

## СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

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### Вариационный метод расчета параметров взаимодействия трелевочной системы с массивом мерзлых и оттаивающих почвогрунтов

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1  
2  
3

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### Variational method for calculating the parameters of the interaction of the logging system with an array of frozen and thawing soils

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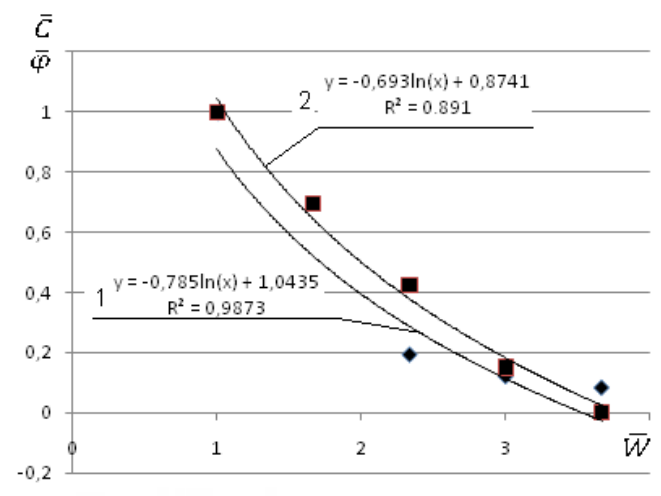
Wood harvesting in cryolithozone forests is becoming increasingly relevant for the Russian Federation, which is associated with the depletion of the available reserves of ripe production forests in Southern and Central Siberia, Buryatia and the Khabarovsk Territory, with the simultaneous development of woodworking enterprises in the Far Eastern Federal District. The operation of modern skidding systems in frozen soil conditions is characterized by high variability of the physical and mechanical properties of the latter, even within the limited limits of a separate cutting area. One of the main reasons for this is the substantial dependence of the bearing capacity of the soil on temperature and humidity factors. The trends of recent years associated with an increase in temperature values in the off-season, a reduction in the period of stable negative temperatures and traditionally high temperature indicators in the summer period of work have led to an increase in the depth of the soil thawing zone, an increase in humidity at great depths and, as a consequence, an increase in the depth of the track when logging timber the process of multiple passes of the logging system. These circumstances, combined with the need to minimize the technogenic load on the environment, push into the discharge the most pressing problem of optimizing the number of passes of the logging system along the same fiber. Special conditions for the operation of logging systems occur in the production of logging operations on frozen and thawing soils. The variational approach proposed in the article for determining the parameters of the gauge formation process using different skidding systems makes it possible to classify the thawing soil on separate sections of the route by the criterion of their bearing capacity to resist the destructive effect of static loads. The obtained results create prerequisites for improving the reliability of forecasting design parameters and conditions for the efficient operation of modern forwarders when working in cryolithozone forests.

**Keywords:** frozen soils; logging; forest machines; skidding systems; soil compaction; soil deformation.

[1] — 0,4–0,5 ,  
 ( 47 ) - :  
 30%,  
 — 80%  
 (q, )  
 [2],  
 h .  
 (h)  
 h 0,10 .  
 q,  
 = +qtg . (1)  
 h = 0,25–0,3 ,

( ).  
 (64-67 . . )  
 1 .  
 ( , ) .  
 [3]  
 =10,774<sup>0,7737</sup>; =13,669<sup>0,1818</sup>; =0,4714<sup>-0,479</sup>, (2)  
 (II ) =1  
 =3  
 (1),  
 . . .  
 .1  
 q  
 8-10-  
 q =35-37  
 q =68-80  
 4-6-  
 6-  
 33%, 40 27 .

W.  
 q<sub>o</sub>  
 (1)  
 [2]  
 W  
 [2]  
 W  
 ( , ) ,  
 ( , )  
 ( )  
 миним: сти W=15%.  
 Рез: гов пре та рис.1, :  
 оси абс - тельна:  $\bar{W}$ , сп  
 $\bar{C}$  (кри 1)  $\bar{\phi}$  (кри 2) ссий сов  
 сти данных как внутри отга  
 нице с мерзлым гр .  
 : видим, поведени  
 $\bar{C}(\bar{W})$  и  $\bar{\phi}(\bar{W})$  сов  
 одить адекватные



