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COMPUTER MODELING OF AIR POLLUTION IN CASE OF DUST CLOUD MOVEMENT IN OPEN PIT MINE

Purpose. Explosions in open pits lead to the formation of dust clouds. These clouds lead to intense air pollution. An important task is the development of methods for predicting the dynamics of atmospheric air pollution during explosions in open pits. The purpose of this work is development of a numerical model to predict atmosphere pollution after explosion in open mine pit. The task is to develop a numerical model that would allow for the calculation to take into account the geometrical shape of the open pit mine, the parameters of the meteorological situation (wind speed, atmosphere), the shape of the dust cloud that is formed in the open pit mine at the site of the explosion.

Methodology. Mathematical modeling of dust cloud dispersion during an explosion in an open pit mine is based on the use of fundamental equations of aerodynamics and mass transfer. The airflow velocity field in the open pit mine is modeled using the Laplace equation for the velocity potential. The formation of the concentration field of dust is modeled on the basis of the equation of convective-diffusion dispersion of an impurity. For numerical integration of modeling equations, difference schemes are used. The Laplace equation for the velocity potential is numerically integrated using the Richardson method. For the numerical integration of the convective-diffusion dispersion equation for an impurity, an implicit difference splitting scheme is used. **Findings.** A CFD model has been developed that allows you to calculate the formation of pollution zones during the movement of a dust cloud in the open pit mine. A feature of the developed model is the speed of calculation. For practical use of the developed model, standard input information is required. **Originality.** In contrast to the existing models in Ukraine, the developed numerical model allows taking into account the geometrical shape of the open pit mine and the geometrical shape of the dust cloud when making predictive calculations to assess the level of air pollution caused by explosions in open pits. **Practical value.** The developed numerical model can be implemented on computers of low and medium power. For practical use of the numerical model, standard information on meteorological conditions in open pit mine is required. The numerical model can be used for environmental assessment of the effect of explosions in open pit mine on environmental pollution and work areas.

Keywords: dust cloud; open pit mine; atmosphere pollution; computer simulation

Introduction

Explosions in open pit mine yield in large amount of different pollutants emission into the atmosphere [3]. Assessment of risk as a result of air pollution in case of such emissions or others at the different enterprises is of great interest [1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 14, 15]. Under the influence of atmospheric diffusion and wind flow, dust clouds are removed from the pit. During explosions in the open pit mines, the territory adjacent to the open pit mine is

contaminated. An important problem is prediction of air pollution after explosions in an open pit mine. In Ukraine, at present, the OND-86 method is used to predict the process of atmospheric pollution during explosions in open pit mine. However, this technique has a number of significant drawbacks. It does not take into account the geometric shape of the open pit mine, the wind velocity profile, and atmospheric diffusion.

In this regard, the urgent task is to create efficient numerical models for analyzing the effects of

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emissions on atmospheric pollution. The use of numerical models, commercial codes like ANSYS® for the prediction of air pollution requires the use of powerful computers and much computer time [7, 8, 12, 13]. For practice, it is important to have numerical models that would take into account the main physical factors influencing the formation of contaminated areas, and on the other hand could be quickly implemented on computers of low and medium power [2, 4, 5].

Purpose

The aim of the work is to develop an efficient, fast computing numerical model for prediction of dust cloud dispersion after explosion in open pit mine.

Methodology

As it is known, the application of the Navier-Stokes equations to calculate the wind flow in open pit mine takes computing time. The calculation may take several days. Therefore, to create a fast-calculating computer model, the inviscid fluid model will be used.

Modeling equations. Introducing the assumption that airflow is potential, the basic equation of aerodynamics has the form [6, 9, 10]:

$$\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad (1)$$

where P – is velocity potential, x, y – are Cartesian coordinates, m.

When applying this equation, it is assumed that the Y axis is directed vertically upwards.

To solve the equation (1) the following boundary conditions are used [6]:

1) on the walls of the open pit mine, as well as on other solid surfaces located inside it, a following boundary condition is set: $\partial P / \partial n = 0$, where n – is unit vector of external normal to solid wall;

2) at the inlet boundary we set: $\partial P / \partial n = V_n$, where V_n – known airflow velocity, $m \cdot s^{-1}$;

3) at the outlet boundary we set: $P = P_0 + \text{const}$, P_0 – is arbitrary number (Dirichlet condition).

