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露天矿粉尘扩散机理研究进展及展望*

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摘要: 为了有效防控露天开采产生粉尘的扩散问题, 降低粉尘扩散对作业人员健康与周边生态环境的威胁, 有力支撑露天矿山绿色转型, 首先, 系统梳理了不同生产工序条件下粉尘差异化扩散特性方面的研究进展; 然后, 总结了露天开放环境中风流、湿度、温度等气象条件对粉尘扩散的作用; 最后, 基于当前研究的局限性, 展望了露天粉尘扩散机理研究的发展趋势。结果表明: 现场实测受环境扰动影响显著, 实验室试验和数值模拟常因过度简化而难以真实反映实际工况; 针对呼吸性粉尘的扩散动力学行为及多因素耦合机制的研究尚待深入。未来应致力于研发大尺度、高精度数值仿真平台, 构建多参数协同的粉尘连续监测体系, 发展基于人工智能的粉尘质量浓度预测与智能预警方法, 探究气象与地形条件对呼吸性粉尘迁移的耦合作用机制。

关键词: 安全卫生工程技术; 露天矿; 粉尘扩散; 多作业工序; 气象条件

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0 引言

露天采矿是获取矿产资源的重要方式。我国露天煤炭开采量位居世界第一, 2024 年露天采煤量超过 11 亿 t, 约占煤炭生产总量的 25% (图 1)^[1-4]; 露天铁矿、有色金属产量分别占 80% 和 50%^[5]。虽然露天矿与井工矿相比灾害种类较少, 但常引发一系列环境问题, 其中高质量浓度粉尘污染尤为严重^[6-7]。粉尘是主要空气污染物之一^[8-9], 细颗粒物粉尘易随空气大范围扩散, 造成跨市、跨省甚至跨境污染^[10], 精确地监测粉尘粒径分布对工人健康及矿区安全至关重要^[11]。长期吸入大量粉尘可引发尘肺病及其他器官损伤^[12]。尘肺病是我国最严重的职业病, 目前累计病患超过 93 万人, 2024 年新增超过 7 000 名患者^[6,13-14]。高质量浓度粉尘积聚还会严重影响场所能见度, 降低生产作业效率, 加速机械磨损、缩短使用寿命、降低生产效率, 经济损失严重^[13,15]。我国露天煤炭 90% 产自气候干燥少雨的内蒙古、新疆、山西北部等内陆地区, 降水量少, 气候干燥, 粉尘产生后难以沉降, 更易随风流大范围扩

散, 对周边生态环境有严重威胁^[16]。

露天开采全过程包含钻孔、爆破、装载、运输等多个工序, 作业时都会产生大量粉尘^[17-18]。钻孔孔口粉尘质量浓度超过 2 000 mg/m³^[19]; 爆破时粉尘被抛向高空形成立体污染, 局部高达 1 000 mg/m³^[20]; 采装过程中风流会对工作面粉尘产生聚并效应, 电铲附近粉尘质量浓度最高近 2 000 mg/m³^[21-22]; 卡车行驶产生尘量可占全矿产生量的 70%^[23], 矿区的土质道路加剧了粉尘产生, 道路沿

