

UDC 004.94:[622.411:504.5]

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COMPUTER SIMULATION OF DEAD-END MINE WORKING VENTILATION

Purpose. The important problem in the field of ecological safety and industrial safety is providing of normal microclimate in dead-end mine working. In these regions of the mine methane gas can be accumulated and as a result explosion may take place. So, to avoid these accidents it is important to ventilate appropriately dead-end mine working. The purpose of the work is development of quick computing mathematical model to obtain information about dead-end mine working ventilation process. **Methodology.** The process of dead-end mine working ventilation computing is separated in two stages. At the first stage the velocity flow field is computed in the dead-end mine working. We consider the situation when the suction tube is situated in this region. To solve this problem the fluid dynamics model of inviscid gas flow was used. At the second stage of the computational modeling the convective-diffusive equation of admixture transfer was used. The equation takes into account non-uniform flow field in the dead end mine workings. **Findings.** The developed numerical model was coded using FORTRAN language. The developed computer code allows to perform numerical experiment to assess the efficiency of suction tube implementation to decrease methane gas concentration in dead-end mine working. **Originality.** The developed numerical model takes into account physical factors, which are not considered nowadays in the empirical models, which are used for solving the problems of dead-end mine working ventilation. It allows taking into account the geometrical form of the dead-end mine working. **Practical value.** The developed computer program allows to perform calculations to assess the efficiency of suction system used for the ventilation of the dead-end mine working.

Keywords: air pollution; dead end mine workings; mathematical modelling; numerical model

Introduction

The development of the mining industry is based on increasing the intensity of work in the mine workings, which leads to an increase in dust and gas emission [2, 6, 9, 11]. This problem is connected with risk assessment [10, 12]. This places high demands on the efficiency of the ventilation system. The increase in the volume of cleaning space and the intensity of mining operations causes an increase in the volume of air, and this requires rational use of the supplied air. In this

connection, it is necessary to know how the impurity concentration changes in the process of airing the mine working. Airing of underground workings is one of the most urgent problems of aerology in the mining industry. As part of this problem, the task of developing forecasting methods for calculating the ventilation time of underground workings should be highlighted [1, 2].

In recent years numerical models, computational fluid dynamics models are widely used by engineers to solve different problems [3–7]. Numerical simulation of the aerodynamics of air flow in under-

ЕКОЛОГІЯ ТА ПРОМИСЛОВА БЕЗПЕКА

ground workings helps to optimize the process of efficient air circulation and the removal of pollution.

Unfortunately, the development of numerical models for solving problems of ventilation of underground workings is carried out in Ukraine is not as active as abroad. The current approaches in Ukraine to calculate the parameters of the ventilation workings are based either on theoretical assumptions that require experiments to determine empirical coefficients, or use the values of average velocity over the mine working cross section and constant coefficients of turbulent diffusion throughout the volume. It is not possible to determine the concentration fields of pollutants at any given time, and thus control the process of ventilation.

Purpose

The aim of the work is to develop computing numerical models to assess dumps influence on air pollution and to solve the problem of choosing of rational dump location.

Methodology

An underground dead end mine working of a given size is considered, in which the air environment is polluted with fine dust of a known concentration. The space ventilation is carried out by supplying clean air through the discharge duct. The task is to develop a mathematical model for the operational calculation of the process of ventilation of the dead end mine working using suction of polluted air.

Modeling equations. To compute the velocity field in the underground dead end mine working when the suction of polluted air takes place, the potential flow model is used. In this case, the governing equation has the following form [1, 6, 8]:

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

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 is used [4]:

1) on the walls of the dead end mine working, as well as on other solid surfaces located inside it, a 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 the boundary condition is $\partial P / \partial n = V_n$, where V_n – is known airflow velocity, $m \cdot s^{-1}$;

