



7th WORLD CONFERENCE ON EXPLOSIVES & BLASTING

15th - 17th SEPTEMBER 2013 Moscow, Russia



Time countdown to the conference date: 7 days 03:16:54



New convincing results in the reduction of fines obtained thanks to digital simulation

A case study in an open-pit mine

By Dr Thierry BERNARD

Philippe DOZOLME

**Imagine you can fix
a blast fragmentation issue
in one day !**



An Incredible Story

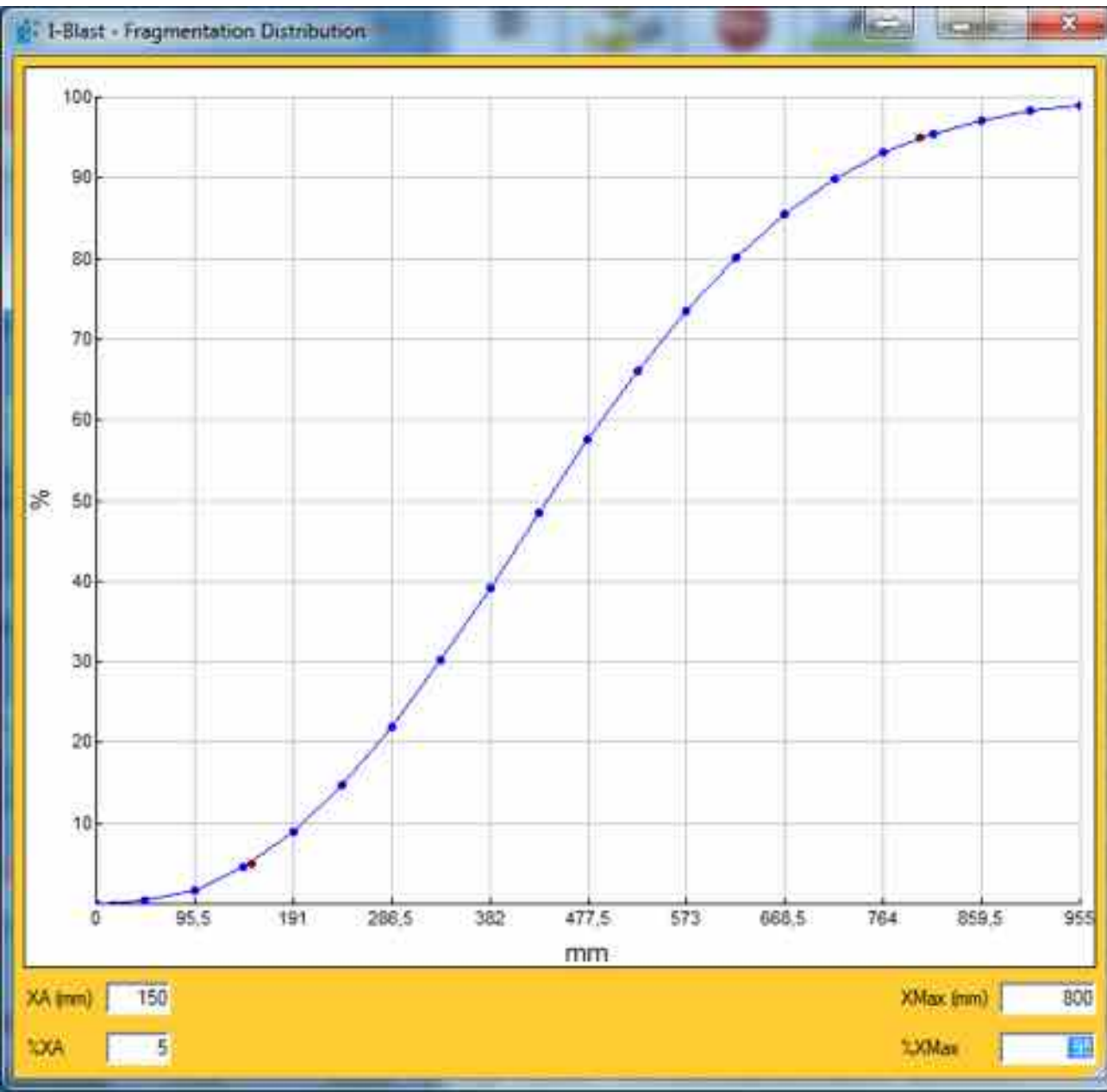
**of a quarry in a competitive environment
that was loosing money because of
fragmentation technical issues
and that fixed them
thanks to blasting simulation**







Fragmentation Objective of the quarry



>800 mm, 5%

<150 mm, 5%



Losing Ore

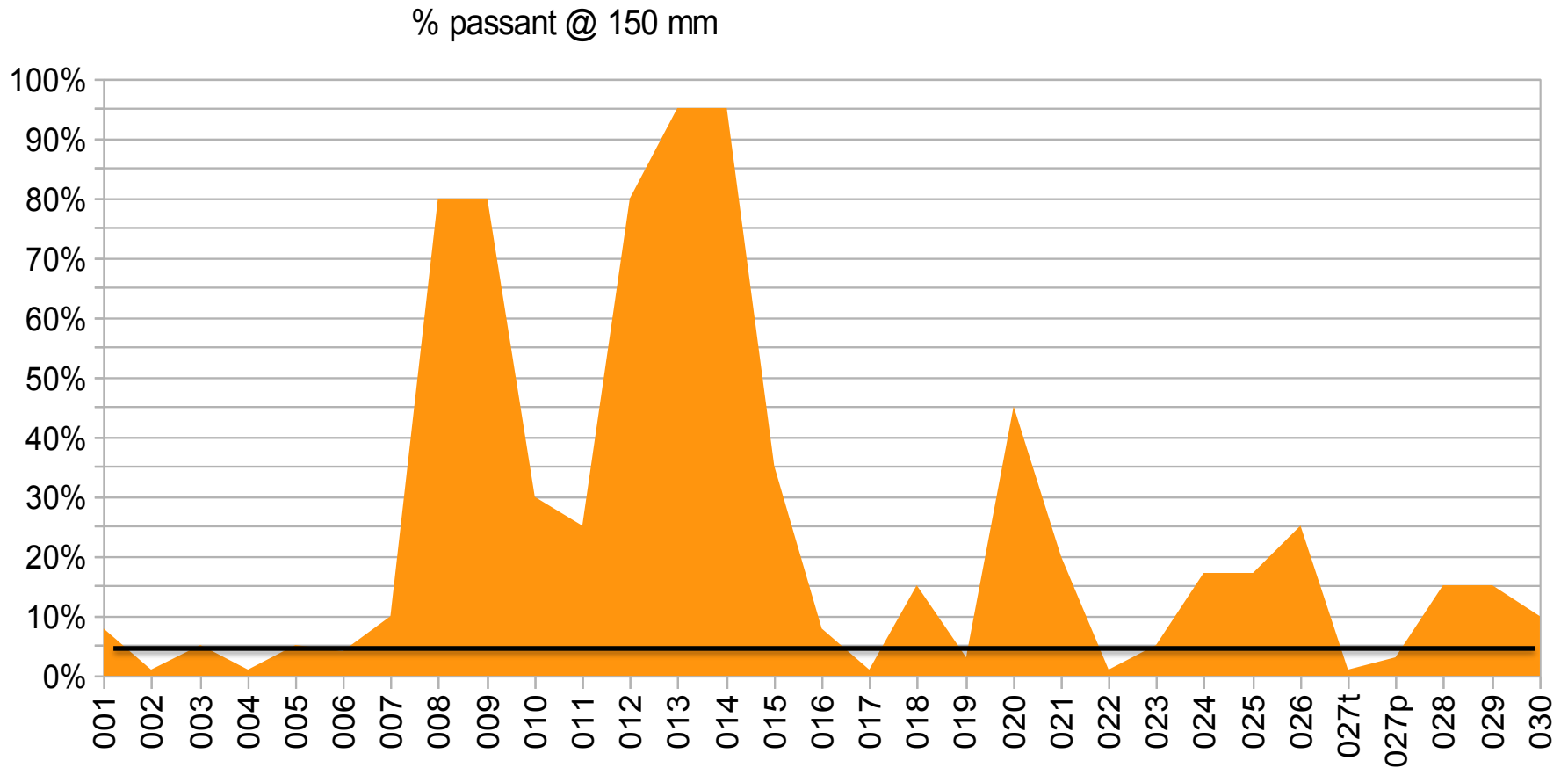








Percentage passing size @ 150mm (Blasts 1 à 30)

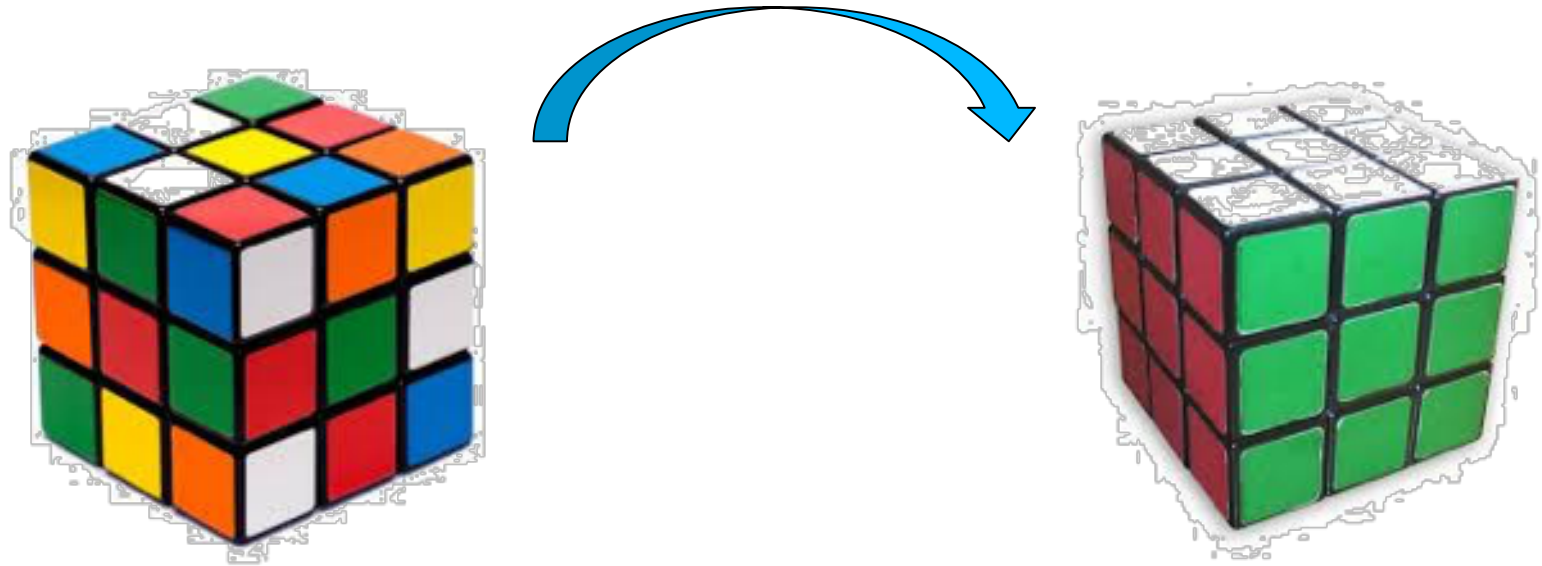


5 % objective achieve in only **35,5%** of blasts

Losing Ore, Losing money

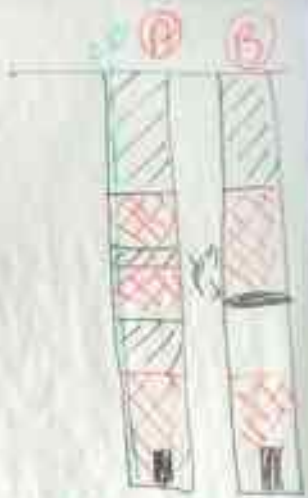


Let's find a solution



- Powder Factor ↓

- ① ↳ Finest powder
- ② ↳ Finest Spring
- ③ ↳ Disk changes
- ④ ↳ Low density BMTD