1. Изменения относительного трения с ростом скорости движения: 1 -  $\bar{C}(\bar{W})$ ; 2 -  $\bar{\phi}(\bar{W})$

		q ,	
		1 /	2 /
I.4-	15	68 / 1	80 / 1
II. 6-	16	72 / 1	40+40; 27 / 3
III.8-	19	35 / 2	58 / 2
IV.10-	20	35 / 2	37 / 3

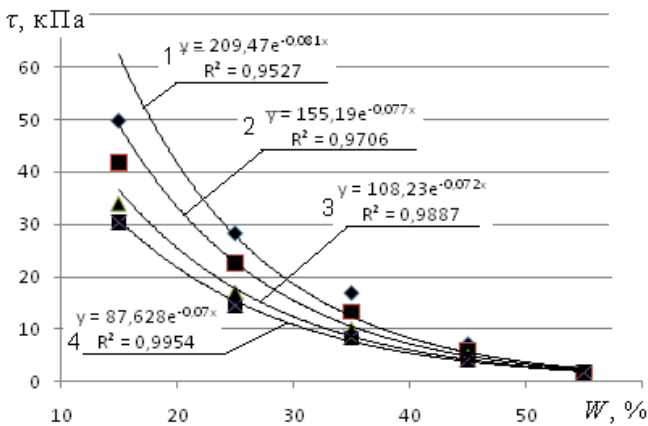
W,  
 q<sub>o</sub>  
 W ( . 2),  
 :  
 = 1<sup>(-w)</sup> / 2<sup>w</sup>. (3)  
 (R<sup>2</sup> = 0,95)  
 k<sub>i</sub>, (3),  
 :  
 1=2,2q<sub>o</sub>+30,64, 2 0,075, (4)

$$-q_0 W: \\ = (2,2q_0+30,64)^{-0,075W} \quad (5)$$

( ),

$$s = a^2 \\ h_0 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3P(1-\nu^2)R}{4E}}; \quad h_0 = a^2/R, \quad (6)$$

R— ; —



2. W : 1 — q<sub>0</sub>=80 ; 2 — q<sub>0</sub>=58 ; 3 — q<sub>0</sub>=37 ; 4 — q<sub>0</sub>=27

q

Oxyz,

h

$$z = -q_0 \Psi_z(r, z) = -q_0 \frac{z}{\sqrt{u}} \left( \frac{z}{\sqrt{u}} \right)^3 \frac{a^2 u}{u^2 + a^2 z^2};$$

$$x = z = \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \sigma_z; \quad y = q_0 \Psi_y(r, z),$$

$$z(r, z), \quad y(r, z), \quad yz(r, z)$$

$$\Psi_y(r, z) = \frac{1-2\nu}{3} \frac{a^2}{r^2 + z^2} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{z}{\sqrt{u}} \right)^3 \right] + \left( \frac{z}{\sqrt{u}} \right)^3 \frac{a^2 u}{u^2 + a^2 z^2} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{u}} \left[ \frac{(1-\nu)u}{a^2 + u} + (1+\nu) \arctg\left( \frac{a}{\sqrt{u}} \right) - 2 \right]$$

$$yz = -q_0 \Psi_{yz}(r, z) = -q_0 \frac{a \sqrt{u} z^2 (r^2 + z^2)}{(u + a^2)(u^2 + a^2 z^2)},$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad (7)$$

$$(7) \quad \frac{r^2}{a^2 + u} + \frac{z^2}{u} = 1.$$

$$1 > 2 > 3, \quad (8)$$

$$(7) \quad -$$

$$z = 1, \quad W = 35\%, \quad = 0,35. \quad : = 19, \quad q_0 = 58$$

$$(2) - (6) : \\ = 0,175, \quad h_0 = 0,068, \quad = 0,47, \quad = 10,774, \\ = 13,67, \quad = 24,88, \quad /2 = 12,44$$

$$(z = h \quad 0,128)$$

$$= 0,5(2 - 3), \quad (9)$$

h,

[6].

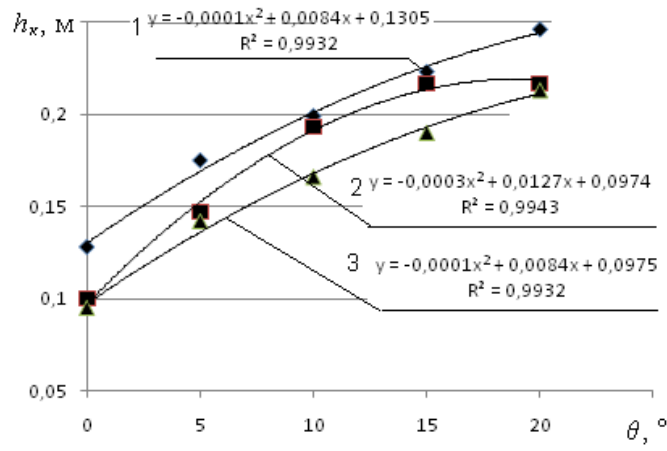
$$= 1; \quad z = 0,5(2 + 3) + 0,5(2 - 3)\cos 2; \\ x = 0,5(2 + 3) - 0,5(2 - 3)\cos 2; \quad z_x = 0,5(2 - 3)\sin 2 \quad (10)$$