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

To simulate the dispersion of dust in the underground mine, the mass transfer equation is used [3, 8]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial uC}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial vC}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\mu_x \frac{\partial C}{\partial x}) + \\ + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\mu_y \frac{\partial C}{\partial y}) + \sum_i Q_i \delta(x - x_i) \delta(y - y_i), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where C – is pollutant concentration in the air, $\mu g \cdot m^{-3}$; u, v – are airflow velocity components in the mine working, $m \cdot s^{-1}$; $\mu = (\mu_x, \mu_y)$ – are turbulent diffusion coefficients, $m^2 \cdot s^{-1}$; (x_i, y_i) – are emission source coordinates, m; Q_i – is pollutant emission rate at the point (x_i, y_i) , $\mu g \cdot s^{-1}$; $\delta(x - x_i) \delta(y - y_i)$ – are Dirac's delta function, which is used to simulate the entry of a pollutant into the mine working.

Boundary conditions for (2) are discussed in [3, 4]. The initial condition is $C = C_0$, for $t = 0$. Here, C_0 is known concentration of pollutant in dead end mine working.

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

Before a numerical solution of equation (2), it was splitted, at the differential level, as follows [3]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial uC}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial vC}{\partial y} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\mu_x \frac{\partial C}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\mu_y \frac{\partial C}{\partial y}), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \sum_i Q_i(t) \delta(x - x_i(t)) \delta(y - y_i(t)).$$

The construction of a numerical model is carried out by applying the following procedure.

ЕКОЛОГІЯ ТА ПРОМИСЛОВА БЕЗПЕКА

Convective derivatives are represented as [4]:

$$\frac{\partial u C}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u^+ C}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u^- C}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial v C}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v^+ C}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v^- C}{\partial y},$$

where

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

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

The approximation of these derivatives is carried out according to the formulas [4]:

$$\frac{\partial u^+ C}{\partial x} \approx \frac{u_{i+1,j}^+ C_{ij}^{n+1} - u_{ij}^+ C_{i-1,j}^{n+1}}{\Delta x} = L_x^+ C^{n+1},$$

$$\frac{\partial u^- C}{\partial x} \approx \frac{u_{i+1,j}^- C_{i+1,j}^{n+1} - u_{ij}^- C_{ij}^{n+1}}{\Delta x} = L_x^- C^{n+1},$$

$$\frac{\partial v^+ C}{\partial y} \approx \frac{v_{i,j+1}^+ C_{ij}^{n+1} - v_{ij}^+ C_{i,j-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta y} = L_y^+ C^{n+1},$$

$$\frac{\partial v^- C}{\partial y} \approx \frac{v_{i,j+1}^- C_{i,j+1}^{n+1} - v_{ij}^- C_{ij}^{n+1}}{\Delta y} = L_y^- C^{n+1}.$$

The time derivative is approximated as follows:

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

To approximate the second derivatives, the following formulas are used [4]:

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

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

The two-dimensional dust transport equation is written in a difference form [4]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{ij}^{n+1} - C_{ij}^n}{\Delta t} + L_x^+ C^{n+1} + L_x^- C^{n+1} + L_y^+ C^{n+1} + L_y^- C^{n+1} = \\ = (M_{xx}^- C^{n+1} + M_{xx}^+ C^{n+1} + M_{yy}^- C^{n+1} + M_{yy}^+ C^{n+1}) + \\ + Q_{ij} \delta_{ij}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

In this equation, a symbol δ_{ij} means either «1» or «0», depending on whether or not there is a source of dust emission in the differential cell «ij». Value Q_{ij} is calculated as:

$$Q_{ij} = \frac{Q_k}{\Delta x \Delta y},$$

where Q_k – the intensity of the emission of the k -th point source of dust emission, which is located in the difference cell «ij».