- Air Deck

- ⑤ ↳ Bottom
- ⑥ ↳ Column
- ⑦ ↳ Top

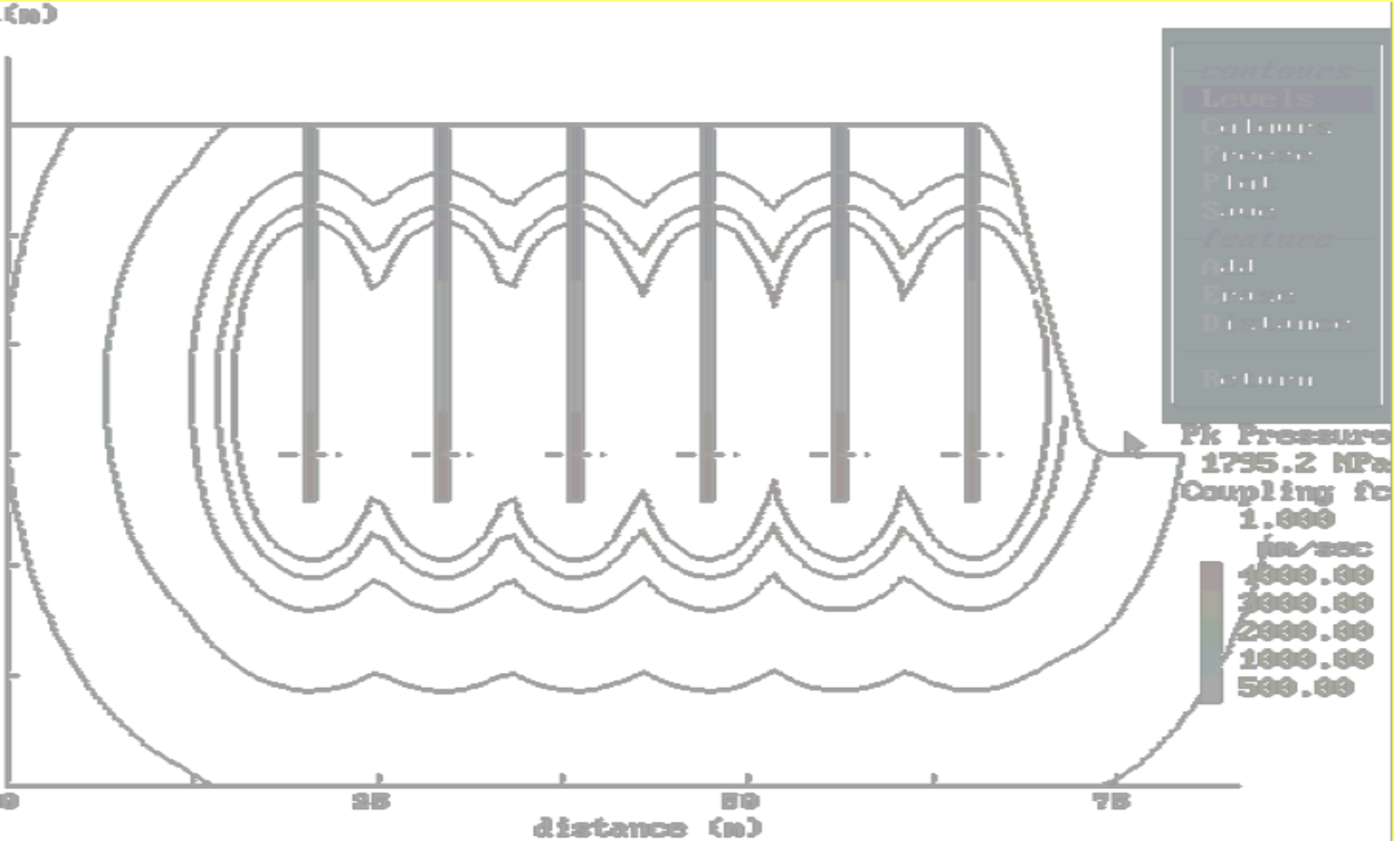
- Decoupled changes

- ⑧ ↳ Keenridge (column)
- ⑨ ↳ P40 (Tube)

⑩ ↳ combi. ⑤⑥⑦ + ⑧⑨



Standard Statistical Software



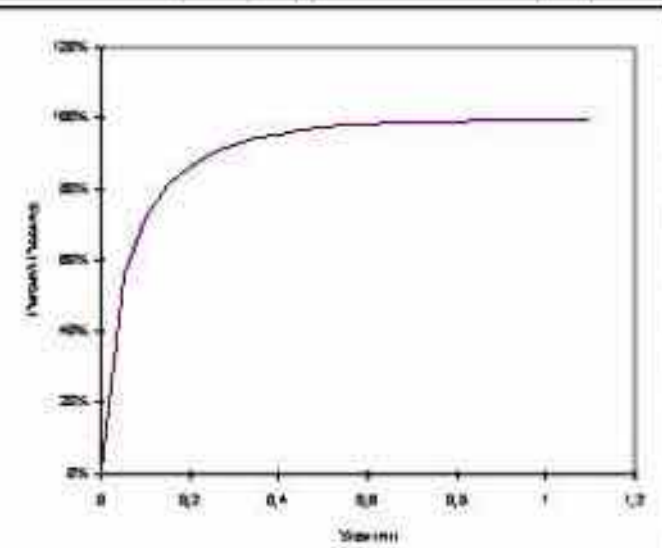
Kuz-Ram model

KUZ-RAM FRAGMENTATION ANALYSIS

Project: BILA STRANA, w = 50 m a = 0,5 m, ANFO powder
 Rock Type: bitelupaleol

Input Rock Properties		Pattern Design		Stability Index	
Rock Factor		Staggered or square	1	Average Size of Mass	4 cm
Rock Type	10000 kg/m ³	Hole Diameter - nominal	55 mm	Uniformity Exponent	0,65
Rock Specific Gravity	2,7 SG	Charge Length	9,5 m	Characteristic Size	0,07 m
Elastic Modulus	30 GPa	Blind	5 m		
UCS	100 MPa	Spacing	3,5 m		
		Drill Accuracy/SD	0,1 m	Notes	
		Beard Height	12,5 m	Square pattern = 1, staggered pattern	
		Face Dip Direction	85 deg		
		Powder Factor	0,03 kg/kg rock		
		Charge Density	0,09 kg/m ³		
		Charge Weight per Hole	20,53 kg/hole		

Explosives		Fragmentation Target Parameters		Predicted Fragmentation	
Density	1000 kg/m ³	Oversize	0,12 m	Percent Oversize	23,6% m
RWS	10000 kg/m ³	Optimum	0,7 m	Percent Range	32,0% m
Non-hall VOD	3000 m/s	Undersize	0,03 m	Percent Undersize	44,4% m
Effective VOD	3000 m/s				
Explosive Strength	100				



Percent Passing	Size (m)
0.0%	0
95.8%	0.05
12.3%	0.10
61.2%	0.15
95.6%	0.20
90.2%	0.25
92.7%	0.30
94.5%	0.35
95.7%	0.40
95.7%	0.45
97.4%	0.50
97.9%	0.55
98.4%	0.60
98.7%	0.65
98.9%	0.70
99.1%	0.75
99.3%	0.80
99.4%	0.85
99.5%	0.90
99.6%	0.95
99.7%	1.00
99.7%	1.05
99.8%	1.10

Kuznetsov Equation

$$X_{av.} = A K^{-0.8} Q_e^{0.167} (115/E)^{0.633}$$

Rosin Rammler Equation

$$R = \exp \left[- \left(\frac{D}{D_m} \right)^n \right]$$

Trials and errors



— Powder Factor ↘

① ↳ Finesse Bundle

② ↳ Finesse Spacing

③ Deck changes

④ Low density BNTD

⑤

— Air Deck

⑥ ↳ Bottom

⑦ ↳ Column

⑧ ↳ Top

— Decoupled charges

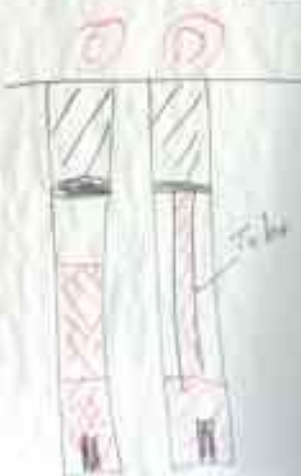
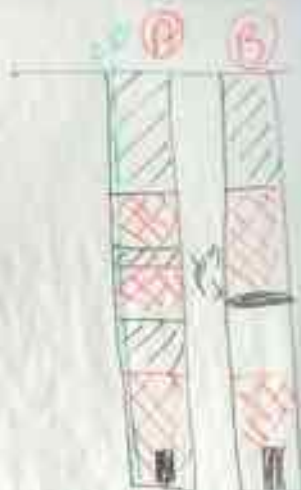
⑨ ↳ Keenledge (solution)

