Evidences of the influence of the detonation sequence in rock fragmentation by blasting – Part I

Original
Evidences of the influence of the detonation sequence in rock fragmentation by blasting – Part I / Cardu, Marilena; Seccatore, Jacopo; Vaudagna, Alberto; Rezende, Alvaro; Galvão, Fabio; Bettencourt, Jorge; Tomi, Giorgio de. - In: REM. REVISTA ESCOLA DE MINAS.. - ISSN 0370-4467. - STAMPA. - 68:3(2015), pp. 337-342.

Availability:
This version is available at: 11583/2620137 since: 2016-11-20T15:27:04Z

Published
Scielo

DOI:10.1590/0370-44672014680218

Terms of use:
openAccess
This article is made available under terms and conditions as specified in the corresponding bibliographic description in the repository

(Article begins on next page)
Abstract

Drilling and blasting are fundamental operations in the mining cycle and constitute an important component of the mining costs. Rock fragmentation can in principle be managed by means of two options: by increasing or reducing the specific consumption of explosives, or by modifying the drilling pattern. The choice of one or other type of control depends on the relationship between the unit costs of drilling and explosives, and on technical restrictions or regulations imposed by different reasons. It is then necessary to identify the link between the blast design and some factors affecting the downstream processing of the product. This paper analyzes the theoretical basis aimed at evaluating the main parameters involved when organizing a production blast in open pit quarries. In particular, a method developed through the analysis of the results in a large number of limestone open pit quarries in Italy is described and commented. The first experimental results in Brazil have been obtained by applying this method at the Experimental Mine of the Research Center of Responsible Mining of the University of São Paulo. Experimental methods and results will be analyzed and discussed in the second part of this paper.

keywords: Drill & blast, bench blasting, rock fragmentation, downstream processing, KPIs.
1 Introduction

In most mining operations, the rock is subjected to several processes to become a commercial product (Kanchibotla, 2003). In designing a blast, the geometry is a very important factor (shape and size of the charges and the volume assigned to them, position and extent of the free surfaces, position of the charges with respect to that volume), but also the amount and type of explosive and the timing sequence play an important role. Everything should be established in view of the desired effect, and containing, as much as possible, the side effects (Mancini & Cardu, 2001).

Drilling and blasting is an important step in this process and the results, such as fragmentation, muck-pile shape and looseness, dilution, damage and rock softening affect the efficiency of downstream processes (Richard et al., 1982, Roy & Singh, 1998; Konya & Walter, 1990; Oriard, 2005). The importance of blasting for downstream processes has been studied and discussed by many researchers. Nielsen and Kristiansen (1996) investigated the effect of blasting on crushing and grinding operations and discussed how to evaluate the application of the comminution system. From industrial tests and laboratory experiments, they found some relationships between blast-hole diameter, amount of explosives, detonation velocity, and percentage of fines generated after blasting and crushing. They pointed out that the gap between mining and mineral processing should be harmonized, and suggested that blasting could be considered as the first step of the integrated comminution process for the optimization of the mine operations.

Eloranta (1995, 1997) compared energy requirements for blasting, crushing and grinding; Nielsen (1998, 1999) studied the effect of blasting on grinding using the micro-crack concept. He suggested that the P-wave may generate two sets of micro-cracks in the rock: upon detonation, a longitudinal wave propagates outwards from the borehole; the wave has a compressive component in the radial direction and a tensile component in the tangential direction. Due to the deformations from the tensile component, new cracks may be formed when the stress level exceeds the dynamic tensile strength of the rock. Blast-induced micro-cracks generated by the shockwaves emitted throughout the rock mass by the explosive affect the reduction of the crushing resistance.

Kanchibotla (2003), Kojovic et al. (1995) and McCarter (1996) presented typical problems of the traditional approach to blast optimization, introducing an approach where the influence of blast results on processing costs (crushing and separation), throughput (revenue and operating costs), and profit. All of them showed that the optimum blasting effect should consider all of the above components.

An important parameter, often linked to the distribution of explosive energy in the blast, is the drill-hole diameter: it controls the distribution of energy in the blast and thus it affects fragmentation (Clark, 1987; Hustrulid, 1999; Eloranta, 1995). Large diameters are often associated with the expansion of drilling patterns; however large holes intersect fewer in-situ blocks of rock, resulting in more oversize, especially in the case of jointed rock (Rajpot, 2009). Typically, the drill-hole diameter is changed depending upon the rock or drill machine type. Similarly, changes in the bench height when a new loading machine is introduced or for any other reason, affect changes on all dependent parameters or on the blast muck-pile size mix. Modifications in a drill-hole diameter or a bench height or a product size tend to change all other relevant blast design parameters.