The splitting of difference equation (4) is carried out as following [4]:

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{ij}^{n+k} - C_{ij}^n}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2} (L_x^+ C^k + L_y^+ C^k) = \\ = \frac{1}{4} (M_{xx}^- C^k + M_{xx}^+ C^k + M_{yy}^- C^n + M_{yy}^+ C^n) + \\ + \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{Q_l}{4} \delta_l; \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{ij}^k - C_{ij}^c}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2} (L_x^- C^k + L_y^- C^k) = \\ = \frac{1}{4} (M_{xx}^- C^k + M_{xx}^+ C^c + M_{yy}^- C^k + M_{yy}^+ C^c) + \\ + \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{Q_l}{4} \delta_l; \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

3) on the third step of splitting $k = n + 3/4$; $c = n + 1/2$ the difference equation has the appearance:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{ij}^k - C_{ij}^c}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2}(L_x^+ C^k + L_y^- C^k) = \\ = \frac{1}{4}(M_{xx}^- C^c + M_{xx}^+ C^k + M_{yy}^- C^k + M_{yy}^+ C^c) + \\ + \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{Q_l}{4} \delta_l; \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

4) on the fourth step of splitting $k = n + 1$; $c = n + 3/4$ the difference equation has the appearance:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{ij}^k - C_{ij}^c}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2}(L_x^- C^k + L_y^+ C^k) = \\ = \frac{1}{4}(M_{xx}^- C^k + M_{xx}^+ C^c + M_{yy}^- C^c + M_{yy}^+ C^k) + \\ + \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{Q_l}{4} \delta_l. \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

From equations (5) – (8) unknown value of the dust concentration on the highest time layer is calculated by explicit formula of running calculation [4]. The initial condition for these equations is written as:

$$C^1 = C(x, y, t^n), C^k = C^{k-1}.$$

To construct the boundary condition on the solid walls of the form $\partial C / \partial n = 0$ fictitious cells are used.

In conclusion, we note that the applied difference schemes have an important advantage – the calculation of the unknown value of the dust concentration in the working area is carried out using explicit formulas, which ensures a simple software implementation of these formulas.

For the numerical integration of this equation, the method of total approximation is applied. To consider the two-dimensional equation for the velocity potential, first of all, this equation in evolutionary form is written [11]:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2}, \quad (9)$$

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. In the numerical solution of equation (9), it is necessary to specify the potential field at $t = 0$. For example, before starting the calculation, you can take $P = 0$ in the entire computational domain for $t = 0$.

The solution of equation (9) is carried out on a rectangular grid, the function P is determined in the center of the difference cells. The solution of this equation is split into two steps. Difference equations at each step of the splitting are written as:

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

At each splitting step, the unknown value of the velocity potential is determined by the explicit running calculation formula. The calculation is terminated when the following condition is fulfilled:

$$|P_{ij}^{n+1} - P_{ij}^n| \leq \varepsilon, \quad (10)$$

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

We also used Libman method for numerical integration of equation (1). In this case the calculation formula is as follows

$$P_{i,j} = \left[\frac{P_{i+1,j} + P_{i-1,j}}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{P_{i,j+1} + P_{i,j-1}}{\Delta y^2} \right] / Z,$$

$$\text{where } Z = \left(\frac{2}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{2}{\Delta y^2} \right).$$

After determining the velocity potential field, the components of the air velocity vector are calculated by dependencies:

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

ЕКОЛОГІЯ ТА ПРОМИСЛОВА БЕЗПЕКА

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

The components of the air velocity vector are calculated on the sides of the difference cells (control volumes), which makes it possible to construct a conservative difference scheme for the dust transport equation (2).

To code the difference formulae of the developed numerical model Fortran language has been used.

Findings

The developed numerical model was used to simulate the air cleaning in the dead-end mine working. To clean the air suction of the polluted air takes place. The suction opening is situated as it is shown in Figure 1.

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

1) v_w is the air velocity at the left boundary, $v_w = 2 \text{ m/s}$;

2) L_m , m is the length of the dead-end mine working;

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

The dimensionless parameters are calculated as following:

1) $t = t_p \cdot v_w / L_m$, 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) $L = L_p / L_m$, where L_p is length, m;

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

At the initial moment of time throughout the mine working, a uniform impurity concentration is set $C=1$ (in dimensionless form). Air supply for ventilation is carried out through the duct (Fig. 1). The length of the dead-end mine working is $L=1$ (dimensionless), the width is $W=0.3$ (dimensionless). The length of the computational domain $L_x=2.5$, the width of the computational domain $L_y=1.5$.