⑩ ↳ PACTube

⑪

— combi

⑫ = ①② + ③④



- 10 proposals
- 3 blasts per option
- 30 blasts
- 20 weeks
- 5 months



Losing Ore

Losing money

Unable to find a quick solution

SOLUTION

Simulation based on Physic

quick and accurate versus empirical or statistical equations,
trials & errors

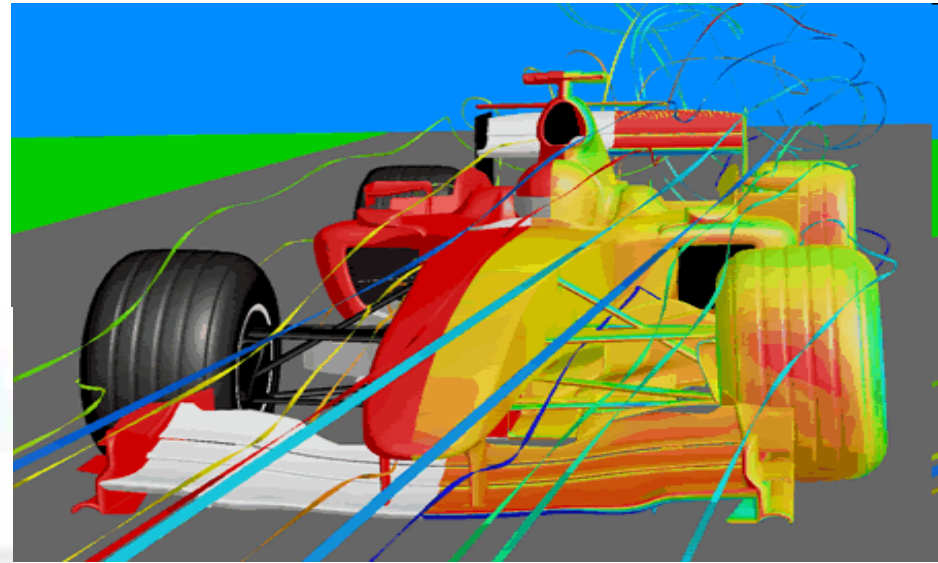
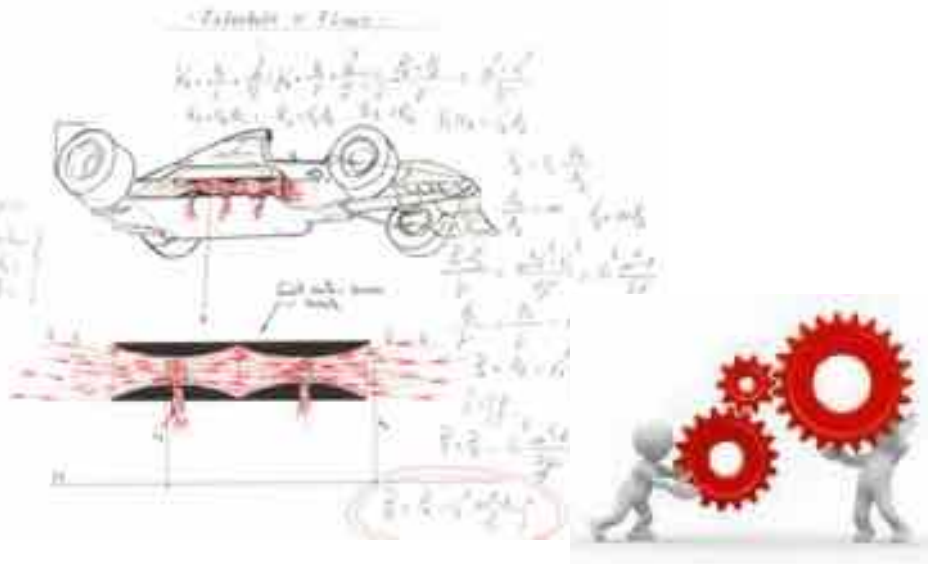
Visual forecast