Changes in the bench height or drill-hole diameter, when the product size is required to be kept constant due to market demand or crusher/grinder requirements, result in changes in all other parameters and ultimately changes in the capital and operational cost of drilling, and the cost of blasting (Jimeno et al., 1995). Comparative calculations in every case allow the designer to determine the optimum cost parameters.

Size reduction represents one of the most energy-intensive and costly processes in the excavation of rocks. Drilling and blasting, being the first operation in the size reduction chain, may have a significant downstream effect (Kim, 2010). Since the effects of blasting on size reduction, crushing and throughput have been well established (Nielsen and Kristiansen, 1996; McCarter, 1996; Eloranta, 1995, 1997), the main focus of this research is to examine the effect of different timing sequences on fragmentation, although the subject has been extensively treated in many aspects: Katsabanis et al. (2006) conducted a series of multi-hole blasting experiments to examine the effect of delays on fragmentation using igneous rock samples. The tests showed the influence of the interaction of stress waves on fragmentation. Kim S.J. (2010) performed four different blasts with different charging methods adopting the same powder factors to compare how energy distribution affected changes in fragmentation. Experimental evidence under small scale conditions (Katsabanis et al., 2008) has suggested that fragmentation is very coarse when zero delay is used but the average fragment size does not change much once small delays are used.

The blasting size reduction effect due to timing was also investigated (Cho & Kaneko, 2004) through a number of models they used to consider the effect of specific charge and geometry in bench blasting. To investigate the influence of blast condition on fragmentation in bench blast simulations, the fragmentation obtained using the numerical approach was compared and analyzed. After having simulated widely spaced blast patterns, they compared the fracture process and fragmentation with that in wide-ranging bench blasting, also discussing controlled fragmentation with respect to delay timing. They concluded that the optimal fragmentation with respect to delay time depends strongly on the gas flow through the fractures caused by the stress wave.

Stagg (1987) refers to some reduced-scale tests in dolomite benches, using 0 to 45 ms delay intervals, equivalent to 0 to 118ms/m of burden. All fragmented rock was screened. The finest fragmentation occurred at blast-hole delay intervals of 3 to 56ms/m of burden; coarse fragmentation resulted from short delays (<3ms/m), where breakage approached presup conditions with a major fracture between blast-holes and large blocks in the burden region. Coarse fragmentation also resulted from long delays (>17 ms/m), with explosive charges acting independently. The acceptable range provides blast design tools useful for a variety of purposes, including optimum muck-pile displacement and vibration control.

The optimization of the final rock fragment size on a cost basis must result in the minimum total cost that the drilling and blasting design parameters can generate: it is common for operators to search for the optimum drilling and
blasting cost. However, when no fragmentation specifications are provided, this is an unclear target. In the same way, it is quite common for quarry operators to be concerned with fragmentation when difficulties in drilling and loading are encountered, or when a large amount of oversize is produced, resulting in a general loss of productivity in secondary blasting: this was the problem encountered at the quarry site under study and, on this basis, a number of experimental blasts were performed and the blasting size reduction effect was recognized, as shown below.

2. Blast design method

A specific method was determined to establish the Powder Factor to achieve a fragmentation with the desired top-size. The method was developed by Clerici et al. (1974), based on the analysis of the results of over 250 blasts in Italian limestone quarries for different applications (Figure 1). Diagram I represents the particle size of the blasted material (cumulative distribution), in dimensionless form, as the abscissa shows the ratio between the "desired size" of the fragments D and that of the maximum block size in the blasted material D$_{\text{max}}$. Diagram II shows the correlation between two dimensionless ratios: on the vertical axis, the relationship between the specific consumption PF to be adopted and the minimum PF$_{\text{min}}$, that is the specific charge that allows detaching blocks as large as the burden V; on the horizontal axis is the ratio between the maximum desired size of fragments and the burden. This method was originally designed either to: predict the size obtainable by a blast where drilling mesh and PF are known, or estimate the specific consumption of explosive that is necessary (once established the drilling mesh), to obtain a certain particle size, or estimate what burden is required to obtain the desired particle size, once having established the specific consumption. For Italian limestone such as the one encountered in the Alps, the value of PF$_{\text{min}}$ ranges between 150 and 200 g/m$^3$.

