

© I. Belmas¹, D. Kolosov², O. Dolgov², H. Tantsura¹, S. Onyshchenko²

¹ Dniprovsk State Technical University, Kamianske, Dnipro, Ukraine

² Dnipro University of Technology, Dnipro, Ukraine

INFLUENCE OF BREAKAGES OF CABLE GROUPS ON STRENGTH OF RUBBER-CABLE TRACTIVE-TRANSPORTING ELEMENT

© І.В. Бельмас¹, Д.Л. Колосов², О.М. Долгов², Г.І. Танцура¹, С.В. Онищенко²

¹ Дніпровський державний технічний університет, Кам'янське, Україна

² Національний технічний університет «Дніпровська політехніка», Дніпро, Україна

ВПЛИВ РОЗРИВІВ ГРУП ТРОСІВ НА МІЦНІСТЬ ГУМОТРОСОВОГО ТЯГОВО-ТРАНСПОРТУВАЛЬНОГО ОРГАНА

Purpose. Development and justification of a method of analytical determination of a stress-strain state of a flat rubber-cable tractive-transporting element with breakages of continuity of cable groups in different cross-sections.

Methodology of research is in development of a mathematical model of interaction of tractive-transporting element parts considering breakages of groups of random cables, construction of analytical solutions for determining dependencies of force distribution between cables and shear stresses in an elastic shell of a tractive-transporting element with random locations of breakages of cable groups in different cross-sections.

Findings. A model of a flat rubber-cable tractive-transporting element with random locations of breakages of cable groups in different cross-sections is developed. Expressions that allow determining a stress-strain state of a flat rubber-cable tractive-transporting element of a hoisting and transporting machine with random locations of breakages of cable groups in different cross-sections are obtained analytically in a closed form. Strength conditions are formulated.

Scientific novelty is in establishment of dependencies of interaction of disturbance fields of a stress-strain state of a rubber-cable tractive-transporting element with breakages of continuity of random cable groups in different cross-sections. It is established that disturbance fields caused by breakages of adjacent cables overlap when the breakages are located in one cross-section and there are less than three whole cables located between the broken cables. Disturbance fields also overlap when the same cable or the adjacent cable is broken in both cross-sections and the distance between cross-sections of breakage does not exceed the value, which depends on the design of a flat rubber-cable tractive-transporting element and mechanical properties of its components.

Practical significance. The obtained algorithms and strength conditions allow determining a stress-strain state and preventing the breakage of the entire flat rubber-cable tractive-transporting element with breakages of cable groups in different cross-sections. These cross-sections can be: cross-section of the edge of a butt joint, where cables have breakages of continuity; cross-section, which includes the edge of an area of partial restoration of a tractive ability of the element, lost due to breakage of a cable; cross-section of cable or cable group breakage during operation. A possibility of establishing a stress-strain state and the strength conditions of a tractive-transporting element under such conditions allows reasonable determination of a possibility of its further operation in a hoisting and transporting machine.

Keywords: *hoisting and transporting machine, flat rubber-cable tractive-transporting element, mathematical model, boundary conditions, stress-strain state, cable base continuity breakage, calculation method, strength conditions.*

Introduction. Lifting and transporting equipment takes a special place in industrial production. The feature is that it provides transportation of materials between technological operations and is associated with increased emergency risk. At the same time, breakage of a reinforcement system of tractive-transporting elements (belts, ropes) of lifting and transporting machines is especially dangerous. Such breakage is realized due to local loss of strength by a specific cable (which carries maximum load), and cable breakage leads to loss of strength and breakage of other cables and, ultimately, to the breakage of a tractive-transporting element of the machine as a whole. Restoration of tractive-transporting elements is more cost-effective than their replacement. Restoration of the belt reinforcement system is performed by replacing parts of cables [1]. As a result, there can be several breakages of continuity of cables (ropes) in a belt. Since a breakage of even one cable leads to a decrease in tractive capacity of a belt and a possibility of emergency breakage, determination of its tractive capacity is an *urgent scientific and technical problem*.

State of issue and research problem statement. The influence of cable breakages on strength of rubber-cable belts and ropes has been considered by many scientists [2–5]. The case of determining a stress-strain state of a belt with breakages of continuity of groups of cables in different cross-sections of the belt was not considered and the method of its determination has not been developed. The article aims to develop such a method.

The relative position of several breakages of cables affects the maximum loading forces of cables and shear stress of rubber among them, provided that the zones of stress disturbances caused by breakages overlap. The overlapping of disturbance zones depends on distances between breakages, both in belt (rope) length and in width, and on the number of cables in a belt (rope). There are different types of belts that are used in the industry. This requires determining the stress-strain state in a general form.