Simple, Straight forward understanding

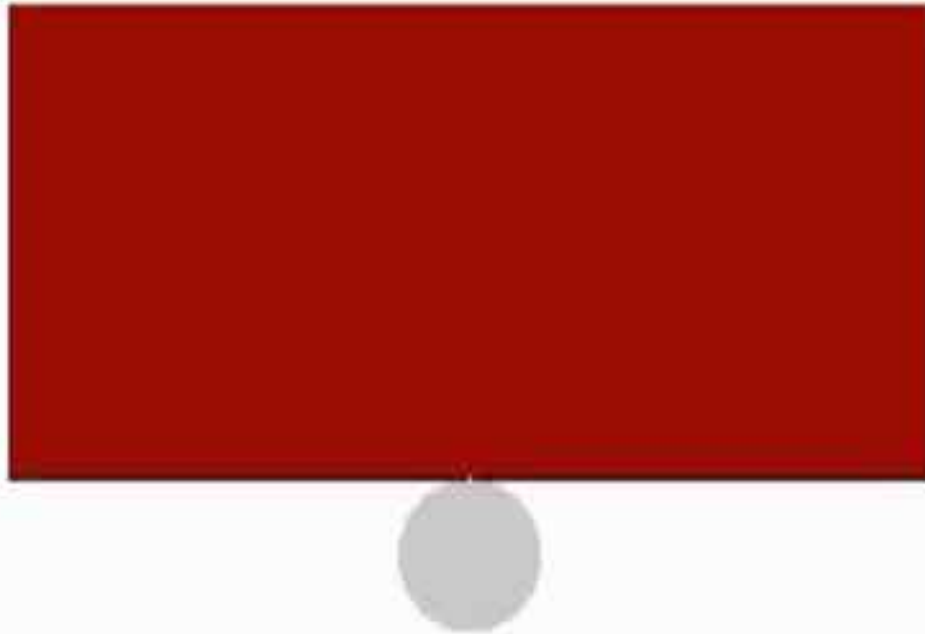
Cost effective

Straight to the point

Physic Based Simulator

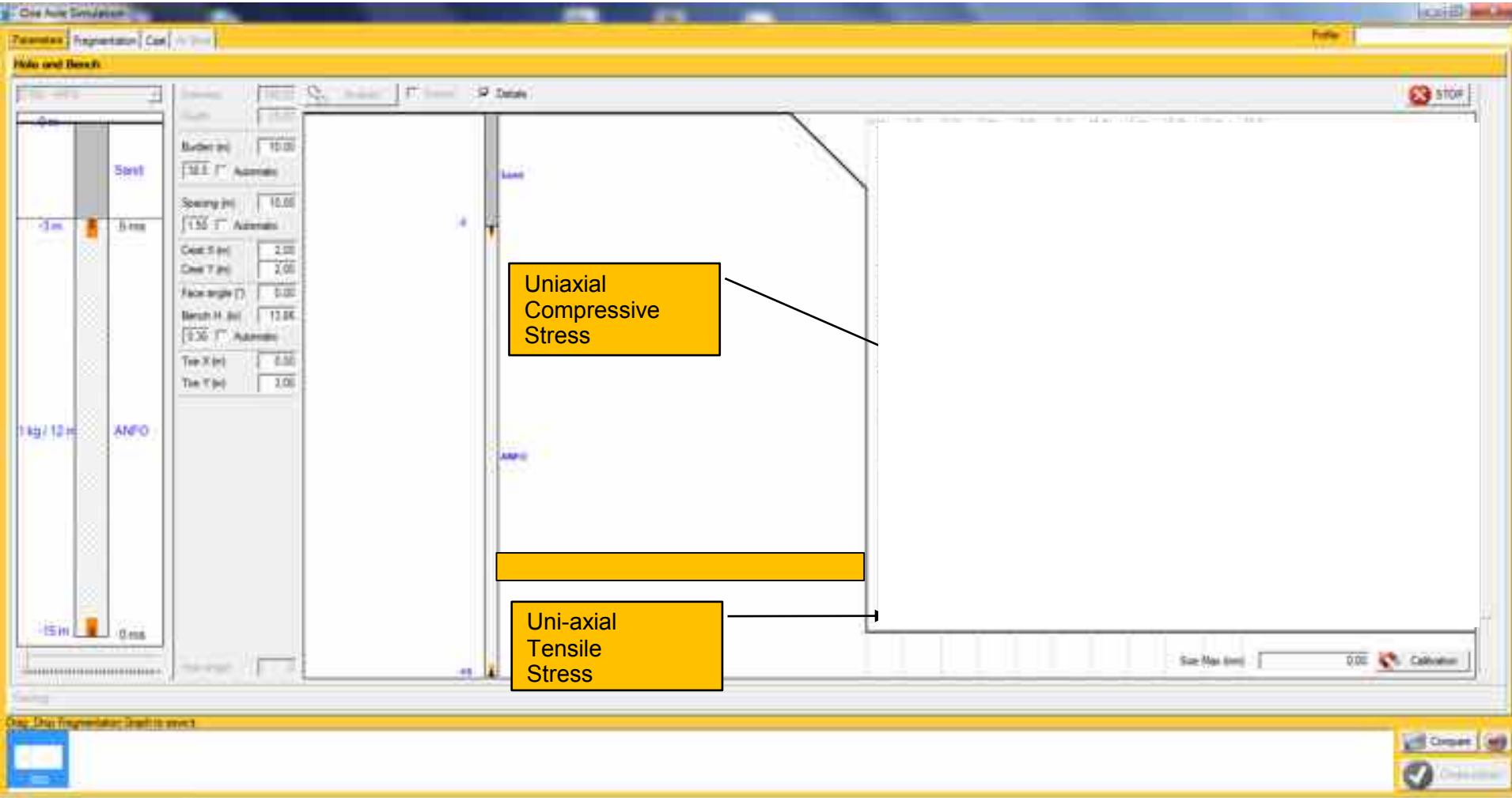


It is duplicating phenomenon mechanism in order to reproduce the real world

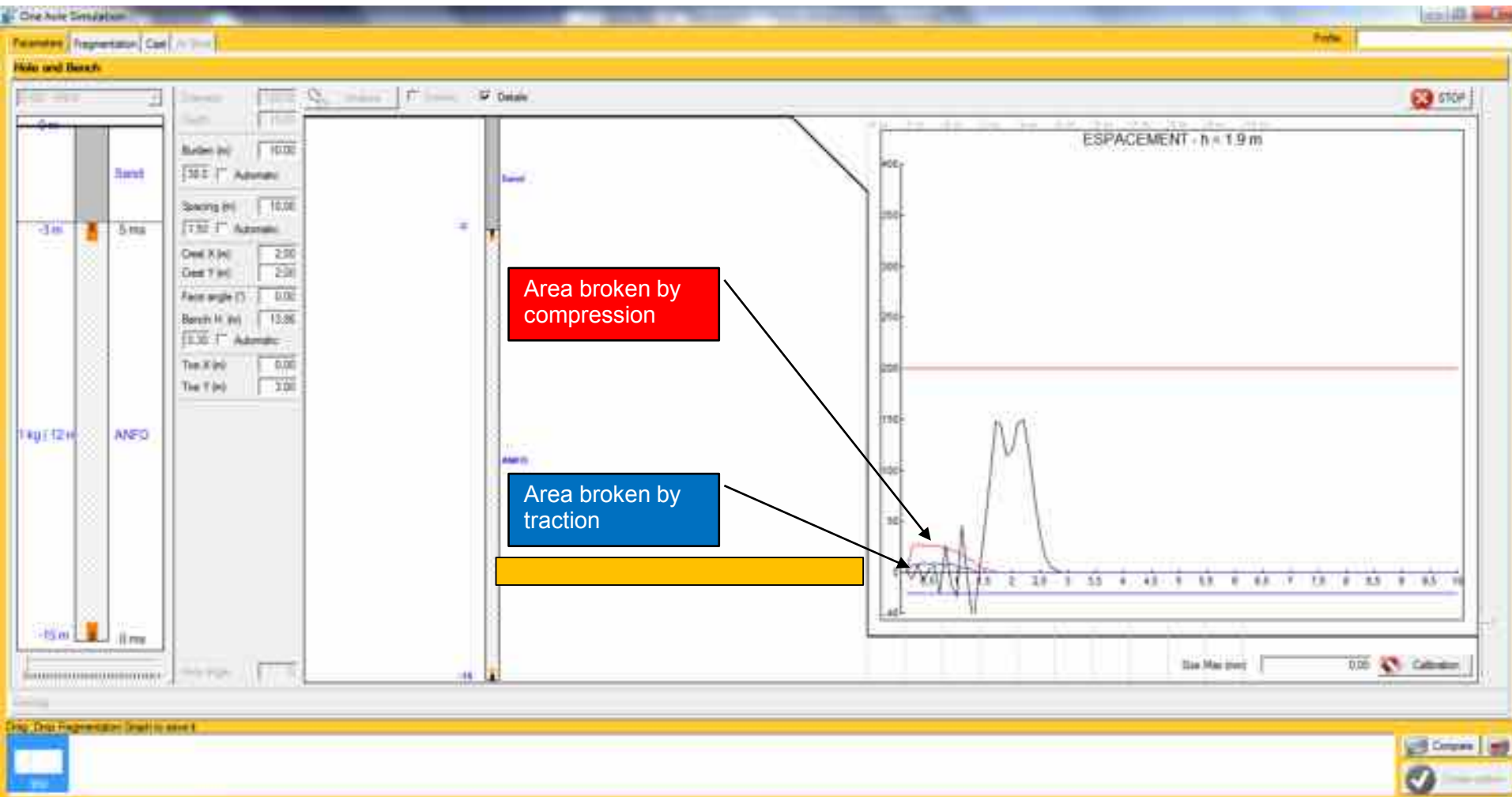


Fragmentation Simulation

P wave propagation in a horizontal layer