$$(10)$$

$$= 0, \quad \dots : \\ = 1, \quad z = 2, \quad x = 3, \quad z_x = 0. \quad (11)$$

$$: > ; \\ : = + z_x >, \quad (12)$$

[7],  
 $W$   
 $35\% (R^2=0,9729):$   
 $=0,0887 \cdot 0,0442W$   
 $W > 35\%$   
 $=0,5,$   
 $(W)$   
 $=0,2234 \ln W - 0,4463.$



$0,5,$   
 $z$   
 $1.$

. 3.  
 : 1 — =19 ; 2 — =15 ; 3 — =12

$h$   
 $0,12$   
 $W$   
 $h$   
 $8-10\%$   
 $35\%.$   
 $12$   $19$   $W$   $15$

$(W = 25-30\%)$   
 $h$   $0,1$   $= 19$   
 $W$   $40-45\%$   
 $0,25$   $( =12 )$   
 $( =5-10 ).$   
 (5)–

$h$   
 $h$  (  $,$  ) (  $,$  )

мула для  
 зового штампа:  
 $h_k = a \sqrt{q_0 \frac{(1-\alpha)(1+\sin^2)}{2\tau}}$ , (15)

$h$  (  $,$  ) (  $,$  )  
 $W=35\%$   
 $=12$

(5),  
 (6).  
 (15)

$15$   
 $2$  ,  $0,09$   $0,18$  .  
 $10$   
 $15-20$

(15)  
 $h_k$   $0$   $0,5$

$42-44$   
 $h$   $0,1$   
 $12-15$

$h_k$   
 $h_k,$   $t-$

).

[8]

$$n = n_1 n_2$$

$$i = M_1(1 + i)$$

$$i = i_1(h_k) / i_2(h_k)$$

[9; 10].

$$= i_1(h_k) + \dots$$

t -

$$k = n_1 + n_2 - 2 = 18$$

$$= 0,05$$

$$= (i_1 + i_2) / 2$$

$$i_1(h_k) \cdot 2$$

$$t = 2, 1$$

$1, 10^{-2}$	$2, 10^{-2}$	$1, 10^{-2}$	$2, 10^{-2}$	1, %	2, %	%,	t
8,5	9,7	1,35	1,16	16	12	14	2,13
11,5	13,4	1,84	2,07	16	15	15,5	2,17
15,3	16,9	1,89	1,45	12	9	10,5	2,12
22,1	23,9	1,66	2,13	8	9	8,5	2,11

2, 4

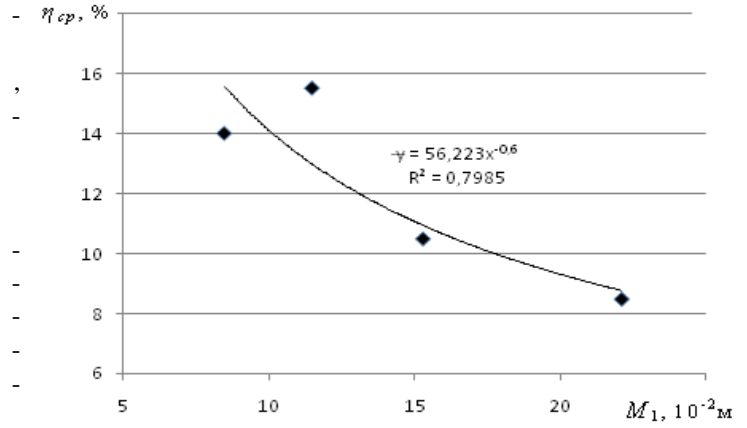
(

%, )

1 ( ,  $10^{-2}$  ).

$$h_k$$

$$h_k$$



4.

(I 10 %)

II ( ) 20%.

(III ) 20% 30%.

III

оттаи ой, в п и знач  $h_k$   $\bar{p}$ , от  $i$  систем .

$$i = ( ) \cdot (1 + i); W_i = (W) \cdot (1 + i), \quad (16)$$

( ) — W.