Paper results. Consider the following case for a rope of limited length. Rope cables are broken in two cross-sections: $x = 0$, $x = L$. These cross-sections divide the rope into three parts. Assign numbers 1-3 to the parts. Forms of solutions for equilibrium equations of cables have the same forms for each of these parts. Values in the solutions [3] are denoted by an additional index ρ . Its value is equal to the part number.

$$p_{i,\rho} = E F \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \left(A_{m,\rho} e^{\beta_m x} - B_{m,\rho} e^{-\beta_m x} \right) \beta_m \cos(\mu_m (i - 0,5)) + a_\rho, \quad (1)$$

$$u_{i,\rho} = \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \left(A_{m,\rho} e^{\beta_m x} + B_{m,\rho} e^{-\beta_m x} \right) \cos(\mu_m (i - 0,5)) + \frac{a_\rho x}{E F} + b_\rho, \quad (2)$$

where u , p are axial displacement and internal cable loading; i is cable number in a rope; $A_{m,\rho}$, $B_{m,\rho}$, a_ρ , b_ρ are unknown coefficients; E , F are reduced modulus of elasticity and a cross-section area of a rope cable; G is shear modulus of a shell material; k_G is coefficient of influence of shape of elastic material layer on its rigidity;

$$\mu_m = \pi \frac{m}{M}; M \text{ is the amount of cables in a rope; } \beta_m = \sqrt{2 \frac{G k_G b}{E F (t-d)} (1 - \cos \mu_m)}.$$

Assume that conditions for connecting the rope ends are given and considered by the values of coefficients $A_{m,1}$, $B_{m,3}$, a_1 , b_1 , a_3 . Consider the cables, which are a part of set χ_0 as broken cables in the cross-section $x = 0$. Broken cables in cross-section $x = L$ are cables which are a part of set χ_L . The presence of breakages at the boundaries of a belt requires the following conditions of their deformation compatibility.

When $x = 0$

$$u_{i,1} = \begin{cases} u_{i,2} & (i \notin \chi_0) \\ u_{i,2} + U_{2,i} & (i \in \chi_0) \end{cases}, \quad (3)$$

$$p_{i,1} = p_{i,2}, \quad (4)$$

and when $(i \in \chi_0) \quad p_{i,1} = 0. \quad (5)$

When $x = L$

$$u_{i,2} = \begin{cases} u_{i,3} & (i \notin \chi_L) \\ u_{i,3} + U_{3,i} & (i \in \chi_L) \end{cases}, \quad (6)$$

$$p_{i,2} = p_{i,3}, \quad (7)$$

and when $(i \in \chi_L) \quad p_{i,2} = 0, \quad p_{i,3} = 0, \quad (8)$

where $U_{2,i} (i \in \chi_0)$, $U_{3,i} (i \in \chi_L)$ are unknown displacements that physically correspond to the gaps formed between the ends of cables in a cross-section of a rupture of their continuity.

The stated problem is linear. It allows using the superposition principle. Let's use this. Determine the stress-strain state of a belt as a state that occurs during the sequential breakages of individual cables. First in the cross-section $x = 0$, then in the cross-section $x = L$. This sequence allows forming an analytical algorithm for determining a stress-strain state of a belt with random breakages.

Define the unknown displacement by a function of differences in displacements of cables of adjacent parts. Define the function on the axis of cable numbers of a given interval from one to M . According to (3) the following is obtained

$$u_{i,1} - u_{i,2} = 2 \sum_{k_1 \in \chi_0} \frac{U_{2,k_1}}{M} \left[\sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \cos(\mu_m (k_1 - 0,5)) \cos(\mu_m (i - 0,5)) + 1 \right]. \quad (9)$$

Consider (2), the value of cross-sectional coordinate ($x = 0$). Introduce the notation of a number of a broken cable, which is under consideration, in the notation of the unknown coefficients. From expression (9) the following is obtained

$$A_{m,1} + B_{m,1} - A_{m,2} - B_{m,2} = 2 \sum_{k_1 \in \chi_0} \frac{U_{2,k_1}}{M} \cos(\mu_m(k_1 - 0,5)), \quad (10)$$

$$b_2 = b_1 - \sum_{k_1 \in \chi_0} \frac{U_{2,k_1}}{M}. \quad (11)$$

Note that values $b_2(k_1)$, b_1 determine a displacement of a part as a rigid body.

Assume $b_1 = 0$.