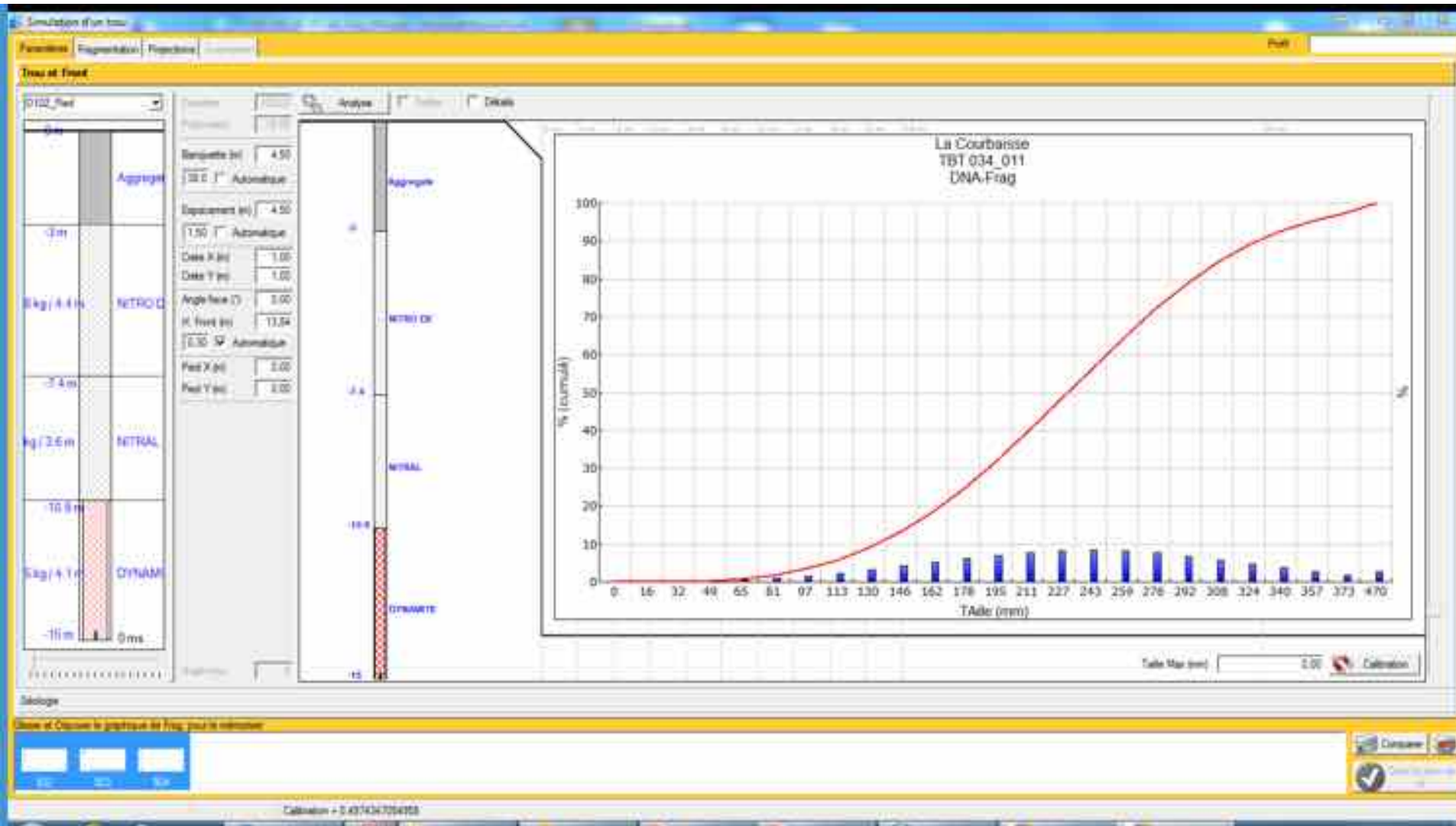


P wave propagation in a horizontal layer

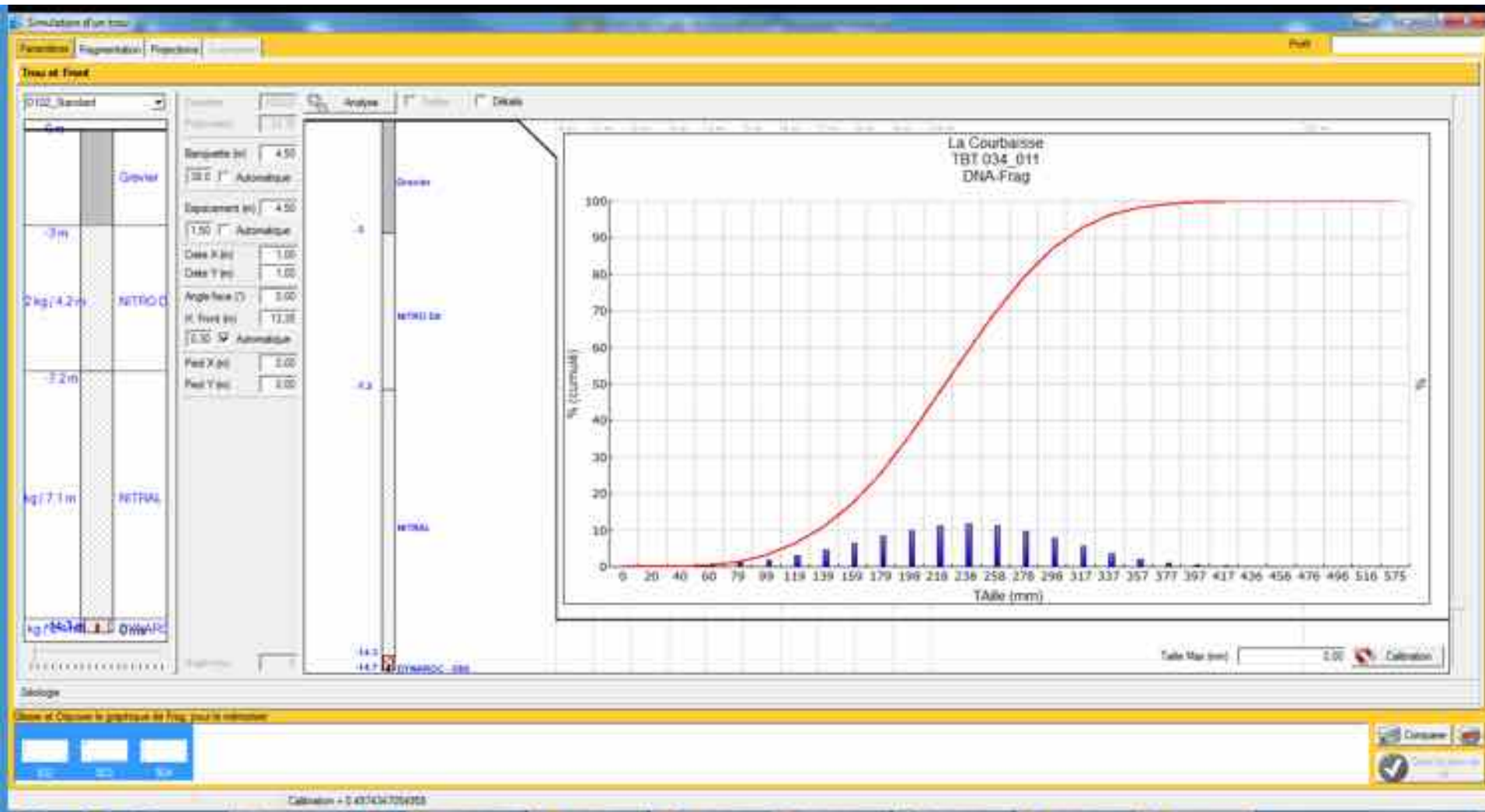




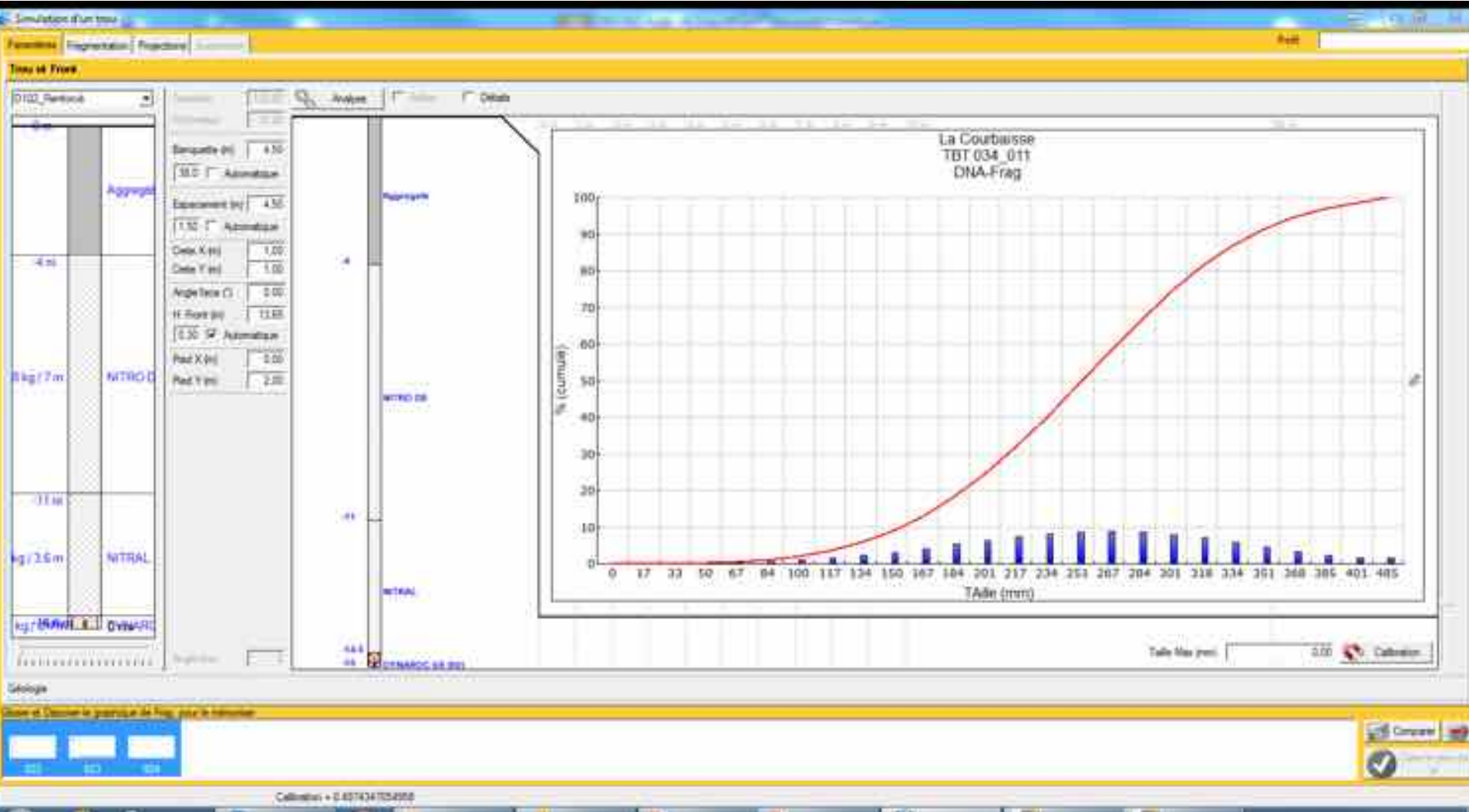
Fragmentation Simulation (#924)



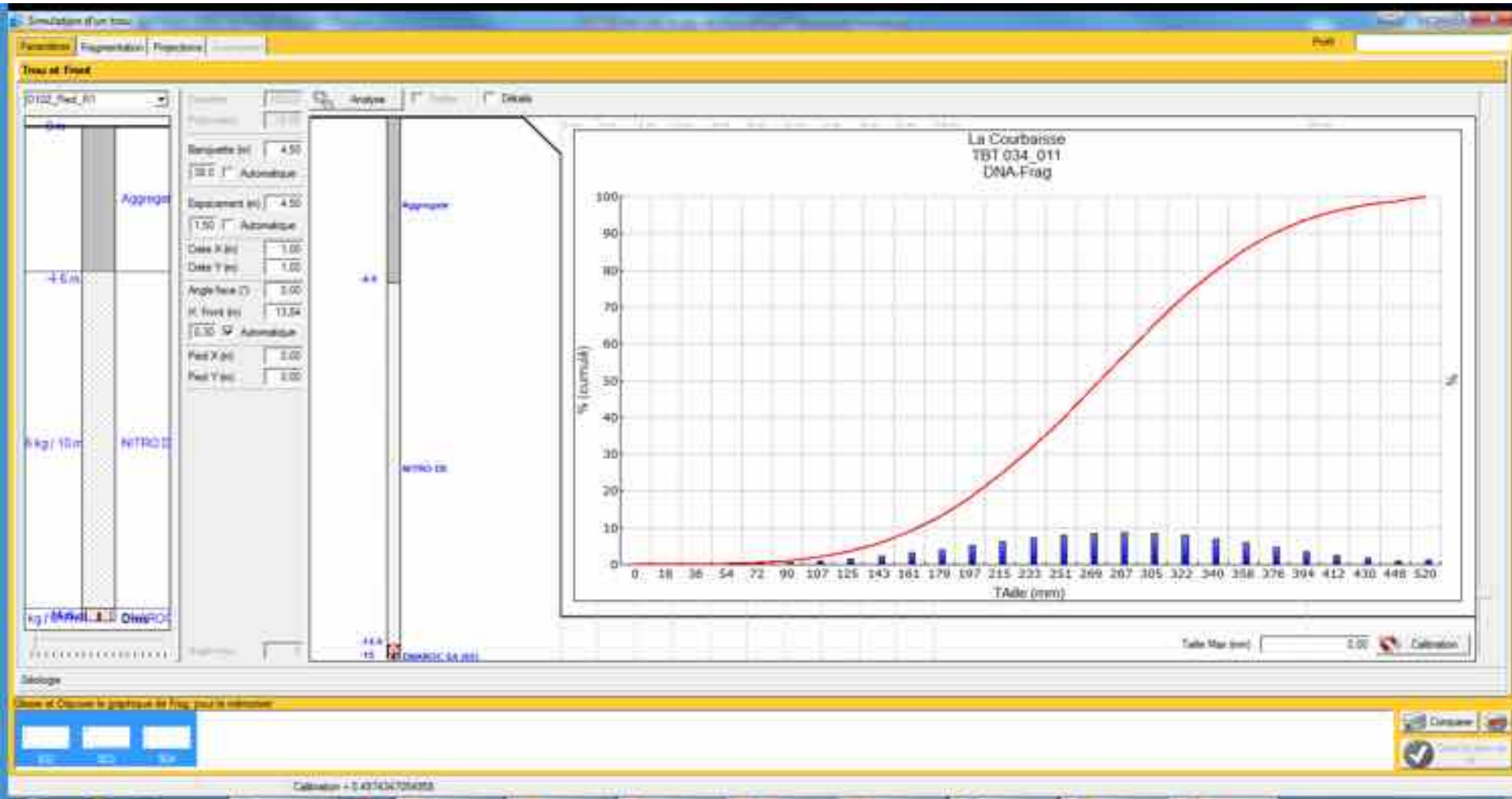
Fragmentation Simulation (#922)



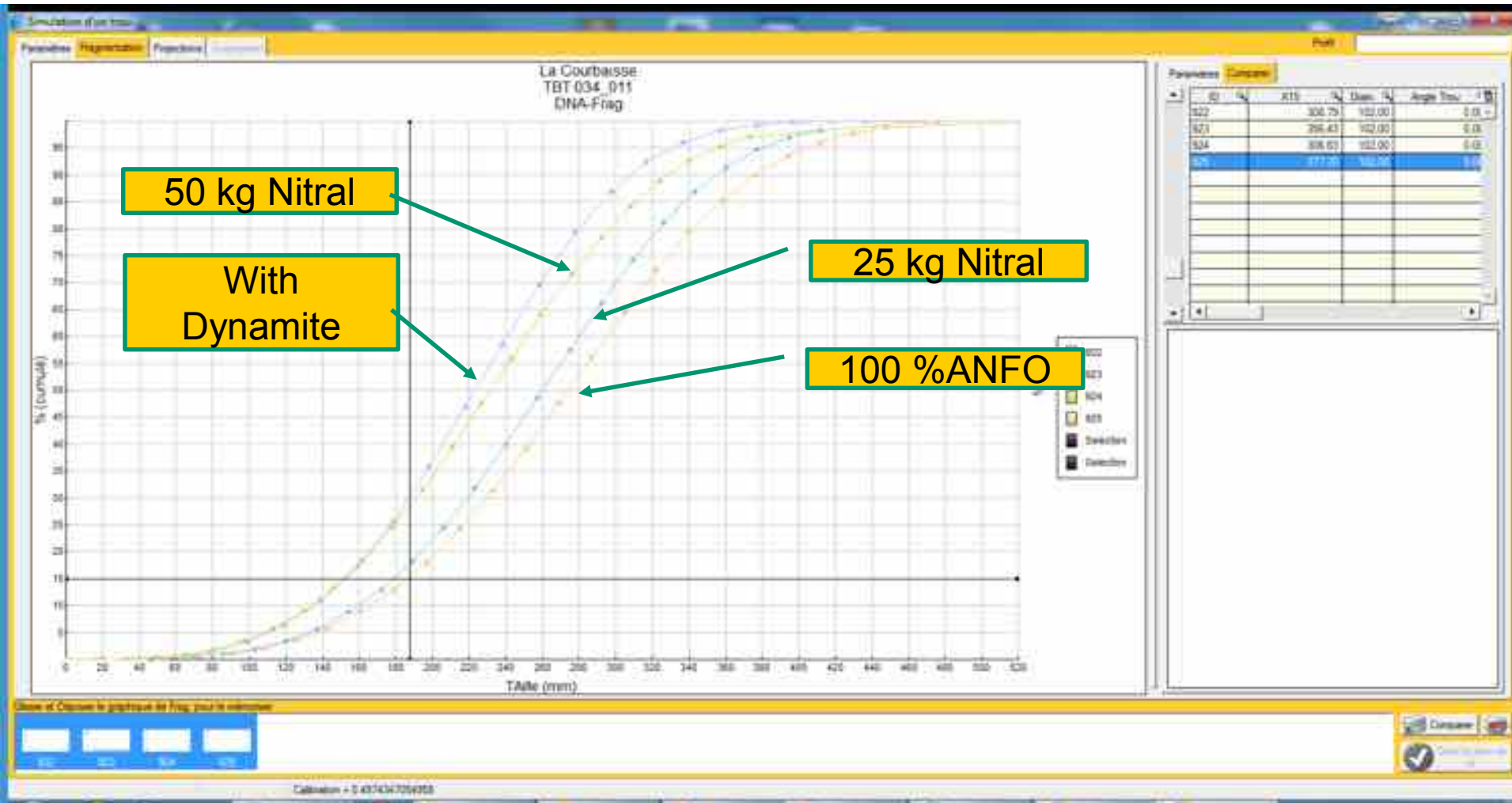
Fragmentation Simulation (#923)



