad (1) \quad (t - \tau) \quad (t - \bar{\tau}), \quad \bar{\tau} -$$

$$(\nabla \tau)^2 = 1/\alpha^2, \quad (\nabla \bar{\tau})^2 = 1/\beta^2, \quad (3)$$

$$2(\nabla \tau)(\nabla \varphi_k) + \varphi_k \nabla^2 \tau = \nabla^2 \varphi_{k-1} \quad (0 \leq k < \infty),$$

$$2(\nabla \bar{\tau})[\nabla(\Psi_k q)] + (\Psi_k q) \nabla^2 \bar{\tau} = \nabla^2 (q \Psi_{k-1}), \quad (4)$$

$$\varphi_k = 0, \psi_k = 0 \quad k \neq 0.$$

$$dp/ds = 0, \quad dx/ds = p, \quad d\tau/ds = |p|^2. \quad (5)$$

$$x = n\xi + f, \quad \tau = \xi/\alpha, \quad \nabla\tau = n/\alpha, \quad (6)$$

$n -$  ;  $f -$  ,  $-$   
 ;  $\xi -$  .  
 $x(s)$   
 $= \text{const.}$   $S-$  .  
 (4)

$$k = 0 \quad (4) \quad [5]$$

$$2\partial\varphi_0/\partial\xi + (1/R + 1/S)\varphi_0 = 0, \quad 2\partial\Psi_0/\partial\xi + (1/R + 1/S)\Psi_0 = 0, \quad (7)$$

$R$   $S -$  ,  
 .  
 (7)

$$\partial(RS\varphi_0^2)/\partial\xi = 0, \quad \partial(RS\Psi_0^2)/\partial\xi = 0. \quad (8)$$

$$\varphi_0 = \pm\sqrt{\frac{c_0(\gamma)}{RS}}, \quad \Psi_0 = \pm\sqrt{\frac{\bar{c}_0(\gamma)}{RS}}. \quad (9)$$

$$c_0(\gamma), \bar{c}_0(\gamma)$$

(9) (4)  
 $\varphi_1$   $\Psi_1$ ,  $\varphi_2$   $\Psi_2$  .

$\sigma(\xi), \bar{\sigma}(\xi)$   $P-$   $S-$   
 $\Delta\xi$ . (2)

$k = 0$

$\sigma(\xi), \bar{\sigma}(\xi)$

[5]:

$$\sigma = 2\mu(\varphi_0 \nabla \tau \nabla \tau) + \lambda \varphi_0 / \alpha^2,$$

(10)

$$\bar{\sigma} = \mu \left[ \nabla \overleftarrow{\tau} \nabla \overleftarrow{\tau} \times (\varphi_0 q) \right] + \mu \left[ \nabla \overleftarrow{\tau} \times (\varphi_0 q) \nabla \overleftarrow{\tau} \right].$$

(9), (10)

$\bar{\sigma}$

:

$$\sigma = C(\gamma) / \sqrt{RS},$$

$$\bar{\sigma} = \bar{C}(\gamma) / \sqrt{RS},$$

(11)

$$= C(\gamma), \bar{C}(\gamma) -$$

(6), (11)

- S-

(10).

G  
[4],

G  
(P S)

... S- ;  
 , , I, ,  
 - 2; , ”-” ”+”  
 , - , :  
 :

$$\frac{\sin \theta_{1-}}{\alpha_1} = \frac{\sin \theta_{1+}}{\alpha_1} = \frac{\sin \psi_{1+}}{\beta_1} = \frac{\sin \theta_{2+}}{\alpha_2} = \frac{\sin \psi_{2+}}{\beta_2}. \quad (12)$$

- S-  
 ξηζ , ξ , ζ ,  
 ε<sub>ξξ</sub>,

$$\sigma_{\xi\xi} = \lambda(\epsilon_{\xi\xi} + \epsilon_{\eta\eta} + \epsilon_{\zeta\zeta}) + 2G\epsilon_{\xi\xi} = (2G + \lambda)\epsilon_{\xi\xi}, \quad \sigma_{\xi\eta} = G\epsilon_{\xi\eta}. \quad (13)$$

$$\epsilon_{\xi\xi} = \epsilon_{\zeta\zeta} = 0. \quad u, v, w$$

$$\epsilon_{\xi\xi} = \partial u / \partial \xi, \quad \epsilon_{\xi\eta} = \partial v / \partial \xi. \quad (14)$$

$$u = u(\xi - \alpha t), \quad v = v(\xi - \beta t),$$

$$\partial u / \partial \xi = u', \quad \partial u / \partial t = \dot{u} = -\alpha u', \quad \partial v / \partial \eta = v', \quad \partial v / \partial t = \dot{v} = -\beta v'.$$

$$\sigma_{\xi\xi} = (2G + \lambda)u' = -p\alpha\dot{u}, \quad \sigma_{\xi\eta} = Gv' = -p\beta\dot{v}. \quad (15)$$