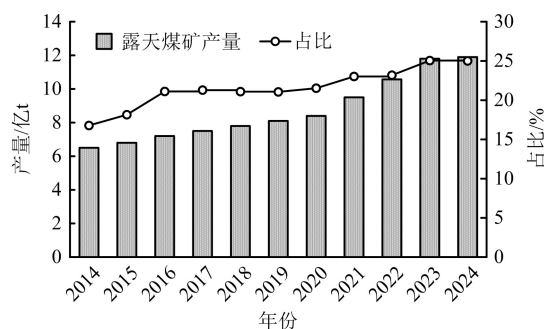


图1 我国露天煤矿产量

Fig. 1 Open-pit coal production in China

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线产生尘质量浓度可达 $1\ 900\ \text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ ^[24]。矿区周边大气中近 43% 的 $\text{PM}_{1-2.5}$ 和 70% 的 PM_1 来自露天采矿作业^[25]。在露天环境下,风场、温度场等条件复杂多变,使粉尘扩散路径随之改变^[26];矿坑凹陷地形可引起复环流、逆温层等特殊流场^[27],矿坑底部风流方向可能与空中完全相反。露天矿坑内作业机械多,地表形貌复杂,不仅提高了风流湍流强度,还扩大了湍流作用范围,这些因素都会加剧粉尘扩散^[28],1987 年,王献孚等^[29]首次针对露天矿粉尘起尘扩散引发的大气污染问题提出思考,建立了涵盖起尘临界风速、起尘量、粒径效应及洒水抑尘的完整试验体系,为后续防尘设计的工程应用奠定了基础。2009 年,Silvester 等^[30]最先采用三维 CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics) 模型结合 Lagrangian 粒子追踪技术,系统揭示了中性大气条件下露天采石场爆破粉尘的坑内扩散规律,为国际露天采矿领域针对粉尘扩散的研究提供了范例。目前露天矿多采用水雾、降尘剂等措施治理粉尘^[31-33],但未考虑不同工序粉尘扩散特性的差异,降尘措施在不同降尘工序应用时技术参数通常是相近的,严重制约粉尘治理效果。若根据粉尘扩散特性调整降尘介质用量和开采作业工序,能够显著提升粉尘治理效果和技术经济性^[22]。此外,相关研究成果还可为政府部门评估露天采矿作业对空气质量的影响提供参考依据。因此,明晰露天矿粉尘扩散机理是高效治理粉尘、抑制粉尘大范围污染的前提^[34]。

为提高露天矿粉尘防控水平,本文首先详细梳理露天矿多种作业工序产生粉尘的扩散机制研究现状,然后分析气象条件对粉尘扩散的作用,最后针对当前研究中存在的难点,从仿真试验系统、连续监测系统、呼吸性粉尘多因素耦合作用机制三个方面展望露天矿粉尘扩散机制的发展方向,以期露天矿粉尘运移通道控制技术研发及绿色转型发展提供理论参考。

1 露天矿多源粉尘扩散机制

在露天开放环境下,粉尘随环境风流扩散污染范围比井工矿或工业场所中更广^[35]。露天开采不同工序作业特征差异显著,造成了粉尘扩散特征的明显区别,按照粉尘产生源头的特征可分为点源、线源和立体尘源^[10]:钻孔和电铲装载作业产生位置不变,产生源头可以视为点源粉尘,其扩散过程主要受到地面风场和机械设备操作的影响;爆破时爆生气流和爆轰波将粉尘抛向高空,属立体尘源;卡车运输

时粉尘沿卡车行驶路径产生,属线源粉尘,其传播不仅受到地面风场的作用,还会受到车辆行驶时产生的尾流效应的影响。因此,研究不同开采工序粉尘扩散的特征及差异对评估环境污染范围、程度、空气质量风险等至关重要^[36]。

1.1 钻机钻孔粉尘扩散

钻机钻孔时,矿石物理性质和钻杆钻进工况参数存在差异,导致产生粉尘的质量浓度与粒径分布呈现明显的动态变化特征^[37],其扩散过程主要受钻孔周围风流场及作业人员活动影响。2007 年,Ghose 等^[38]系统性地监测和分析了印度 Jharia 露天煤矿工作区与环境中空气粉尘的物理化学特性,明确指出,钻区为工作区高粉尘暴露源之一,为后续露天矿钻机粉尘控制技术的开发奠定了实证基础。边梦龙^[39]测量了 $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ 质量浓度随距离、时间的变化规律,发现钻机下风侧 $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ 自然沉降时间长、传播距离远。葛少成等^[19]引入 Eulerian 模型和离散相模型 (Discrete Phase Model, DPM) 模型对潜孔钻机扬尘质量浓度随时间的扩散规律展开研究,发现钻杆高速运转产生气流离心力,粉尘颗粒在高压离心力作用下从钻孔孔口喷泻而出,在惯性力和压差拖拽力的作用下向四周逸散,扩散半径可达到数十米,严重污染周边环境。丁新启等^[40]发现,钻机作业后,沿采场下风向距离和高度增加粉尘质量浓度随时间波动上升然后保持稳定,沿下风向随距离增加先增加后降低。