The computational experiment was carried out in two stages. At the first stage, the calculation of dead end mine working ventilation was carried out without the suction system.

In Figures 2 – 4 the change of the polluted zone in the dead end mine working for different time is shown. Time is dimensionless. In Figures 2–4, 6–7 the arrow indicates the wind flow direction.

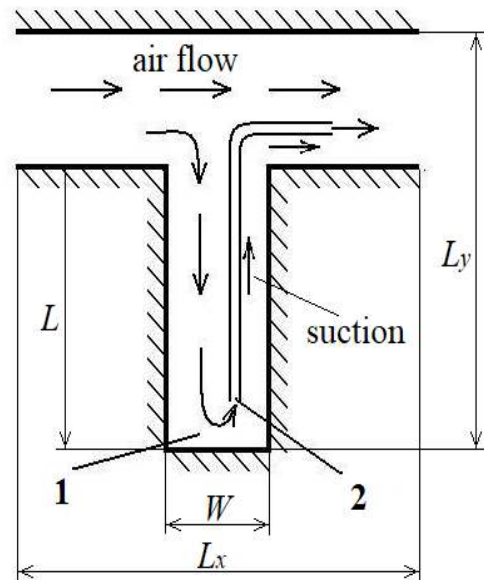


Fig. 1. Scheme of calculation zone: 1 – dead-end mine working; 2 – suction inlet

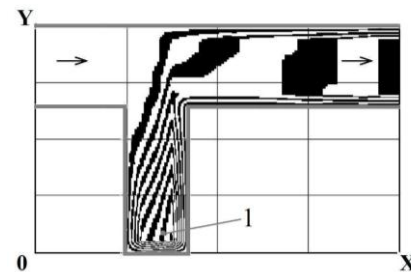


Fig. 2. Dimensionless dust concentration field in mine working, $t = 22$ (no suction of dust, time is dimensionless):

$$1 - C = 0.68$$

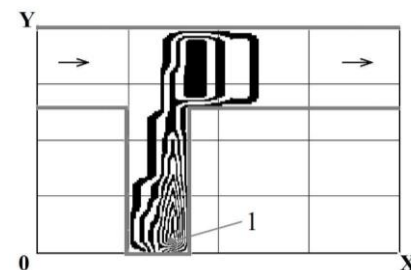


Fig. 3. Dimensionless dust concentration field in mine working, $t = 58$ (no suction of dust, time is dimensionless):

$$1 - C = 0.2$$

ЕКОЛОГІЯ ТА ПРОМИСЛОВА БЕЗПЕКА

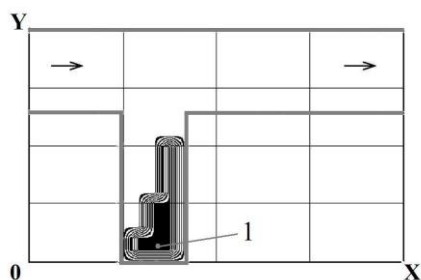


Fig. 4. Dimensionless dust concentration field in mine working, $t = 105$ (no suction of dust, time is dimensionless):
 $I - C = 0.05$

In Figure 5 the maximum dust concentration change in the mine working during time is shown.

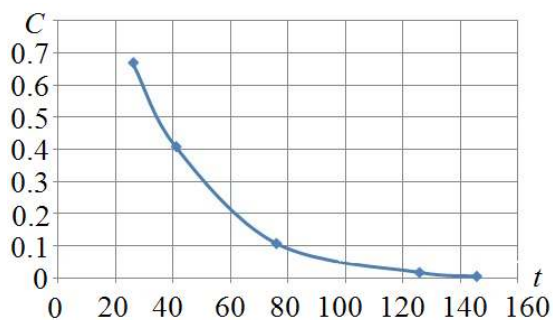


Fig.5. Dimensionless maximum dust concentration in mine working vs time (no suction of dust, time is dimensionless)

From Figure 5 it is seen that the process of concentration decrease takes part very slowly. It depends upon the aerodynamics process of ventilation: in this case the local speed in the dead-end mine working is very small. This results in small intensity of dust evacuation from the dead-end mine working. So, to increase the intensity of dust evacuation from dead-end mine working it is necessary to imply “external” impact. For example, we can use suction of dust from dead-end mine working.