[1],

$u_{1+}, v_{1+},$

$u_{2+}, v_{2+}$

$\theta_{1-}$

$\alpha_1 \Delta t$

$$\vec{Q}_{1-} = \alpha_1 \Delta t \rho_1 \dot{u}_{1-} \cos \theta_1 (\sin \theta_1 \vec{i} - \cos \theta_1 \vec{j}). \quad (16)$$

$$\vec{Q}_{1+} = \alpha_1 \Delta t \rho_1 \dot{u}_{1+} \cos \theta_1 (\sin \theta_1 \vec{i} + \cos \theta_1 \vec{j}) + \beta_1 \Delta t \rho_1 \dot{v}_{1+} \cos \psi_1 (\cos \psi_1 \vec{i} - \sin \psi_1 \vec{j}). \quad (17)$$

$$\vec{Q}_{2+} = \alpha_2 \Delta t \rho_2 \dot{u}_{2+} \cos \theta_2 (\sin \theta_2 \vec{i} + \cos \theta_2 \vec{j}) - \beta_2 \Delta t \rho_2 \dot{v}_{2+} \cos \psi_2 (\cos \psi_2 \vec{i} - \sin \psi_2 \vec{j}). \quad (18)$$

$$\vec{Q}_{1-} = \vec{Q}_{1+} + \vec{Q}_{2+},$$

$\dot{u}_{2+}, \dot{v}_{2+}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 \rho_1 \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_1 \dot{u}_{1+} + \beta_1 \rho_1 \cos^2 \psi_1 \dot{v}_{1+} + \alpha_2 \rho_2 \sin \theta_2 \cos \theta_2 \dot{u}_{2+} - \beta_2 \rho_2 \cos^2 \psi_2 \dot{v}_{2+} &= \\ = \alpha_1 \rho_1 \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_1 \dot{u}_{1-}, & \\ \alpha_1 \rho_1 \cos^2 \theta_1 \dot{u}_{1+} - \beta_1 \rho_1 \sin \psi_1 \cos \psi_1 \dot{v}_{1+} - \alpha_2 \rho_2 \cos^2 \theta_2 \dot{u}_{2+} - \beta_2 \rho_2 \sin \psi_2 \cos^2 \psi_2 \dot{v}_{2+} &= \\ = -\alpha_1 \rho_1 \cos^2 \theta_1 \dot{u}_{1-}. & \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

⋮

$$(\dot{u}_{1-} + \dot{u}_{1+})|_G = \dot{u}_{2+}|_G. \quad (20)$$

$O_x, O_y,$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta_1 \dot{u}_{1+} + \cos \psi_1 \dot{v}_{1+} - \sin \theta_2 \dot{u}_{2+} + \cos \psi_2 \dot{v}_{2+} &= -\sin \theta_1 \dot{u}_{1-} \\ \cos \theta_1 \dot{u}_{1+} - \sin \psi_1 \dot{v}_{1+} + \cos \theta_2 \dot{u}_{2+} + \sin \psi_2 \dot{v}_{2+} &= \cos \theta_1 \dot{u}_{1-}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$(19), (21) \quad \dot{u}_{1+}, \dot{v}_{1+}, \dot{u}_{2+}, \dot{v}_{2+}$$

(20)

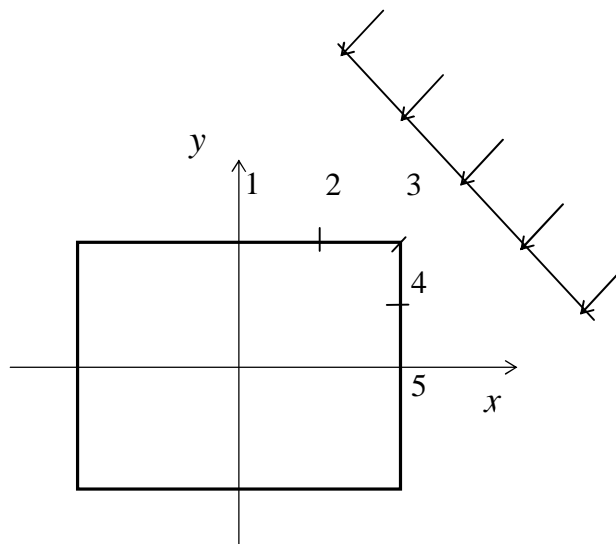
(21)