1.2 爆破抛射粉尘扩散

爆炸粉尘扩散具有典型的立体性、复杂性,对作业人员和周围环境有严重威胁^[41-42]。露天矿爆破粉尘可分为冲击/起跳、蘑菇云形成和扩散运动三个阶段^[43-44]:(1)冲击/起跳阶段,粉尘受高压气流和爆生气体驱动,迅速扩散至数十至数百米,以颗粒或团聚形式悬浮在空气中,主要依赖惯性运动,气体流动规律性、湍流交换尚未充分发展;(2)蘑菇云阶段,爆生气体因垂直方向静压降低和自身湍流增强而卷吸周围空气,导致气团质量增加、体积膨胀,内外温差和上升速度显著下降,最终气体膨胀速度超过粉尘,形成蘑菇状烟尘云;(3)扩散阶段,云团升至一定高度后,内部气体温度趋近于大气温度,湍流侵入导致云团破裂和解体,气体抬升速度减慢,最终扩散消散。冲击/起跳和蘑菇云阶段持续约 5 s,因此扩散阶段决定了烟尘的最终运移范围。该三阶段爆破扬尘动力学框架的建立,为定量刻画爆破粉尘全生命周期运动规律奠定了理论基础。

爆破粉尘扩散形状是研究粉尘扩散特征的基础。2007 年,蒋仲安等^[44]最早运用流体力学、气固两相流动理论建立了露天矿爆破粉尘颗粒运动轨迹的数学模型,以描述爆破冲击、蘑菇云、扩散三个阶段的粉尘云形状,其中包含粉尘抬升高度、单一颗粒运动和瞬间点源扩散粉尘质量浓度三个计算方程式[式(1)~(3)]。Wang 等^[45]引入量纲分析与非线性多元回归方法构建了爆破粉尘扩散时间的数学模型[式(4)]。这些为掌握爆破粉尘质量浓度分布特征和污染范围提供了理论基础。

$$z = 3.54 F_m^{\frac{1}{4}} t^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (1)$$

$$M_p \frac{dv_p}{dt} = \frac{1}{8} \pi k_r C_D \rho_d^2 |v - v_p| (v - v_p) - \frac{1}{6} \pi d_p^3 \rho_p k_g g \quad (2)$$

$$\rho_c = \frac{2 Q_p}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}} (\sigma_x \sigma_y \sigma_z)} \times \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(x - v_x t)^2}{\sigma_x^2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_y^2} + \frac{(z - v_z t - v_{ps} t)^2}{\sigma_z^2} \right] \right\} \quad (3)$$

$$T_{\text{diffusion}} = 2812.981 g^{-0.617} v_B^{0.865} H^{1.474} \sqrt{L_1 L_2}^{0.144} \times \sqrt{l_1 l_2}^{0.131} \cos \alpha^{0.949} \cos \beta^{-1.054} v_1^{-0.631} L_1^{-0.749} \quad (4)$$

式中 z 为爆破粉尘抬升高度, m; F_m 为粉尘的动量通量, m^4/s^3 ; t 是时间, s; M_p 为颗粒的质量, kg; v_p 为颗粒运动的速度, m/s; k_r 是动力形状系数; C_D 是颗粒阻力系数; ρ 是烟尘气态物密度, kg/m^3 ; d_p 是颗粒物等效直径, m; v 是烟尘气态物质运动速度, m/s; ρ_p 是颗粒物密度, kg/m^3 ; k_g 是非球形颗粒物体积密度重力修正系数; g 是重力加速度, m/s^2 ; ρ_c 为粉尘质量浓度, kg/m^3 ; Q_p 为爆破粉尘排放强度, kg/s ; σ_x 、 σ_y 、 σ_z 为三个方向上的扩散系数; v_x 、 v_z 为水平和垂直方向的风速, m/s; v_{ps} 为烟尘颗粒的沉降速度, m/s; $T_{\text{diffusion}}$ 为粉尘扩散时间, s; v_B 为矿坑底部风速, m/s; H 为矿坑深度, m; L_1 为长度, m; L_2 为宽度, m; l_1 为矿坑底部长轴长度, m; l_2 为矿坑底部短轴长度, m; α 为风向和长轴的夹角, ($^\circ$); β 为背风坡坡度, ($^\circ$); v_1 为地表风速, m/s。

箱模型理论在研究瞬时释放的地面烟团扩散行为方面具有适用性,在该模型中,烟团质量浓度、温度等在下风向横截面上的分布被假设为矩形或高斯分布等简单几何形状。2014 年,张昕等^[46]通过构建爆破粉尘云团扩散的微分方程组,推导出云团半径、高度及空气卷吸量随时间的动态变化关系[式(5)~