Substitute (1) into condition (4), obtain the following

$$A_{m,1} - B_{m,1} - A_{m,2} + B_{m,2} = 0, \quad (12)$$

$$a_1 = a_2 \quad (13)$$

The joint solution of (10) and (12) allows determining

$$A_{m,2} = A_{m,1} - \sum_{k_1 \in \chi_0} \frac{U_{2,k_1}}{M} \cos(\mu_m(k_1 - 0,5)), \quad (14)$$

$$B_{m,1} = B_{m,2} + \sum_{k_1 \in \chi_0} \frac{U_{2,k_1}}{M} \cos(\mu_m(k_1 - 0,5)). \quad (15)$$

Substitute the value $B_{m,1}$ from (15) into condition (5). Obtain the following

$$\sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \left(A_{m,1} - B_{m,2} + \sum_{k_1 \in \chi_0} \frac{U_{2,k_1}}{M} \cos(\mu_m(k_1 - 0,5)) \right) \beta_m \cos(\mu_m(k_1 - 0,5)) = -\frac{P}{E F}, (k_1 \in \chi_0), \quad (16)$$

where P is an average external load on one belt (rope) cable.

From expression (16) there is a system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k_1 \in \chi_0} \frac{U_{2,k_1}}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \cos^2(\mu_m(k_1 - 0,5)) \beta_m = \\ & = -\frac{P}{E F} - \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} (A_{m,1} - B_{m,2} +) \beta_m \cos(\mu_m(k_1 - 0,5)) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

The solution of the system allows determining the unknown gaps formed between the broken cables in the cross-section $x = 0$.

Considering the results, the distribution of internal forces among the cables and their displacements in the second part of the belt from (1) and (2)

$$p_{i,2} = EF \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \left[\left(\left(A_{m,1} - \sum_{k_1 \in \chi_0} \frac{U_{2,k_1}}{M} \cos(\mu_m(k_1 - 0,5)) \right) e^{\beta_m x} - B_{m,2} e^{-\beta_m x} \right) \times \right. \\ \left. \times \beta_m \cos(\mu_m(i - 0,5)) \right] + P, \quad (18)$$

$$u_{i,2} = \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \left[\left(\left(A_{m,1} - \sum_{k_1 \in \chi_0} \frac{U_{2,k_1}}{M} \cos(\mu_m(k_1 - 0,5)) \right) e^{\beta_m x} + B_{m,2} e^{-\beta_m x} \right) \times \right. \\ \left. \times \cos(\mu_m(i - 0,5)) \right] + \\ + \frac{P x}{EF} - \sum_{k_1 \in \chi_0} \frac{U_{2,k_1}}{M} \quad (19)$$

According to the boundary condition (6) by analogy with (9) obtain the following

$$u_{i,2} - u_{i,3} = 2 \sum_{q_1 \in \chi_1} \frac{U_{3,q_1}}{M} \left[\sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \cos(\mu_m(q_1 - 0,5)) \cos(\mu_m(i - 0,5)) + 1 \right], (q_1 \in \chi_L). \quad (20)$$

From where

$$A_{m,1} - \sum_{k_1 \in \chi_0} \frac{U_{2,k_1}}{M} \cos(\mu_m(k_1 - 0,5)) + B_{m,2} e^{-2\beta_m L} - A_{m,3} - B_{m,3} e^{-2\beta_m L} = \\ = 2 \sum_{q_1 \in \chi_L} \frac{U_{3,q_1}}{M e^{\beta_m L}} - \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \cos(\mu_m(q_1 - 0,5)), \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{P L}{E F} - \sum_{k_1 \in \chi_0} \frac{U_{2,k_1}}{M} - \frac{a_3 L}{E F} + b_3 = 1. \quad (22)$$

From the condition (7)

$$A_{m,3} - B_{m,3} e^{-2\beta_m L} - \left(A_{m,1} - \sum_{k_1 \in \chi_0} \frac{U_{2,k_1}}{M} \cos(\mu_m(k_1 - 0,5)) \right) + B_{m,2} e^{-2\beta_m L} = 0, \quad (23)$$

$$a_3 = a_2 = P. \quad (24)$$

The joint solution of (21), (23) and (22), (24) lead to determining the unknown constants

$$B_{m,2} = \sum_{q_1 \in \chi_L} \frac{U_{3,q_1} e^{\beta_m L}}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \cos(\mu_m(q_1 - 0,5)) + B_{m,3}, \quad (25)$$

$$A_{m,3} = A_{m,1} - \sum_{q_1 \subset \chi_L} \frac{U_{3,q_1}}{M e^{\beta_m L}} \left[\sum \cos(\mu_m(q_1 - 0,5)) \right] - \sum_{k_1 \subset \chi_0} \frac{U_{2,k_1}}{M} \cos(\mu_m(k_1 - 0,5)), \quad (26)$$

$$b_3 = \frac{\sum_{k_1 \subset \chi_0} U_{2,k_1} + \sum_{q_1 \subset \chi_L} U_{3,q_1}}{M}. \quad (27)$$