, ,  $q_0$ ,

$$(5) - (10)$$

$$h_{ki}, z = h_{ki},$$

(7) торых  $E_i$  дает и

й дефо  $i$  от-

$\bar{p}_i = 1 + \epsilon_j$  разом,

ыв —  $E, W, h_k, \bar{p}$ , ить зави их

(%) ( с. 5 на с ( ), (W), ( $h_k$ ) ( $\bar{p}$ ) от кс ( абсцисс, %).

( . 5)  
 :  
 =15 ,  $q_0=80$  , =0,35, =10 ,  
 (W)=35%, ( )=1000 .

1.  $(h_k)$  (10–13%),

2.

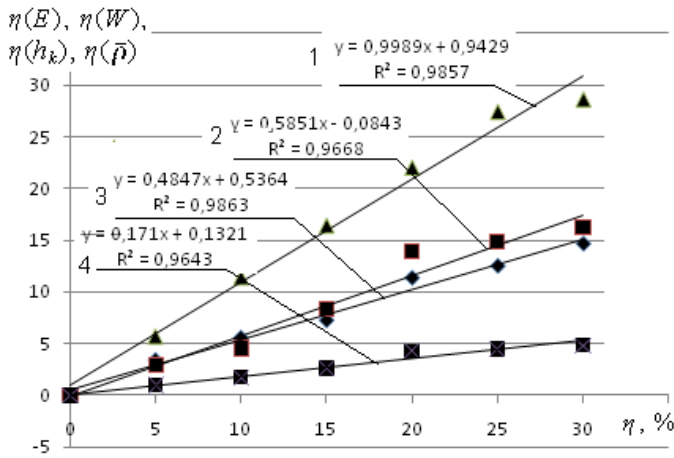
$(h_k \ 0,1)$

0,09  $h_k$  0,11 ; II —0,08  $h_k$  0,12  
 III —0,07  $h_k$  0,13 .

3.

1-

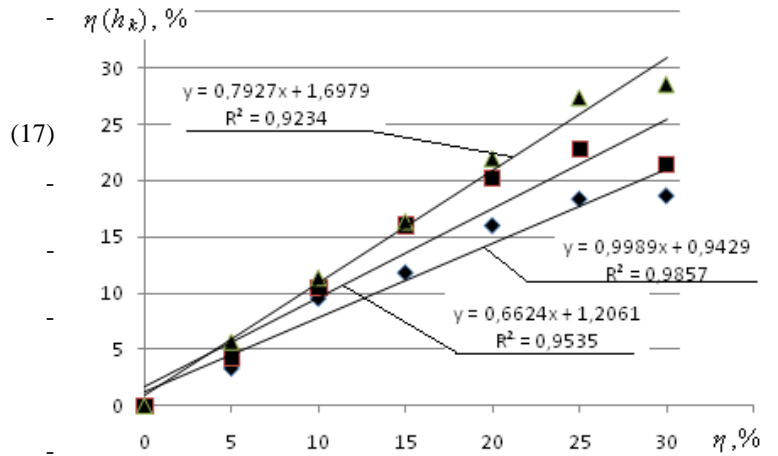
5%.



. 5.

( . 5) , 1  
 2 ( ) (W) -  
 , . . . W , -  
 W , -  
 % .6 ( , %)  
 : 1 —  
 (W)=15%; 2 — (W)=25%; 3 — (W)=35%.

(17).



. 6.

: 1 — (W)=15%; 2 — (W)=25%; 3 — (W)=35%

( 10%)

W

(W=15%),  
 (W=25%) (W=35%)

9%.

20%.

W

20%.

)  
 40%

10%.

I II ( .1),

1- 80 — 2- =15

=10 .

— 68 72

I-II

400 3000 W 15 35%  
 1- 3 ( — 2- ).

3

4

I

(W), %	( )	$(h_k)10^{-2}$ ,	$(h_k)10^{-2}$ ,	$(h_k)$ , %	$(\bar{p})$
15	3000	3,95/4,0	0,4/0,4	10,6/11,3	1,021/1,023
20	2000	6,4/6,75	0,64/0,76	10,93/11,28	1,028/1,032
25	1000	12,07/12,9	1,46/1,68	12,1/13,0	1,045/1,06
30	700	17,7/17,9	2,3/2,52	13,12/14,0	1,053/1,06
35	400	28,7/31,0	4,0/4,5	13,99/14,64	1,064/1,072

		$h, 10^{-2}$	$10^{-2}$
I		10	
II		10 12	2
II		12 14	2
III		14 18	4
IV		18 24	6
IV		24 30	6
V		30 40	10
VI		40 52	12
VII		52	