To simulate the dispersion of dust in open pit mine, the mass transfer equation (Marchuk equation) is used [6, 9, 10]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial uC}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (v - w_s)C}{\partial y} + \sigma C &= \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\mu_x \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\mu_y \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} \right), \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

where C – is dust concentration in the atmosphere, $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$; u, v – are wind flow velocity components, $m \cdot s^{-1}$; w_s – is dust fallout speed, $m \cdot s^{-1}$; $\mu = (\mu_x, \mu_y)$ – are turbulent diffusion coefficients, $m^2 \cdot s^{-1}$, x, y – are Cartesian coordinates, m; σ – coefficient of pollutant chemical decay, s^{-1} .

Initial and boundary conditions for (2) are discussed in [6].

Numerical model. Numerical integration of modeling equations is carried out using a rectangular difference grid.

Convective derivatives are represented as [6]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial uC}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u^+ C}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u^- C}{\partial x}, \\ \frac{\partial vC}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial v^+ C}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v^- C}{\partial y}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$u^+ = \frac{u + |u|}{2}, u^- = \frac{u - |u|}{2}, v^+ = \frac{v + |v|}{2}, v^- = \frac{v - |v|}{2}.$$

The approximation of these derivatives is carried out according to the formulas [6]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u^+ C}{\partial x} &\approx \frac{u_{i+1,j}^+ C_{i,j}^{n+1} - u_{i,j}^+ C_{i-1,j}^{n+1}}{\Delta x} = L_x^+ C^{n+1}, \\ \frac{\partial u^- C}{\partial x} &\approx \frac{u_{i+1,j}^- C_{i+1,j}^{n+1} - u_{i,j}^- C_{i,j}^{n+1}}{\Delta x} = L_x^- C^{n+1}, \\ \frac{\partial v^+ C}{\partial y} &\approx \frac{v_{i,j+1}^+ C_{i,j}^{n+1} - v_{i,j}^+ C_{i,j-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta y} = L_y^+ C^{n+1}, \\ \frac{\partial v^- C}{\partial y} &\approx \frac{v_{i,j+1}^- C_{i,j+1}^{n+1} - v_{i,j}^- C_{i,j}^{n+1}}{\Delta y} = L_y^- C^{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

The time derivative is approximated as follows:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \frac{C_{i,j}^{n+1} - C_{i,j}^n}{\Delta t}.$$

To approximate the second derivatives, the following formulas are used [5]:

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\mu_x \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} \right) &\approx \tilde{\mu}_x \frac{C_{i+1,j}^{n+1} - C_{i,j}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2} - \tilde{\mu}_x \frac{C_{i,j}^{n+1} - C_{i-1,j}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2} = \\ &= M_{xx}^- C^{n+1} + M_{xx}^+ C^{n+1}, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\mu_y \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} \right) &\approx \tilde{\mu}_y \frac{C_{i,j+1}^{n+1} - C_{i,j}^{n+1}}{\Delta y^2} - \tilde{\mu}_y \frac{C_{i,j}^{n+1} - C_{i,j-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta y^2} = \\ &= M_{yy}^- C^{n+1} + M_{yy}^+ C^{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account the above notation for difference operators, the original mass transfer equation is represented as:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{i,j}^{n+1} - C_{i,j}^n}{\Delta t} + L_x^+ C^{n+1} + L_x^- C^{n+1} + \\ + L_y^+ C^{n+1} + L_y^- C^{n+1} + \sigma C_{i,j}^{n+1} = \\ = \left(M_{xx}^- C^{n+1} + M_{xx}^+ C^{n+1} + M_{yy}^- C^{n+1} + M_{yy}^+ C^{n+1} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Further, splitting of this difference equation is carried out as following:

1) on the first step of splitting ($k = n+1/4$) the difference equation has the appearance:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{i,j}^k - C_{i,j}^n}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2} \left(L_x^+ C^k + L_x^- C^k \right) + \frac{\sigma}{4} C_{i,j}^k = \\ = \frac{1}{4} \left(M_{xx}^- C^n + M_{xx}^+ C^k + M_{yy}^- C^n + M_{yy}^+ C^k \right). \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

2) on the second step of splitting ($k = n+1/2$; $c = n+1/4$) the difference equation has the appearance:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{i,j}^k - C_{i,j}^c}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2} \left(L_x^- C^k + L_y^- C^k \right) + \frac{\sigma}{4} C_{i,j}^k = \\ = \frac{1}{4} \left(M_{xx}^- C^k + M_{xx}^+ C^c + M_{yy}^- C^k + M_{yy}^+ C^c \right). \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

3) on the third step of splitting ($k = n+3/4$; $c = n+1/2$) the equation (4) is used;

4) on the fourth step of splitting ($k = n+1$; $c = n+3/4$) the equation (3) is used.

From equations (3) and (4) the unknown value of the dust concentration is calculated by explicit formula of running calculation.

For the numerical integration of velocity potential equation, Richards method was used. To solve

the two-dimensional equation for the velocity potential, first of all, this equation was written in evolutionary form [6]:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2}, \quad (5)$$

where t – fictitious time (dimensionless).

It is known, that when $t \rightarrow \infty$ the solution of this equation will approach to the Laplace equation solution for the velocity potential. To solve equation (5), it is necessary to set ‘initial’ field of velocity in computational region at $t = 0$. For example, before starting the calculation, you can set $P = 0$ in the entire computational domain for $t = 0$.

Numerical integration of equation (5) is carried out on a rectangular grid. Function P is determined in the center of the difference cells.

Differential scheme (Richardson’s method) for numerical integration of the evolutionary equation (5) is written as:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{i,j}^{n+1} = P_{i,j}^n + \Delta t \frac{P_{i+1,j}^n - 2P_{i,j}^n + P_{i-1,j}^n}{\Delta x^2} + \\ + \Delta t \frac{P_{i,j+1}^n - 2P_{i,j}^n + P_{i,j-1}^n}{\Delta y^2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The unknown value of the velocity potential is determined by the explicit running calculation formula. The calculation is completed when the following condition is fulfilled:

$$\left| P_{ij}^{n+1} - P_{ij}^n \right| \leq \varepsilon, \quad (6)$$

where ε – is a small number (e.g., $\varepsilon = 0.001$); n – iteration number.

After determining the velocity potential field, the components of the air velocity vector are calculated at the sides of the computational cell using formulae:

$$u_{ij} = \frac{P_{ij} - P_{i-1,j}}{\Delta x},$$

$$v_{ij} = \frac{P_{ij} - P_{i,j-1}}{\Delta y}.$$

This approach to compute velocity components on the sides of computational cells allows constructing a conservative difference scheme for the mass transfer equation.

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For practice, it is extremely important to reproduce the geometric form of the open pit mine. For this, in the numerical model we used porosity technique ('markers' method). The computational domain is divided using a rectangular difference grid (Figure 1). Using markers, we constructed open pit mine boundaries. Using other markers, we constructed the initial geometrical form of dust cloud in open pit mine. Other markers were used to construct the geometrical form of obstacle near open pit mine. This technique for computational region formation in numerical model allows to change quickly this form during numerical experiments. In Figure 1 the arrow indicates the wind direction.

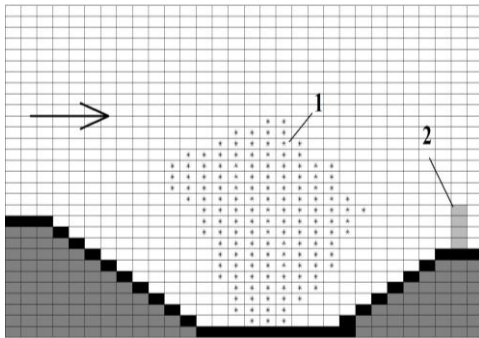


Fig. 1. Sketch of computational domain scheme:
1 – dust-gas cloud; 2 – obstacle (trees position)

The developed numerical model was coded using Fortran language.

Findings

Developed numerical model was used to compute dust cloud movement in open pit mine.