Substitute (26) into the loading force expression of the third part (1). From condition (8) there is a system of equations for determining the unknowns in the cross-section $x = L$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \cos(\mu_m(j-0,5)) \sum_{q_1 \subset \chi_0} \frac{U_{3,q_1}}{M} \beta_m \cos(\mu_m(q_1-0,5)) = \\ & = \frac{P}{E F} + \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \left[\left(\left(A_{m,1} - \sum_{k_1 \subset \chi_0} \frac{U_{2,k_1}}{M} \cos(\mu_m(k_1-0,5)) \right) e^{\beta_m L} - B_{m,3} e^{-\beta_m L} \right) \times \right. \\ & \left. \times \beta_m \cos(\mu_m(j-0,5)), (j \subset \chi_L) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

The values of gaps between the ends of cables obtained by solving a system (28) of linear algebraic equations provide a possibility to determine a distribution of internal loading forces and displacements of cables from expressions (18), (19).

Analysis of the results indicates the following. The disturbance of a stress state of a rubber-cable belt (rope), caused by breakages of groups of cables in two cross-sections, is local. Disturbance fields for breakages of adjacent cables overlap, when: breakages are located in one cross-section and there are less than three whole cables between broken cables; and when the same cable or the adjacent cable is broken in both cross-sections, and the distance between cross-sections of breakages does not exceed the value, which depends on a belt design and mechanical properties of its components. For the carrying and tractive rope type RCB-3150 the specified distance between cross-sections reaches two meters. Extreme internal loading forces and mutual displacement of cables take place in cross-sections $x = 0$ and $x = L$. The conditions of strength are written in the following forms

$$\begin{aligned} [P] & \geq E F \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \left(A_{m,2} e^{\beta_m x} - B_{m,2} e^{-\beta_m x} \right) \beta_m \cos(\mu_m(i-0,5)) + P, \\ & x = 0 \wedge i \subset \chi_0 \vee x = L \wedge i \subset \chi_L; \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\tau] & \geq \frac{G}{t-d} \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \left[\left(A_{m,\rho} e^{\beta_m x} + B_{m,\rho} e^{-\beta_m x} \right) \times \right. \\ & \left. \times \left| \cos(\mu_m(i-0,5)) - \cos(\mu_m(i \pm 1 - 0,5)) \right| \right], \\ & x = 0 \wedge i \subset \chi_0 \vee x = L \wedge i \subset \chi_L, \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

where $[P]$, $[\tau]$ are loads of cables and shear stresses of rubber located between the belt cables, which are permissible from the conditions of safe operation.

Conclusion. Using the known dependencies of distribution of internal loading forces and displacements of cables, an algorithm for determining a stress-strain state of a rubber-cable belt (rope) with breakages of groups of cables in different cross-sections is developed. A dependency of mutual influence of breakages of groups of cables in various cross-sections is analytically established.

It is established that the disturbance fields caused by breakages of adjacent cables overlap, when: breakages are located in one cross-section and there are less than three whole cables between broken cables; and when the same cable or the adjacent cable is broken in both cross-sections, and the distance between cross-sections of breakages does not exceed the value, which depends on a belt design and mechanical properties of its components.

The usage of known dependencies constructed by the methods of mechanics of composite materials and the analytical algorithm for determining a stress-strain state indicate a rather high level of reliability of the results.

The developed algorithm allows determining conditions of strength, compliance with which increases usage safety of rubber-cable belts and ropes and prevents emergencies with lifting and transporting machines.

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АНОТАЦІЯ

Мета. Розробка та обґрунтування методу аналітичного визначення напружено-деформованого стану плоского гумотросового тягово-транспортного органу з ушкодженнями (розривами неперервності) груп тросів у різних перерізах.

Методика дослідження полягає в розробці математичної моделі взаємодії частин тягово-транспортного органу з урахуванням ушкодження груп довільних тросів, побудові аналітичних рішень для визначення закономірностей розподілу сил поміж тросами та напружень зсуву в еластичній оболонці тягово-транспортного органу з довільним розташуванням розривів груп тросів у різних перерізах.