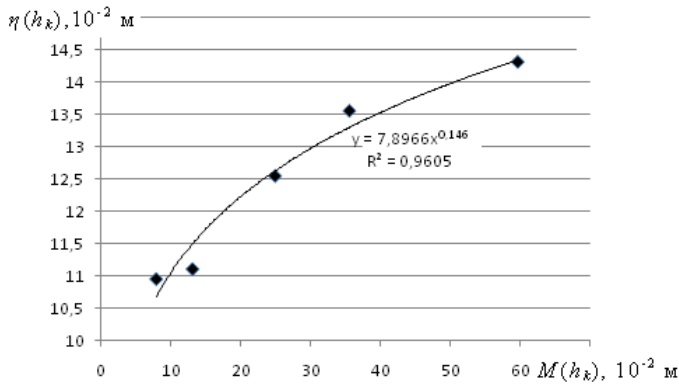
7

. 3,

$(h_k)$

$( , 10^{-2} )$

$(h_k) ( , 10^{-2} )$ .



. 7.

0,96)

$(h_k)$

I

$(R^2)$

$(h_k)$

$( . 8),$

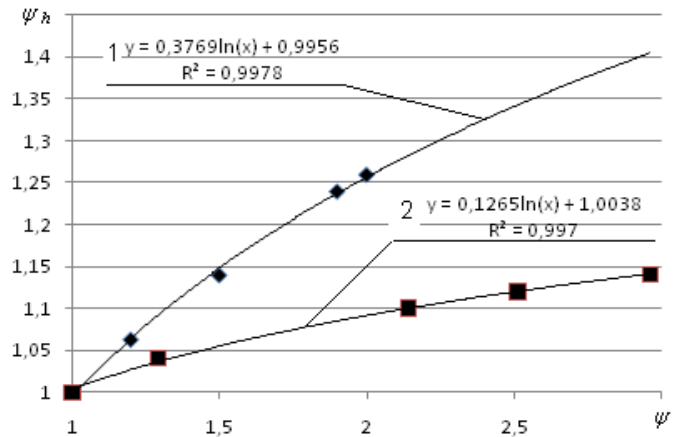
$( 1)$

$q_o$

$( 2) ( )$

$h$

$( )$ .



. 8.

$( . 4),$

. 4

$( )$

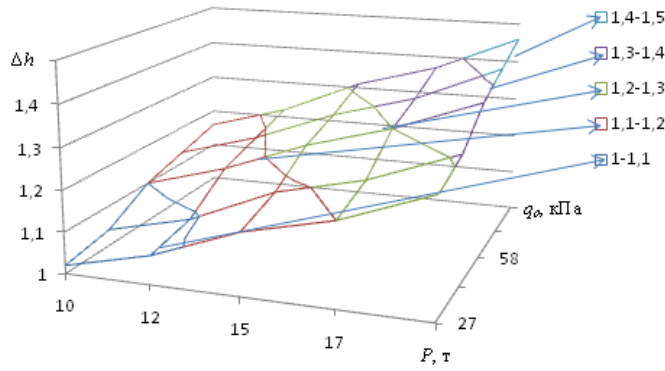


40 -50%.

V-VII

(.9),

).



.9.

I-IV

20

V-VII

сать до 12-13 .

лненны

сов (рис.10)

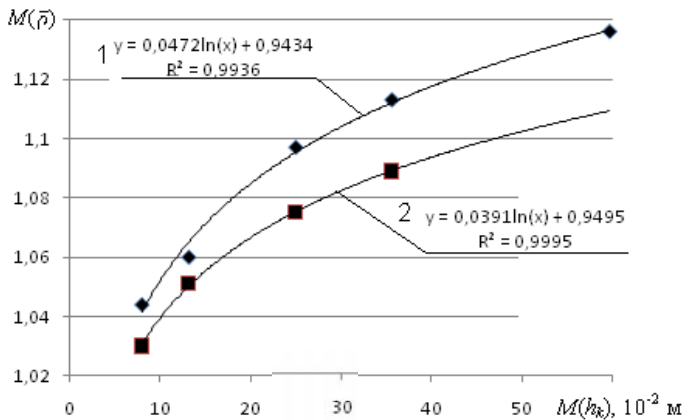
(p-bar) (ось

нта в Г

I ( 1) IV (

2)

(h\_k) ( , 10^-2 ).



.10.

; 2 —

(p-bar) от M(h\_k): 1 —

IV атегори

1-

2-

[11].

[12], , - ,

I II

, 2

III-V

[13],

[14-16].

1.

2.

3.

4 (24). .122-126.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

(148). .47-51.

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