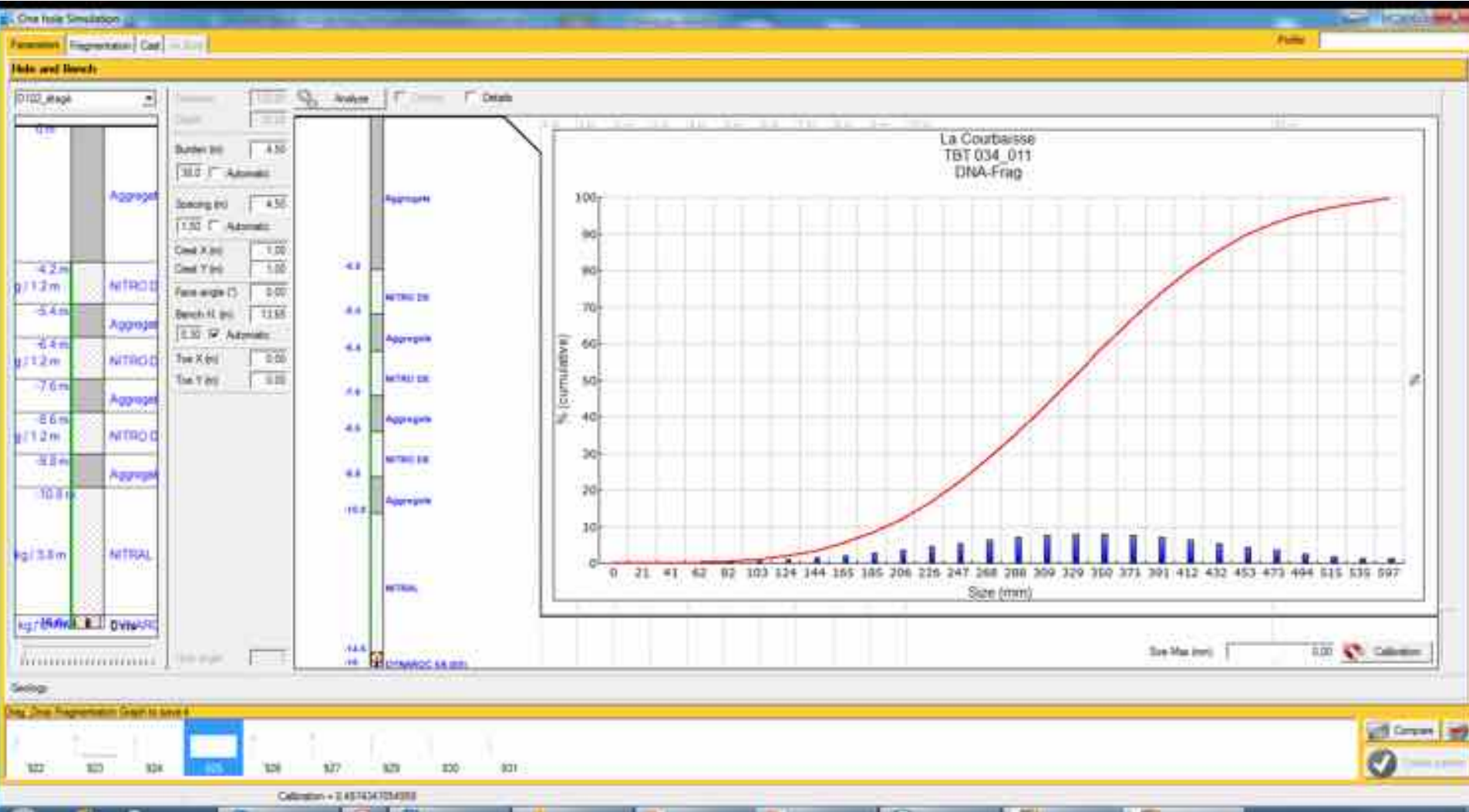
Fragmentation Simulation (#925)



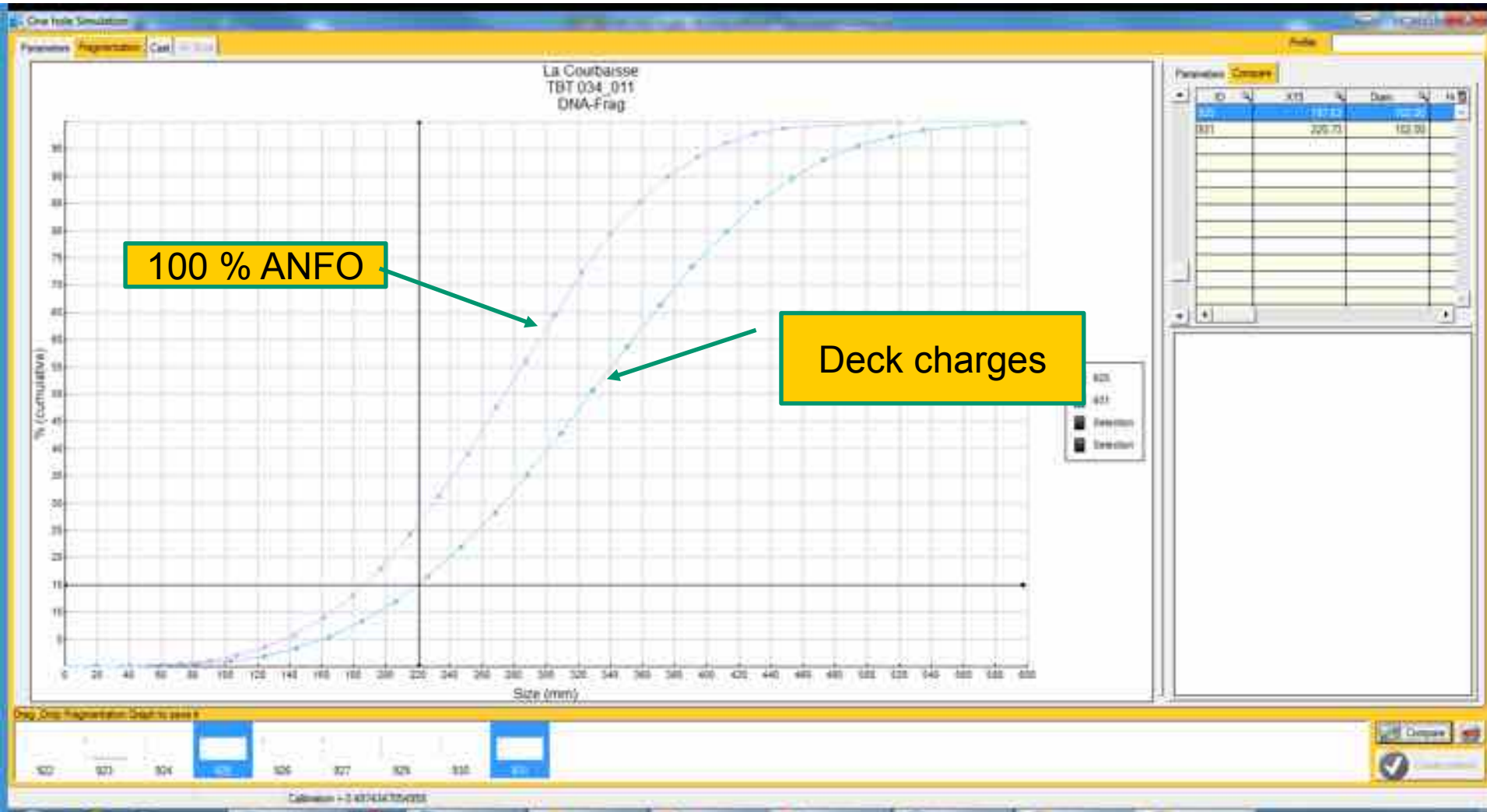
Compared Fragmentation



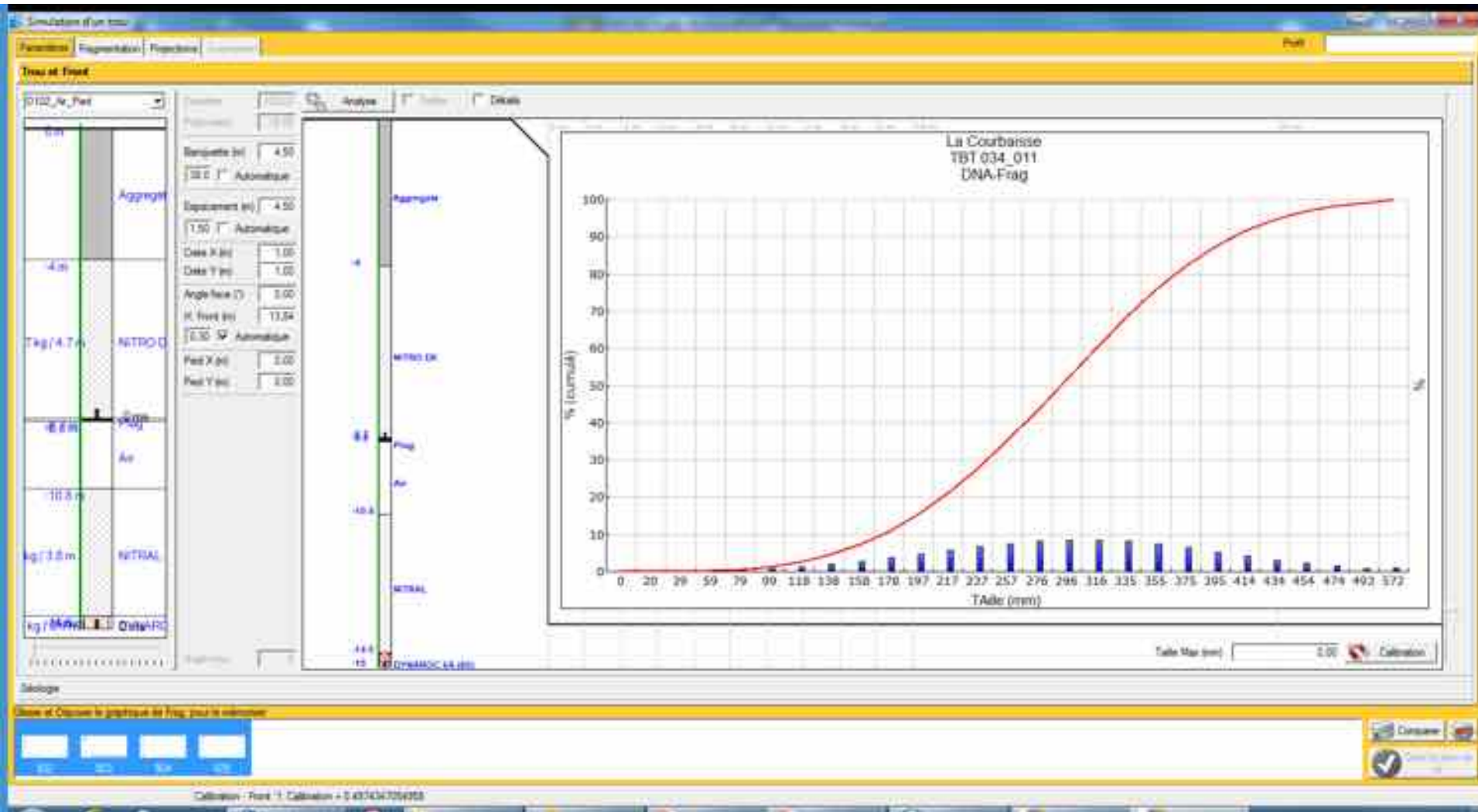
Fragmentation Simulation^(#926)



