Supervision by Prof.Neville Fowekes

Arzag Nour (arzag@aims.ac.za)

## **Dumptruck Problem**

Supervision by Prof.Neville Fowekes

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January 9, 2016

Supervision by Prof.Neville Fowekes Arzag N

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### Problem Statement:

## Problem

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Arzag Nour (arzag@aims.ac.za)

Enormous dump trucks (5 m high) are used to move soil/rocks from vast open cut mines (for example the gold mine Superpit in Kalgoorlie WA). Typical loads 500 tons, Typical Speeds 15-20 km/hr. The trucks remove much waste and small amount of valuable material from the mine. Drivers drive long hours along narrow roads. Should they drop off the edge; disaster!



## Aim and model outlines

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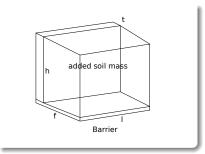
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### Our aim is: Design a barrier for safety.

Think! Which barrier characteristics are required To achieve safety?

### The model outlines:

- The factors which will affect on the interaction between the dump truck and the barrier.
- The required structure for the soil behind the barrier.



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## System equation and tasks I

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#### Dump Truck Equation:

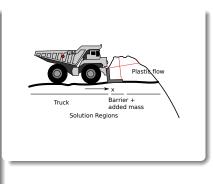
Main mathematical task: Determine the stopping distance  $x_s$  (barrier and pile geometry, initial truck speed, loading).

 $M\ddot{x} = -F_{tot}$ 

By integration with respect to x we will end with.

$$x_s = \frac{M{U_o}^2}{2F_{tot}}$$

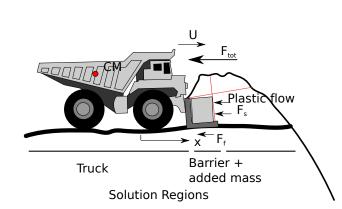
where M is the mass of the truck and  $U_o$  is the initial velocity.



## System equation and tasks II



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Barrier and pile equation:

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Arzag Nour (arzag@aims.ac.za

### Task : Analysis F<sub>tot</sub>

#### Fractional force:

- The force outing from the friction between the mass of the barrier and the add soil mass with the ground.
- $F_f = \mu(m_b + m_a)g$ ,  $\mu$  is the frictional coefficient.

### Soil Force

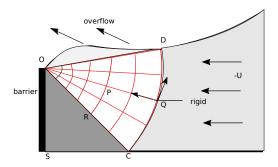
- The normal force acting on the barrier.
- $F_s = 2h(S_{max} + \sigma_1)$  with  $\sigma_1 = \rho_s gh/2$ .
- *S<sub>max</sub>* is the maximum shear stress that the soil can take before yielding.
- h is the soil height and σ<sub>1</sub> is the gravitational pressure per unit area on the face of barrier.
- Given by the plasticity flow theory.

## Plastic Flow theory

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Studying the plastic flow of the soil

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# Typical result

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H=2 m and 
$$\rho_s = 1000 Kg/m^3$$

 Full Truck

  $U_o \text{ Km/hr}$ 
 $x_s \text{ m}$ 

 15
 5.6

 20
 9

 20
 3.98

 15
 0.75

3

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### Conclusion

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> we know that:  $x_s = \frac{MU_o^2}{2F_{tot}}$ From this relation we can say :

- x<sub>s</sub> is directly proportional to the mass of the truck and the square of the initial velocity.
- x<sub>s</sub> is directly proportional to <sup>1</sup>/<sub>Ftot</sub> and the important factor really affect on this relation the density of soil and shear maximum stress.

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