To make all parameters dimensionless, we have chosen the following scales [2]:

1) v_w is the wind velocity at the left boundary, $v_w = 8 \text{ m/s}$;

2) \tilde{L}_x , m is the length of the computational domain;

3) C_0 , $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ is the initial dust concentration in the cloud for $t = 0$.

The dimensionless parameters are calculated as follows:

1) $t = t_p \cdot v_w / \tilde{L}_x$, where t_p is time, s;

2) $C = C_p / C_0$, where C_p is dust concentration, $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$;

3) $L = L_p / \tilde{L}_x$, where L_p is length, m;

4) $v = v_p / v_w$, where v_p is local wind velocity, m/s.

The length of the computational domain is $L_x = 1$ (dimensionless), the height of the computational domain is $L_y = 1$ (dimensionless). The initial concentration of dust in the cloud is $C = 1$ (dimensionless) for $t = 0$.

Figures 2-8 show dust concentration field for different time after explosion in open mine. In Figures 2-8 the arrow indicates the wind direction.

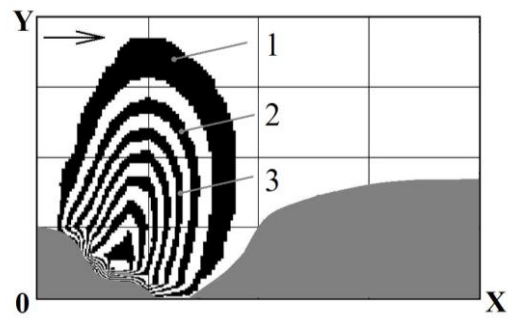


Fig. 2. Pollution zone: $t=0.1$ (time is dimensionless):
1 – $C=0.82$; 2 – $C=0.88$; 3 – $C=0.94$

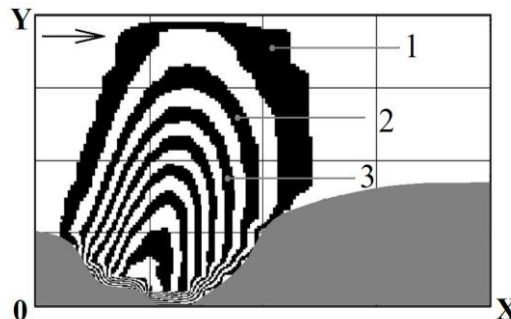


Fig. 3. Pollution zone: $t=10$ (time is dimensionless):
1 – $C=0.67$; 2 – $C=0.73$; 3 – $C=0.81$

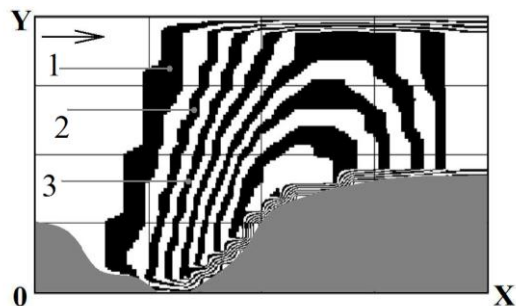


Fig. 4. Pollution zone: $t=35$ (time is dimensionless):
1 – $C=0.51$; 2 – $C=0.59$; 3 – $C=0.64$

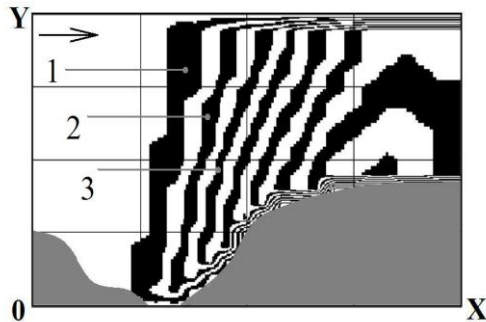


Fig. 5. Pollution zone: $t=48$
(time is dimensionless):
 $1 - C=0.42$; $2 - C=0.48$; $3 - C=0.55$

From Figures 2-5 we see deformation of dust cloud form in open pit mine. This dust cloud is expanding during the time as a result of atmospheric diffusion action.