![Figure 1](image1.png)

**Figure 1**
Graphs employed to project blasts of a given particle size distribution in limestone quarries.

D[m]: Dimension of the desired size of blasted material, expressed as a percentage of the whole blast (i.e., 90%<0.8m, means that only 10% of oversize is accepted, with D=0.8m); %: cumulative percentage of the blasted rock; D$_{\text{max}}$[m]: maximum block size obtained; PF$_{\text{min}}$[kg/m$^3$]: the minimum effective powder factor; V: Average value for the burden. Adapted after Clerici et al., 1974.
3. Concepts for the choice of the initiation sequence

During this research, the initiation sequences adopted have always obeyed the following principles:

- Decomposition of the blast;
- Taking advantage of the free surfaces to favor the movement of the blasted material;
- Simultaneous holes as far away as possible, to avoid undesired cooperation of charges that may induce the explosive energy to work with shear effect instead of producing fragmentation.

The main limitation for the choice of the initiation sequence was the only availability of detonating cord and relays of the 17 ms and 42 ms series. The initiation sequences had to be adjusted varying the time elapsed between junctions, corresponding to the time necessary to drill a 3 m length hole. Being both the operators and the machines always the same, it is legitimate to think that there are no changes in the performance of drilling. Having available a significant number of drilling speed data, it is possible to infer an empiric correlation between the rock strength and drilling speed. Being the drilling speed known in different areas of the quarry, resulting in higher or lower rock drillability, it can be decided whether, for a given bench, it is necessary to increase or decrease the P.F., either by means of reducing the charge per hole or by increasing the drill mesh size. This allows also changing the values of PFmin hypothesized in the initial stage, and then calculating a new PF.

Figure 2 shows an example of registration of drilling speed in a 10m high bench, in which 61 holes were performed in a 300m² surface.

![Figure 2](image)

Trend of the drilling speed in a number of blast-holes pertaining to a 10m high bench and a surface area of 300 m². To be noticed is the great speed variability (0.5-1.5 m/min).
must be established to distinguish which part of the imperfection is due to the rock characteristics from that which is due to defects in the design or execution of the blast, and therefore can be improved by the operator.

4. Concluding remarks for Part I

The primary aim of this research is to depict a way to improve the rational utilization of the explosive energy for the benefits of the quarrying process. An extensive literature review shows how good fragmentation by blasting favorably influences the profitability of the whole mining process. Many methods allowing the prediction and estimation of fragmentation are available today. If these methods are carefully and reasonably used, they can be very helpful to obtain an optimal fragment distribution which will lower the total cost of the whole production process and not only that of the drilling and blasting. The blast design process must represent an effort to reduce oversize fragments and to minimize the amount of fines in the rock pile. In this first part is described a method to design cost-effective and reliable solutions that can ensure compliance with the productivity target without drastically modifying the geometry of drilling or the specific consumption of explosive. This method has been applied in field tests at the Experimental Mine of the Research Center for Responsible Mining of the University of São Paulo. The experimental methods, examples of application and the results obtained will be presented and discussed in the second part of this article.

5. References

ASH, L. R. The design of blasting round. Surface Mining. In: PFLEIDER, E. P. New York: AIME, 1968.p.387.

CHO S.H., KANEKO K. Rock fragmentation control in blasting materials. The Mining and Materials Processing Institute of Japan. v. 45, n. 5, p. 1722-1730, 2004.

CLARK, G. B. Principles of rock fragmentation. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1987. p.2, 432-442.

CLERICI C., COLOSI G., MANCINI, R., PELIZZA S., VERGA G. Le operazioni di abbattimento in cava: mutua influenza tra abbattimento e frantumazione, e criteri di progettazione integrata Cava – Impianto di frantumazione. In: CONV. INTERNAZIONALE SULLE COLTIVAZIONI DI PIETRE E MINERALI LITOIDI, Atti I. Torino: 1974.

ELORANTA, J. Selection of Powder factor in large diameter blastholes. In: GENERAL PROCEEDING & ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 21. International Society of Explosives Engineers, 1995. p. 68-77.

ELORANTA, J. The efficiency of blasting versus crushing and grinding. In: GENERAL PROCEEDING & ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 23. International Society of Explosives Engineers, 1997. p. 157-163.