(7)],该方程组综合考虑了气云的径向扩展速度、空气卷吸质量变化率及云团温度变化率,为进一步深化爆破粉尘扩散规律的研究奠定了理论基础。2022 年,郭尧^[47]提出利用高斯扩散模型建立爆破粉尘源排放量计算方法[式(8)],通过现场实测发现粉尘质量浓度随爆点距离增加迅速下降。此外,吴雪黎等^[48]利用极差加权算法辨别爆破粉尘图像以精准识别爆破粉尘扩散的三维分布特征,为爆破粉尘扩散形状刻画提供了新思路。

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = kgh \frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho_a} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dM_a}{dt} = \rho_a (\pi R^2) U_e + a^* \times 2\pi R h \rho_a \frac{dR}{d\theta} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{\frac{dM_a}{dt} c_{p,a} \Delta\theta_a}{M_a c_p} \rho_a (\pi R^2) U_e + a^* \times 2\pi R h \rho_a \frac{dR}{dT} \quad (7)$$

$$Q = Q_A t_0 a_1 \beta_1 \quad (8)$$

式中 R 为烟团半径, m; k 为重力沉降常数; h 为高度, m; ρ_a 为周围空气密度, kg/m^3 ; M_a 为被卷吸的空气量, kg; U_e 为顶部卷吸速率, m/s; a^* 为侧面卷吸常数; θ 为云团内部温度, $^\circ\text{C}$; $c_{p,a}$ 为空气的比热容, $\text{J}/(\text{kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C})$; $\Delta\theta_a$ 为云团与卷吸空气的温差, $^\circ\text{C}$; c_p 为云团的比热容, $\text{J}/(\text{kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C})$; Q 为爆破粉尘排放量, kg; Q_A 为爆破粉尘面源排放量, $\text{kg}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s})$; t_0 为粉尘采样时间, s; a_1 为爆破区域垂直于下风方向的长度, m; β_1 为爆破区域平行于下风向的长度, m。

结合爆破粉尘扩散形状特征定量分析粉尘质量浓度及粒径变化,能够更深层次地解析爆破粉尘的扩散特性及产生量。通过分析露天爆破现场采集的粉尘粒径发现,粉尘分散度具有良好的分形特征,颗粒越小的粉尘扩散距离越远^[49]。蒋宜宸等^[50]、郭敬中等^[51]观察到起爆后 1.5 h 内,采场内粉尘质量浓度呈现先增后减的周期性变化,且每次峰值逐渐降低。葛少成等^[20]研究了粉尘质量浓度随时间的变化趋势以及不同高度下的粒径分布情况。Wang 等^[45]发现,矿坑深度、长轴坡度、风速和风向等是影响爆破粉尘扩散的关键因素。

1.3 装卸作业粉尘扩散

露天矿装卸扬尘具有瞬时爆发、强度高等特征,其扩散规律受机械操作、物料特性和气象条件的综合影响,其中,风速、风向、温湿度、矿石含水率等可作为影响装卸作业粉尘扩散的外部因素,下落高度、下落质量、碰撞、颗粒粒径等可作为内部因素。图 2 为装卸作业粉尘扩散场景,清晰展示了该过程的实

际扬尘状态。张瑞新等^[52]考虑电铲和卡车实体对粉尘扩散的影响,发现电铲下风侧 10 m 外粉尘质量浓度降低了近 80%。Jia 等^[53]、宋子岭等^[21,54]发现,在露天矿采装作业中,风速的增加会显著延长粉尘的扩散距离,并且在车厢附近形成复杂的涡流结构,表面张力系数较高的粉尘更易于聚合并成大颗粒粉尘进而快速沉降。金璐琪^[55]发现,装卸过程中当矿石含水率为 7% 时,铝土矿总粉尘(直径 < 100 μm)质量浓度急剧降低,含水率为 4% 时,铁矿总粉尘质量浓度急剧降低。苟云妹等^[56]发现,溜槽下端出口处的粉尘质量浓度高于溜槽上方区域。Sairanen 等^[57]认为,有多次破碎过程的破碎场产生粉尘的扩散范围更大。