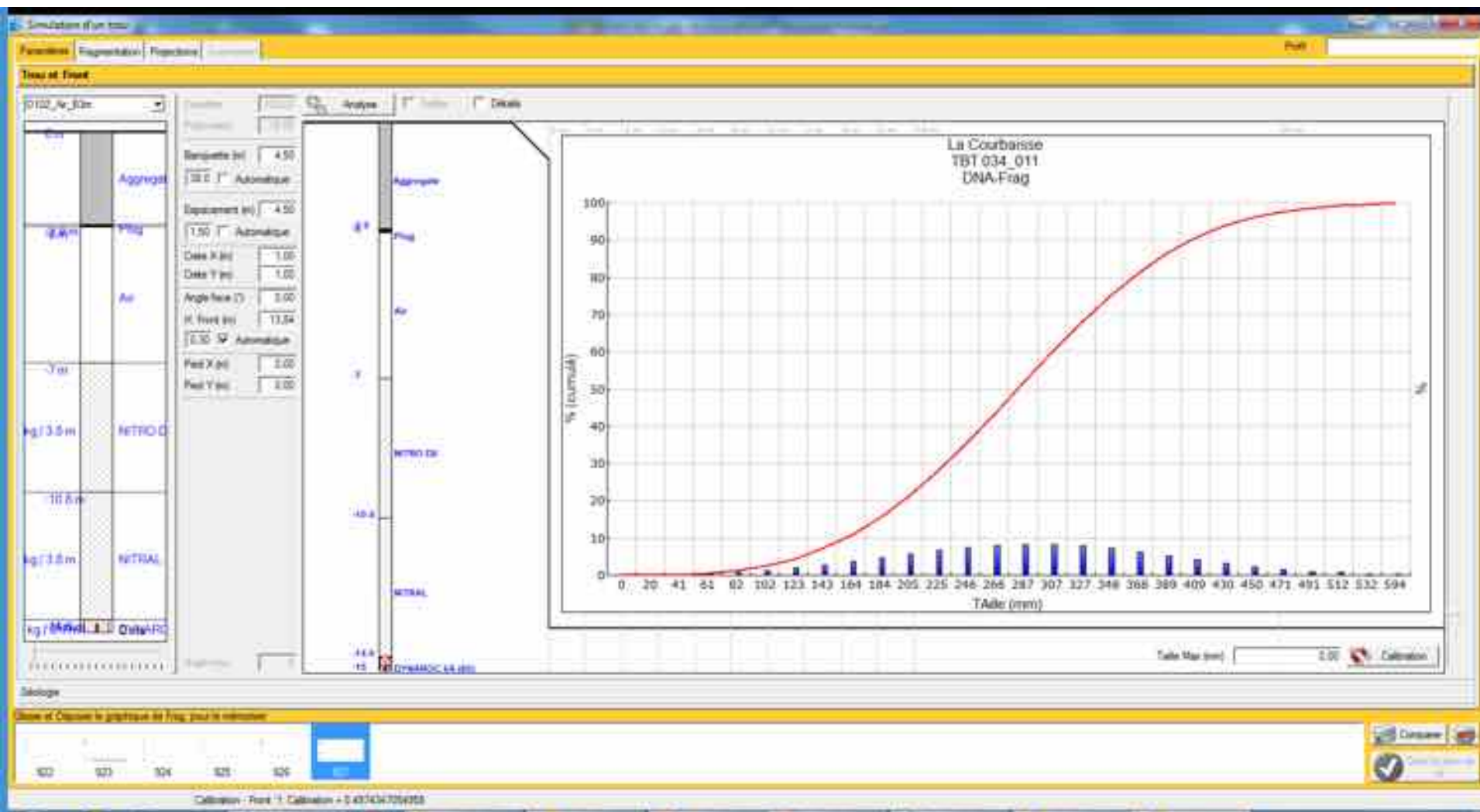
Compared Fragmentation



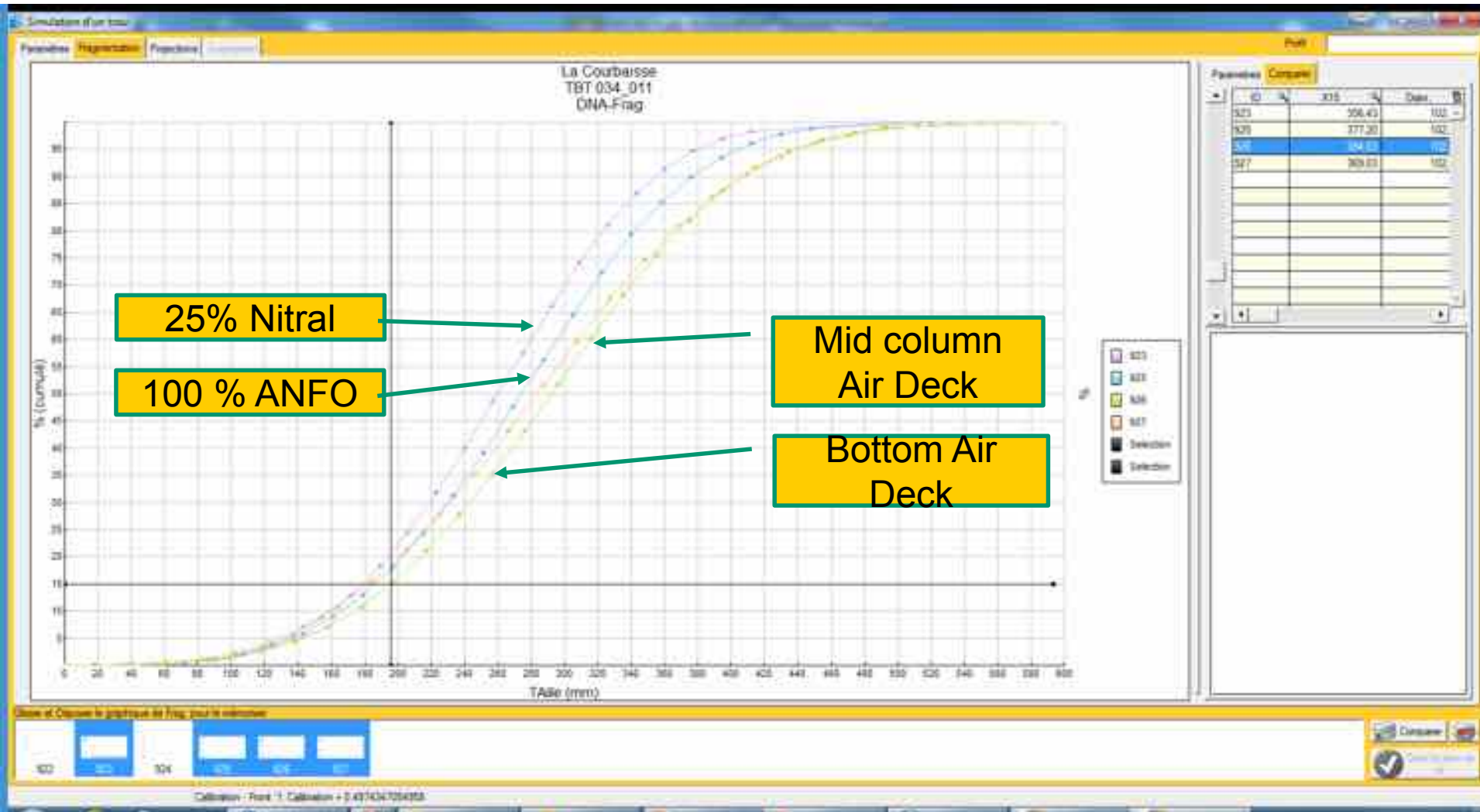
Fragmentation Simulation (#926)



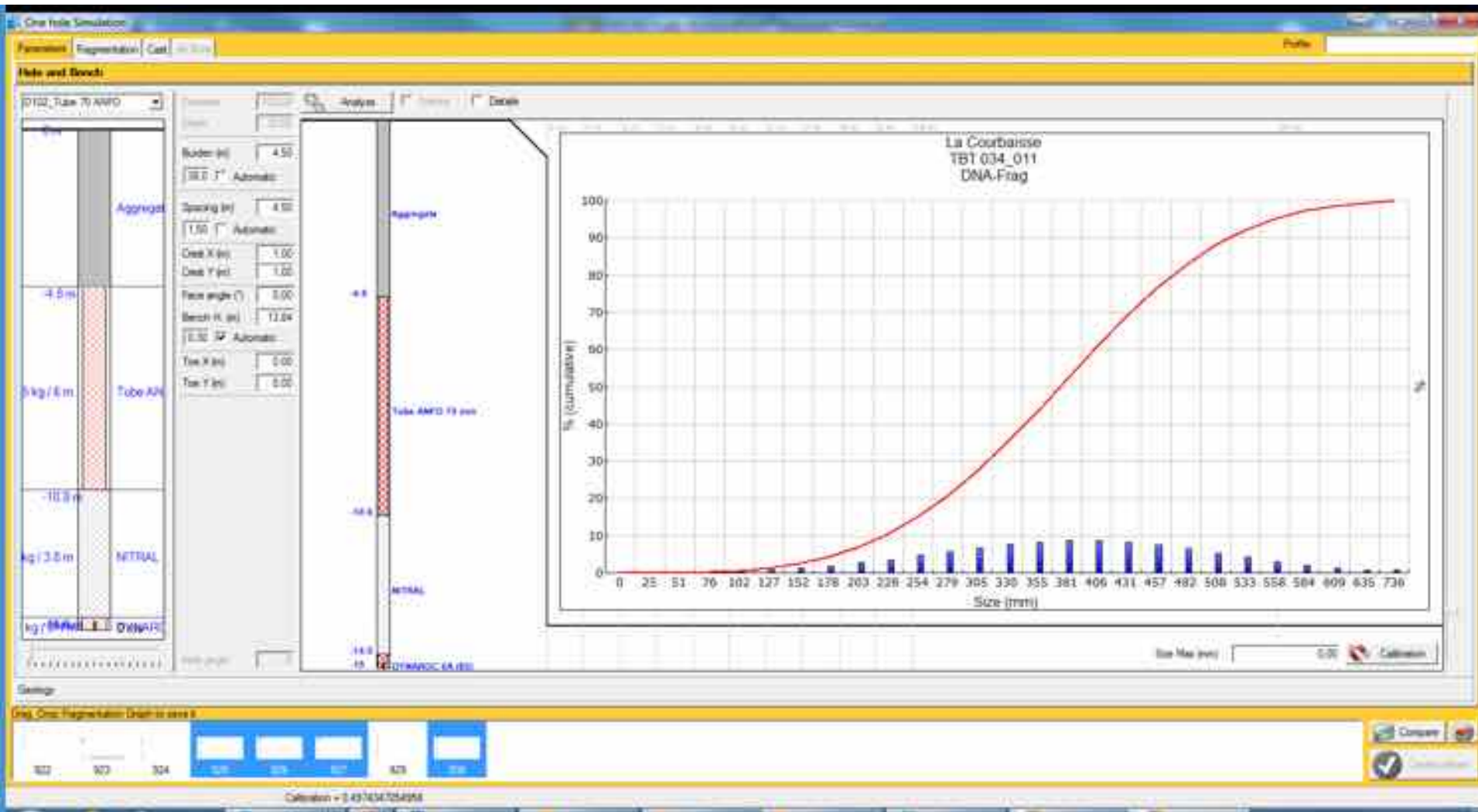
Fragmentation Simulation 926)