$$\vec{Q}_{1-} = \vec{Q}_{1+}, \quad \vec{u}_{2+}, \quad \vec{Q}_{2+} = 0$$

$$\dot{u}_{1+} = -\frac{\cos(\theta_1 + \psi_1)}{\cos(\theta_1 - \psi_1)} \dot{u}_{1-}, \quad v_{1+} = \frac{2\alpha_1 \sin \theta_1 \cos^2 \theta_1}{\beta_1 \cos \psi_1 \cos(\theta_1 - \psi_1)} \dot{u}_{1-}. \quad (22)$$

$$\mu_1 = 0,662 \cdot 10^9 \quad ; \quad \rho_1 = 1,25 \text{ г/см}^3, \quad c_1 = 1,7 \times 10^9 \text{ см/сек}, \quad \nu_1 = 0,3$$

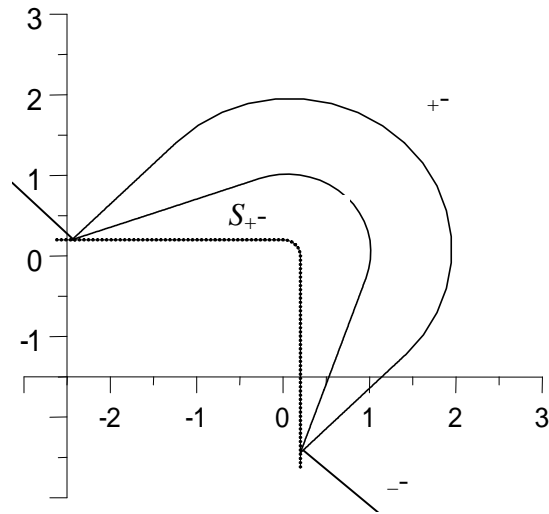
5 (рис. 1).  $l = 45^\circ$ ,  $3 -$ ,  $2 - 4$



1.

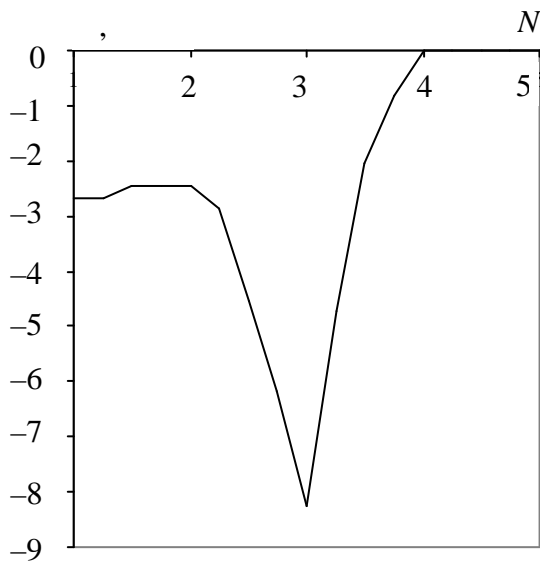
2

$S_+$

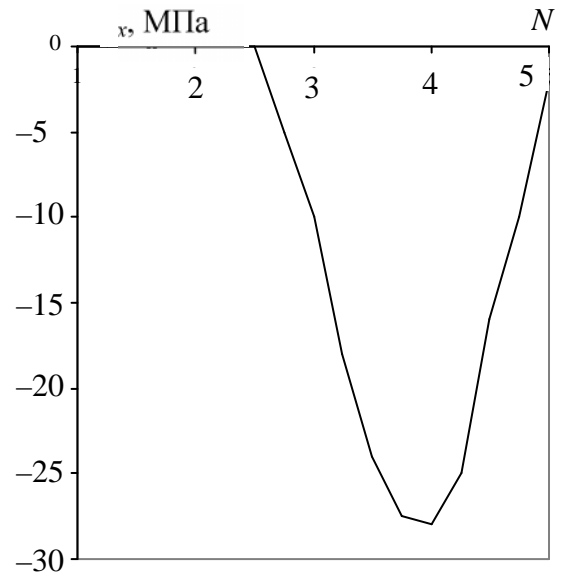


. 2.

, . 3  
( - y, - x)



. 3.



$\sigma$   $\sigma$

( 3 . 1).  $\sigma = 0$  4 5 1 2.  $\sigma$



- ,
- .
1. .- .: . . ,1965.-448 . /
  2. . . / . . , . . // .  
. - .33, 10.-1997.- .51-58.
  3. . . / . . , . . , . . ,  
. . // .- 4.-1998.- .69-74. c /
  4. . . .- .: ,1980.-304 .
  5. / . . , . . .- .: . ,1988.-220 . -