It is well known, that suction application can be efficient if the suction opening is situated properly in the dead-end mine. The process of dust suction strictly depends on the length from the walls of the dead-end mine, coal heaps to the suction opening. Obtaining the proper position of the suction opening is possible by numerical experiment.

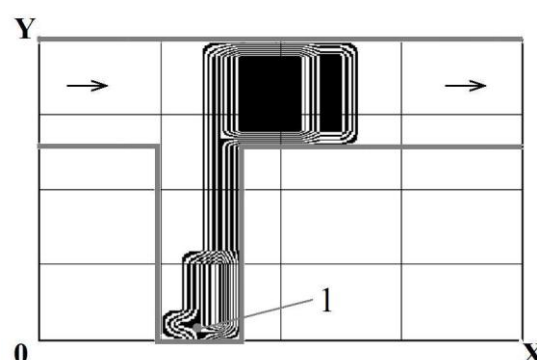


Fig. 6. Dimensionless dust concentration field in mine working (suction of dust, suction speed is 2.2 m/s), $t = 22$ (time is dimensionless):
 $I - C = 0.14$

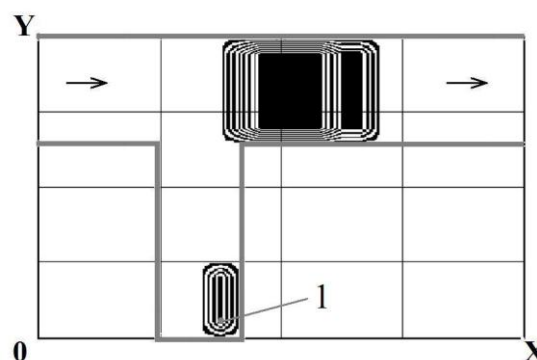


Fig. 7. Dimensionless dust concentration field in mine working (suction of dust, suction speed is 2.2 m/s), $t = 41$ (time is dimensionless):
 $I - C = 0.016$

In Figure 8, for this scenario, the maximum dust concentration change in mine working during time is shown.

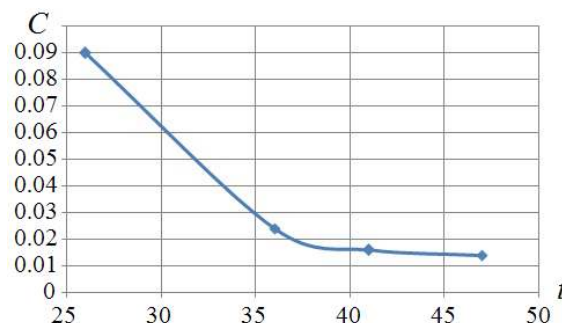


Fig. 8. Dimensionless maximum dust concentration in mine working vs time (suction of dust, time is dimensionless)

From Figures 6–8 one can see that the process of ventilation is rapidly increased when suction of dust takes place.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the calculation took 10 seconds of computer time.

Originality and practical value

Fluid dynamics numerical models were developed to predict the efficiency of dead-end mine working ventilation. For ventilation the suction system was used. The models are based on equation of pollutant dispersion and equation for potential flow. Difference schemes were used for numerical integration. The developed models can be used on the stage the ventilation system development.