Figures 6-8 show dust concentration field for different time after explosion in open mine but when obstacle was introduced at one side of the open pit mine.

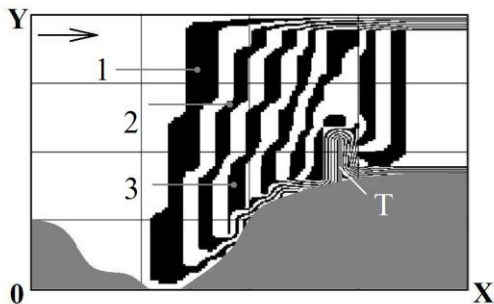


Fig. 6. Pollution zone: $t=39$
(time is dimensionless):
 T – obstacle, $1 - C=0.48$; $2 - C=0.56$; $3 - C=0.61$

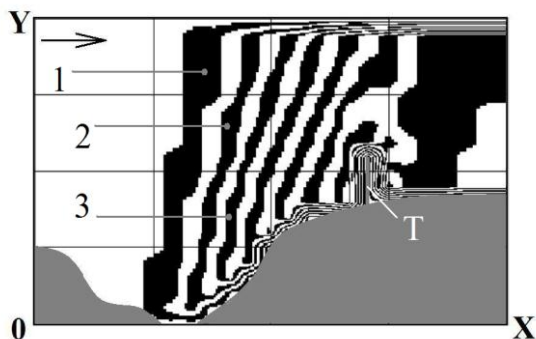


Fig. 7. Pollution zone: $t=48$
(time is dimensionless):
 T – obstacle, $1 - C=0.40$; $2 - C=0.46$; $3 - C=0.53$

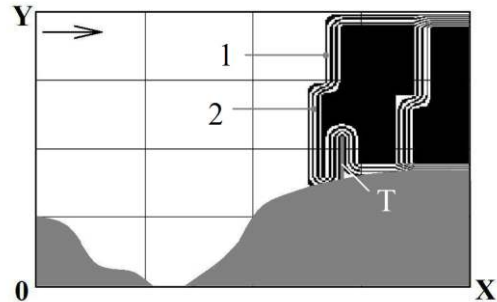


Fig. 8. Pollution zone: $t=67$ (time is dimensionless):
 T – obstacle, $1 - C=0.32$; $2 - C=0.41$

Figures 6-8 illustrate the process of dust cloud diffraction on the obstacle, the height of the obstacle is $L=0.2$ (dimensionless). This obstacle (see Figures 6-8, position T) simulates trees position near the open pit mine [7].

Worthy of note that computational time was 5 s.

Originality and practical value

New numerical model was developed to predict atmosphere pollution after blasts in open pit mines. The model is based on equation of dust dispersion in the atmosphere and equation for speed potential. To solve governing equations difference schemes of splitting were used. Proposed numerical model can be used for predictive calculations to assess the impact of explosions in open pit mines on the environment.

Conclusions

In this paper an effective numerical model for calculating the process of atmospheric pollution after explosion in open pit mine was developed. The model is based on the numerical integration of the equation for the velocity potential and the Marchuk equation. The difference schemes used have logical simplicity and convenient for programming. The calculation of the process of atmospheric pollution on the basis of the developed numerical model requires about 5 seconds of computer time. This allows to carry out serial calculations within one working day. Further development of this direction is associated with the creation of a three-dimensional numerical model of the atmospheric pollution process during explosion in open pit mine.

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КОМП'ЮТЕРНЕ МОДЕЛЮВАННЯ ЗАБРУДНЕННЯ АТМОСФЕРНОГО ПОВІТРЯ ПІД ЧАС РУХУ ПИЛОВОЇ ХМАРИ В КАР'ЄРІ