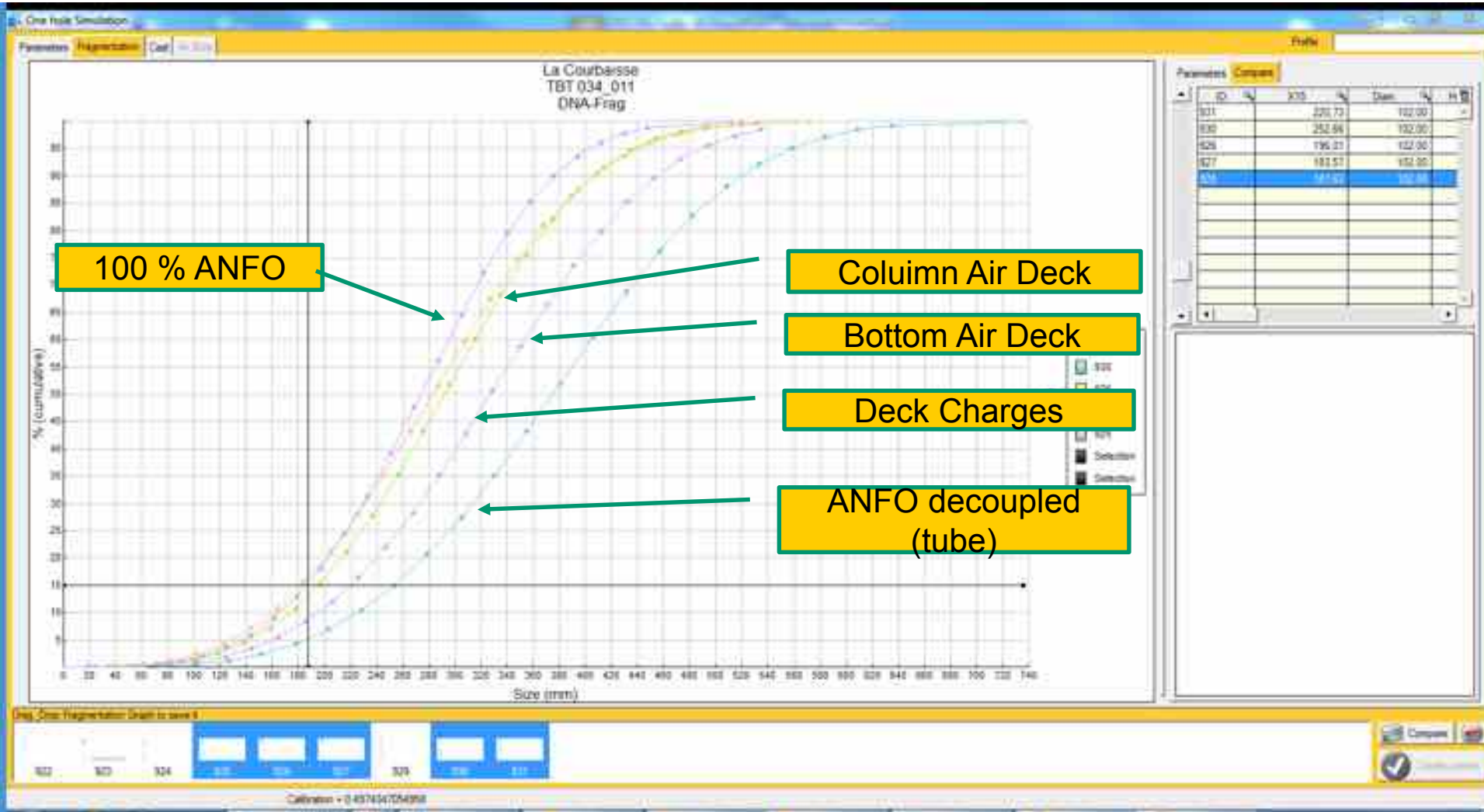
Compared Fragmentation



Fragmentation Simulation (#929)



Compared Fragmentation Summary

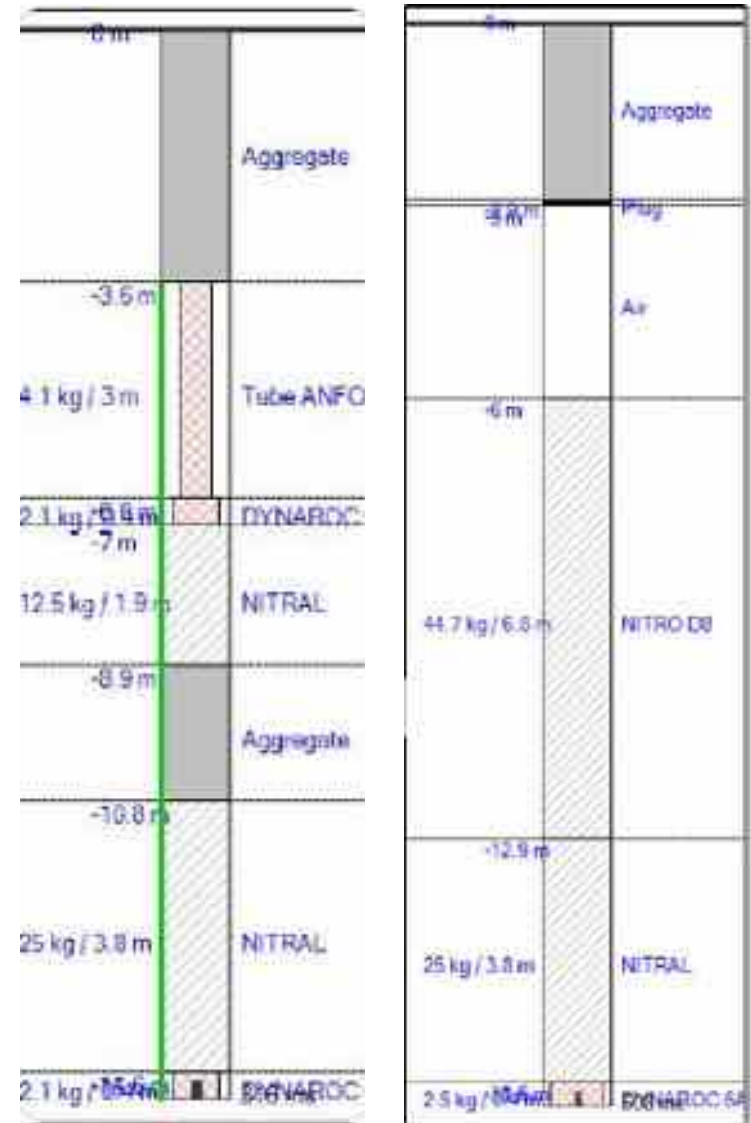


- Taux de fines minimal avec combinaison de
- Charges étagées + chargement d'ANFO en tube 70 mm

Final loading solution

Reducing Bore Hole Shock Pressure by using :

- De-coupled charge
- Air deck
- Deck charges



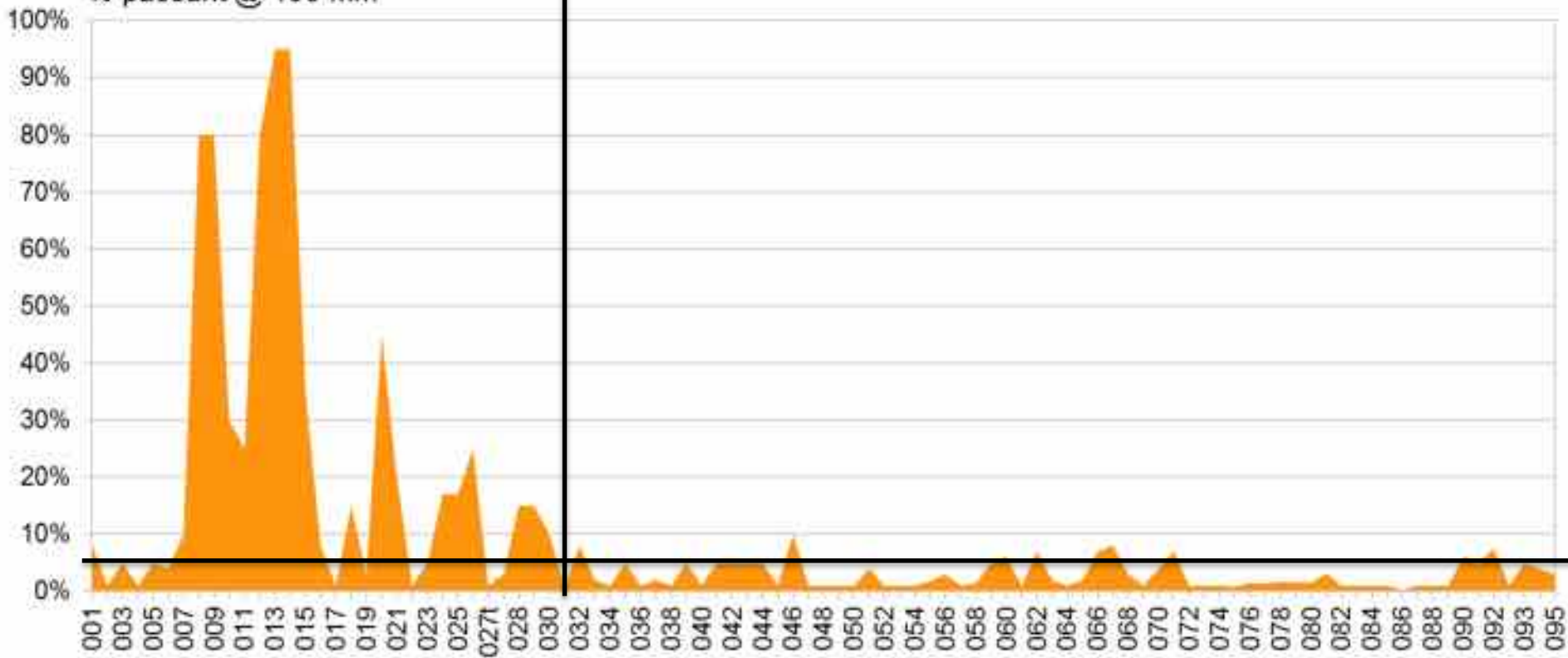


Results

Before

After
optimization by simulation

% passant @ 150 mm



**“Fine control process by simulation
provides a significant and visible
improvement,
allowing
the crushing plant to run at its expected rate”**

(Jonathan Teadi, Quarry Manager, 31/05/2013)





1/8/2012



1/11/2012







CONCLUSION OF THE STORY

Don't Guess, Scientifically Forecast

Use a Visual Scientific Simulator

You will save Time and Money