Результати дослідження. Розроблено модель плоского гумотросового тягово-транспортного органа з довільним розташуванням ушкоджень груп тросів у різних його перерізах. Аналітичним шляхом в замкненій формі отримані вирази, що дозволяють визначати напружено-деформований стан плоского гумотросового тягово-транспортного органа підйомно-транспортної машини з довільним розташуванням ушкоджень груп тросів у різних його перерізах. Сформульовано умови міцності.

Наукова новизна полягає у встановленні закономірностей взаємодії полів збурень напружено-деформованого стану гумотросового тягово-транспортного органа з розривами неперервності довільних груп тросів у різних перерізах. Встановлено, що поля збурень, зумовлені розривами ближніх тросів накладаються, коли розриви розташовані в одному перерізі та поміж ушкодженими тросами розташовано цілих тросів менше, ніж три, та коли в обох перерізах один і той самий трос або сусідній з ним ушкоджений, а відстань поміж перерізами ушкоджень не перевищує величини, що залежить від конструкції плоского гумотросового тягово-транспортного органа та механічних властивостей його складових.

Практичне значення. Отримані алгоритми та умови міцності дозволяють визначати напружено-деформований стан та упереджувати руйнування плоского гумотросового тягово-транспортного органа з розривами груп тросів у різних перерізах. Такими перерізами можуть бути: переріз краю стикового з'єднання, де троси мають розриви неперервності; переріз, до якого входить край ділянки часткового відновлення тягової спроможності органа, втраченої внаслідок руйнування троса; переріз розриву троса або групи тросів в процесі експлуатації. Встановлення напружено-деформованого стану та умов міцності тягово-транспортного органа за таких умов дозволяють обґрунтовано визначати можливість його подальшої експлуатації на підйомно-транспортній машині.

Ключові слова: *підйомно-транспортна машина, плоский гумотросовий тягово-транспортний орган, математична модель, граничні умови, напружено-деформований стан, розрив неперервності тросової основи, метод розрахунку, умови міцності.*

АННОТАЦІЯ

Цель. Разработка и обоснование метода аналитического определения напряженно-деформированного состояния плоского резинотросового тягово-транспортного органа с повреждениями (разрывами непрерывности) групп тросов в различных сечениях.

Методика исследования заключается в разработке математической модели взаимодействия частей тягово-транспортного органа с учетом повреждения групп произвольных тросов, построении аналитических решений для определения закономерностей распределения сил между тросами и напряжений сдвига в эластичной оболочке тягово-транспортного органа с произвольным расположением разрывов групп тросов в различных сечениях.

Результаты исследования. Разработана модель плоского резинотросового тягово-транспортного органа с произвольным расположением поврежденных групп тросов в различных его сечениях. Аналитическим путем в замкнутой форме получены выражения, позволяющие определять напряженно-деформированное состояние плоского резинотросового тягово-транспортного органа подъемно-транспортной машины с произвольным расположением поврежденных групп тросов в различных его сечениях. Сформулированы условия прочности.

Научная новизна заключается в установлении закономерностей взаимодействия полей возмущений напряженно-деформированного состояния резиновтросового тягово-транспортного органа с разрывами непрерывности произвольных групп тросов в различных сечениях. Установлено, что поля возмущений, обусловленные разрывами ближних тросов, накладываются, когда разрывы расположены в одном сечении и между поврежденными тросами расположено менее трех целых тросов, и когда в обоих сечениях один и тот же трос или соседний с ним поврежден, а расстояние между сечениями повреждений не превышает величины, зависящей от конструкции плоского резиновтросового тягово-транспортного органа и механических свойств его составляющих.

Практическое значение Полученные алгоритмы и условия прочности позволяют определять напряженно-деформированное состояние и предупреждать разрушение плоского резиновтросового тягово-транспортного органа с разрывами групп тросов в различных сечениях. Такими сечениями могут быть: сечение края стыкового соединения, где тросы имеют разрывы непрерывности; сечение, в которое входит край участка частичного восстановления тяговой способности органа, утраченной в результате разрушения троса; сечение разрыва троса или группы тросов в процессе эксплуатации. Установление напряженно-деформированного состояния и условий прочности тягово-транспортного органа при таких условиях позволяют обоснованно определять возможность его дальнейшей эксплуатации на подъемно-транспортной машине.

Ключевые слова: *подъемно-транспортная машина, плоский резиновтросовый тягово-транспортный орган, математическая модель, граничные условия, напряженно-деформированное состояние, разрыв непрерывности тросовой основы, метод расчета, условия прочности.*