Мета. Вибухи в кар'єрах призводять до утворення пилових хмар, які інтенсивно забруднюють атмосферне повітря. Метою цієї роботи є розробка чисельної моделі для прогнозування забруднення атмосфери після вибуху в кар'єрі. Така чисельна модель повинна під час розрахунку враховувати геометричну форму кар'єру, параметри метеорологічної ситуації (швидкість вітру, стан атмосфери), форму пилової хмари, що утворюється в кар'єрі на місці вибуху. **Методика.** Математичне моделювання розсіювання пилової хмари під час вибуху в кар'єрі ґрунтується на використанні фундаментальних рівнянь аеродинаміки й масопереносу. Поле швидкості повітряного потоку в кар'єрі моделюється за допомогою рівняння Лапласа для потенціалу швидкості. Формування концентраційного поля пилу моделюється на основі рівняння конвективно-дифузійного розсіювання домішки. Для чисельного інтегрування моделювальних рівнянь використано різницеві схеми. Рівняння Лапласа для потенціалу швидкості чисельно інтегрується за допомогою методу Річардсона. Для чисельного інтегрування рівняння конвективно-дифузійного розсіювання домішки використано неявну різницеву схему розщеплення. **Результати.** Розроблено CFD – модель, яка дозволяє виконати розрахунок формування зон забруднення під час руху пилової хмари в кар'єрі. Особливістю розробленої моделі є швидкість розрахунку. Для її практичного використання необхідна стандартна вхідна інформація. **Наукова новизна.** На відміну від наявних в Україні моделей, розроблена чисельна модель дозволяє враховувати геометричну форму кар'єра й геометричну форму пилової хмари для проведення прогнозних розрахунків з оцінки рівня забруднення атмосферного повітря під час вибухів у кар'єрах. **Практична значимість.** Розроблена чисельна модель може бути імплементована на комп'ютерах малої й середньої потужності використанням стандартної інформації про метеоумови в кар'єрі. Цю модель можна використовувати для екологічної оцінки впливу вибухів у кар'єрі на забруднення навколишнього середовища й робочих зон.

Ключові слова: пилова хмара; кар'єр; забруднення атмосфери; комп'ютерне моделювання

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КОМП'ЮТЕРНЕ МОДЕЛЮВАННЯ ЗАГРЯЗНЕННЯ АТМОСФЕРНОГО ВОЗДУХА ПРИ ДВИЖУЩЕМСЯ ПЫЛЕВОМ ОБЛАКЕ В КАРЬЕРЕ

Цель. Взрывы в карьерах приводят к образованию пылевых облаков, которые интенсивно загрязняют атмосферный воздух. Целью данной работы является разработка численной модели для прогнозирования загрязнения атмосферы после взрыва в карьере. Эта численная модель должна при расчете учитывать геометрическую форму карьера, параметры метеорологической ситуации (скорость ветра, состояние атмосферы), форму пылевого облака, которое образуется в карьере на месте взрыва. **Методика.** Математическое моделирование рассеивания пылевого облака при взрыве в карьере основывается на использовании фундаментальных уравнений аэродинамики и массо-

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ЕКОЛОГІЯ ТА ПРОМИСЛОВА БЕЗПЕКА

переноса. Поле скорости воздушного потока в карьере моделируется с помощью уравнения Лапласа для потенциала скорости. Формирование концентрационного поля пыли моделируется на базе уравнения конвективно-диффузионного рассеивания примеси. Для численного интегрирования моделирующих уравнений использованы разностные схемы. Уравнение Лапласа для потенциала скорости численно интегрируется с помощью метода Ричардсона. Для численного интегрирования уравнения конвективно-диффузионного рассеивания примеси использована неявная разностная схема расщепления. **Результаты.** Разработана CFD – модель, которая позволяет выполнить расчет формирования зон загрязнения при движении пылевого облака в карьере. Особенностью разработанной модели является быстрота расчета. Для её практического использования необходима стандартная входная информация. **Научная новизна.** В отличие от существующих в Украине моделей, разработанная численная модель позволяет учитывать геометрическую форму карьера и геометрическую форму пылевого облака для проведения прогнозных расчетов по оценке уровня загрязнения атмосферного воздуха при взрывах в карьерах. **Практическая значимость.** Разработанная численная модель может быть имплементирована на компьютерах малой и средней мощности с использованием стандартной информации о метеоусловиях в карьере. Эту модель можно использовать для экологической оценки влияния взрывов в карьере на загрязнение окружающей среды и рабочих зон.

Ключевые слова: пылевое облако; карьер; загрязнение атмосферы; компьютерное моделирование

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