HUSTRULID, W. Blasting principles for open pit mining. In: BALKEMA, A. A. (Ed.) 1999. v.1, p.27-31, 38-39, 42-44, 73, 77, 854-855.

JIMENO, C. L., JIMENO, E. L., FRANCISCO J. A. C. 1995. Drilling and blasting of Rock. In: Balkema, A. A. (Ed.) Rotterdam: 1995. p. 30, 56-61, 179-183, 190. (Translated to English by De Ramiro, Y. V.).

KANCHIBOTLA S.S. Optimum blasting: is it minimum cost per broken rock or maximum value per broken rock? Fragblast – International Journal for Blasting and Fragmentation. vol.7, n.1, p.35-48, 2003. (DOI: 10.1076/frag.7.1.35.14059).

KATSABANIS, P.D., KIM, S., TAWADROUS, A., SIGLER, J. Effect of powder factor and timing on the impact breakage of rocks. In: ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING TECHNIQUE, 34. International Society of Explosives Engineers, 2008. p.179-190.

KATSABANIS, P.D., TAWADROUS, A., BRAUN, C., KENNEDY, C. Timing effects on fragmentation. In: ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING TECHNIQUE, 32. International Society of Explosives Engineers, 2006. v.2, p.243-253.

KIM S.J. Experimental investigation of the effect of blasting on the impact breakage of rocks. Kingston, Ontario, Canada: The Robert M. Buchan Department of Mining, Queen’s University, 2010. (Master Thesis).

KOJOVIC, T., MICHAXU, S., MACKENZIE, C. The impact of blast fragmentation on crushing and screening operations in quarrying. Explo 1995. n. 44, p. 427-436, 1995.

KONYA C.J., WALTER E.J. Surface blast design. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall Inc., 1990. p.20-34, p.118.

LANGEFORS U., KIHLSTROM, B. The modern technique of rock blasting (2.ed.). Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1967.
LOWNDS, C.M. The effect of powder factor on fragmentation. In: RESEARCH PROCEEDING E ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 23. International Society of Explosives Engineers, 1997. p. 101-109.

MANCINI R., CARDU M. Scavi in roccia - gli explosivi. In: Hevelius (Ed.) Benevento, Italy: 2001.

MCCARTER, M. K. Effect preconditioning on comminution for selected rock types. In: CONFERENCE OF EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING TECHNIQUE, 22. Proceedings. Orlando, Florida, February 4-8. Cleveland, Ohio: International Society of Explosives Engineers, 1996. p. 119-129.

NIELSEN, K., KRISTIANSEN, J. Blasting – crushing - grinding: Optimization of an integrated comminution system. Rock Fragmentation by Blasting. In: Mohanty (Ed.), Balkema, Rotterdam: 1996, p. 269-277.

NIELSEN, K. Economic optimization of the blasting-crushing-grinding comminution process. In: ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING RESEARCH. Proceeding of the International Society of Explosives Engineers, 1998. p. 147-156.

NIELSEN, K. Economic effects of blasting on the crushing and grinding of ores. Fragblast 1999. Johannesburg: South Africa Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, 1999. p. 251-256.

ORIARD L.L. Explosives engineering, construction vibrations and geotechnology. Cleveland, OH: International Society of explosives Engineering, 2005.

RAJPOT M.A. The effect of fragmentation specification on blasting cost. Kingston, Ontario, Canada: Queen's University, 2009. (Master of Science Engineering - degree Thesis).

RICHARD D.A., FLETCHER L.R., D’ANDREA D.V. Explosives and blasting procedure manual, IC 8925. Minneapolis, MN: Twin Cities Research Center, Bureau of Mines, 1992.

ROY P.P., SINGH S.R.B. New burden and spacing formulae for optimum blasting. In: ANNUAL CONF. ON EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING TECHNIQUE, ISEE 24. ISEE Res. Proc. Feb. 2-5, 1998. New Orleans, LA, ISEE Cleveland, OH, 11th.

SAHARAN M.R., MITRIH.S., JETHWAJ.L. Rock fracturing by explosive energy: review of state-of-the-art. Fragblast: International Journal for Blasting and Fragmentation. vol. 10, Issue 1-2, p. 61-81, 2006. DOI: 10.1080/13855140600858792.

STAGG M.S. Influence of blast delay time on rock fragmentation: one-tenth scale tests. International Journal of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Environment. vol. 1, Issue 4, p. 215-222. DOI: 10.1080/09208118708944122.

Received: 13 November 2014 - Accepted: 20 May 2015.