Conclusions

An effective numerical model was developed for calculating the process of ventilation of dead-end mine workings. The calculation of the aerodynamics of air flow is based on the model of potential flow. The process of dispersion of impurities is modeled on the basis of the mass transfer equation. Practical implementation of the model requires small amount of computer time. The model makes it possible to improve the quality of engineering calculations. Further development of this direction is associated with the creation of a three-dimensional numerical model of the process of ventilation of underground workings.

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КОМП'ЮТЕРНЕ МОДЕЛЮВАННЯ ВЕНТИЛЯЦІЇ ШАХТНОЇ ВІЙМКИ

Мета. Важливою проблемою в галузі екологічної та промислової безпеки є створення нормального мікроклімату в тупиковій шахтній виїмці. У цій зоні шахти може накопичуватися газоподібний метан, що в результаті призводить до вибуху. Тому, щоб уникнути нещасних випадків, важливо належним чином провітрити шахтну виїмку. Метою роботи є розробка швидкодіючої математичної моделі для отримання інформації про процес вентиляції тупикової шахтної виїмки. **Методика.** Процес розрахунку вентиляції шахтної виїмки розділено на два етапи. На першому етапі обчислюють поле швидкісного потоку в шахтній виїмці. Розглядаємо ситуацію, коли усмоктувальна труба знаходиться в цій зоні. Для розв'язання задачі використано гідродинамічну модель потоку нев'язкого газу. На другому етапі обчислювального моделювання використано конвективно-дифузійне рівняння переносу домішки. Рівняння враховує нерівномірне поле потоку у виїмці. **Результати.** Розроблена чисельна модель була закодована з використанням мови FORTRAN. Створений комп'ютерний код дозволяє провести чисельний експеримент для оцінки ефективності застосування всмоктувальної труби з метою зниження концентрації метану в тупиковій виїмці. **Наукова новизна.** Розроблена чисельна модель враховує такий фізичний фактор, який у наш час не враховують в емпіричних моделях, застосовуваних для розв'язання задачі вентиляції шахтної виїмки, – це її геометрична форма. **Практична значимість.** Розроблена комп'ютерна програма дозволяє проводити розрахунки для оцінки ефективності системи всмоктування, використовуваної для вентиляції шахтної виїмки.

Ключові слова: забруднення повітря; шахтна виїмка; математичне моделювання; чисельна модель

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КОМПЬЮТЕРНОЕ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЕ ВЕНТИЛЯЦИИ ШАХТНОЙ ВЫЕМКИ

Цель. Важной проблемой в области экологической и промышленной безопасности является обеспечение нормального микроклимата в тупиковой шахтной выемке. В этой зоне шахты может накапливаться газообразный метан, что в результате приводит к взрыву. Поэтому, чтобы избежать несчастных случаев, важно надлежащим образом проветрить шахтную выемку. Целью работы является разработка быстродействующей математической модели для получения информации о процессе вентиляции тупиковой шахтной выемки.

Методика. Процесс расчета вентиляции шахтной выемки разделен на два этапа. На первом этапе вычисляют поле скоростного потока в шахтной выемке. Рассматриваем ситуацию, когда всасывающая труба находится в этой зоне. Для решения задачи была использована гидродинамическая модель потока невязкого газа. На втором этапе вычислительного моделирования использовано конвективно-диффузионное уравнение переноса примеси. Уравнение учитывает неравномерное поле потока в выемке. **Результаты.** Разработанная численная модель была закодирована с использованием языка FORTRAN. Созданный компьютерный код позволяет провести численный эксперимент для оценки эффективности применения всасывающей трубы для снижения концентрации метана в тупиковой выемке. **Научная новизна.** Разработанная численная модель учитывает такой физический фактор, который в настоящее время не учитывают в эмпирических моделях, используемых для решения задачи вентиляции шахтной выемки, – это её геометрическая форма. **Практическая значимость.** Созданная компьютерная программа позволяет проводить расчеты для оценки эффективности системы всасывания, используемой для вентиляции шахтной выемки.

Ключевые слова: загрязнение воздуха; шахтная выемка; математическое моделирование; численная модель

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Received: May 20, 2019

Accepted: September 23, 2019