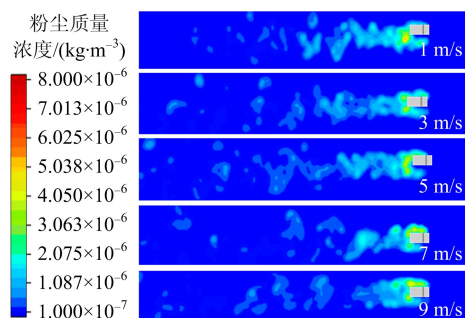
图2 装卸作业粉尘扩散

Fig. 2 Dust dispersion during loading and unloading operations

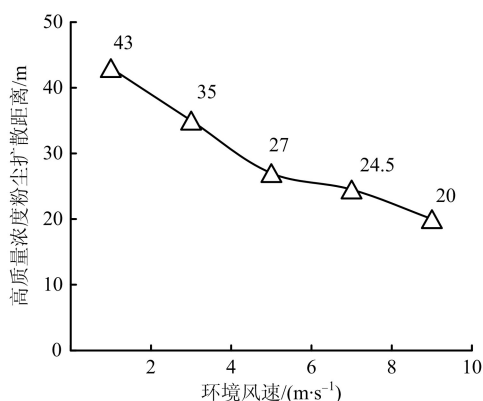
1.4 卡车运输粉尘扩散

卡车运输过程中粉尘沿行驶路径连续产生,因此可视为线源粉尘。露天矿卡车体积大,行驶时会产生强烈诱导气流和尾部湍流,和环境风流一同成为粉尘扩散的主要驱动力,促进粉尘向高空抬升而形成立体扩散^[58-59]。Zhou 等^[60]在卡车运输扬尘研究中引入了垂直风切变模型,研究了地表垂直风切变对卡车行驶过程中粉尘扩散规律的影响,并观察到驾驶侧的粉尘质量浓度显著高于对侧(图3)。许璇^[61]、田冬梅等^[62-63]、王新喆等^[64]的研究均表明,车速的增加会导致粉尘质量浓度升高和扩散范围扩大,环境风速的增强使得粉尘扩散范围更广,且不同风向下粉尘分布区域存在明显差异。丁新启等^[65]分析了车轮自转对卡车行驶扬尘的影响,发现前后轮之间容易出现粉尘积聚。Wei 等^[66]研究发现,运输过程中的粉尘质量浓度可超过 70 mg/m^3 ,且其空间分布呈现“跳跃式”变化,当卡车满载行驶时,粉尘质量浓度显著增加,还会加剧二次扬尘现象^[67-68]。Lu 等^[69]建议,同向行驶的卡车之间应保持至少 45 m 的距离,以降低高质量浓度粉尘的危害。另外,还有研究发现,卡车在未铺砌的道路上行

驶产生的粉尘量更为显著^[70-71]。



(a) 粉尘质量浓度云图



(b) 高质量浓度粉尘扩散距离

图3 第 10 s 时的司机呼吸带粉尘质量浓度分布^[60]

Fig. 3 Distribution of dust mass concentration in driver's breathing zone at 10 s^[60]

尽管现场实测能够提供精确的粉尘质量浓度数据,但要全面掌握卡车运输粉尘的扩散规律,需要获得粉尘质量浓度的空间连续分布特征,而现场条件下布置多个测点往往受到实际限制。此外,露天矿区的风场受汽车行驶等动态因素影响,导致粉尘的时空分布变化速度加快,仅依靠点式观测难以准确反映露天矿卡车运输过程中粉尘扩散的真实规律^[72]。

目前研究者利用理论分析、现场实测或数值模拟方法较深入地分析了露天矿粉尘的扩散规律,但仍存在以下问题:(1) 尽管现场实测能够提供粉尘质量浓度分布的直接数据,从而准确反映粉尘扩散规律,但这些数据易受现场生产活动和地理条件的干扰,此外,露天矿范围广、粉尘运移影响因素多,难以全面描绘露天矿区粉尘的连续分布特征;(2) 实验室试验和数值模拟研究中对矿坑及作业机械的模型构建过于简化,大多关注粉尘质量浓度在产生源头周围局部区域的分布规律,忽视了粉尘在整个矿区的扩散特性,且未能充分反映露天矿的实际尺寸、地表形态和作业机械结构特征,这些因素可能导致

复杂的湍流,增加粉尘运移路径的复杂性;(3) 尽管已有研究分析了总粉尘的扩散规律,但针对露天矿呼吸性粉尘,尤其是 $PM_{2.5}$ 、 PM_{10} 等细微颗粒的研究相对较少,这些细微颗粒粉尘对人体健康的危害最为严重,是尘肺病的主要诱因,且在空气中的悬浮时间长,易于随风流扩散,造成大范围污染。

2 气象条件对粉尘扩散的作用

气象条件可直接影响粉尘的质量浓度分布特征和跨区域污染传输过程^[73-74]。在露天开放空间中,空气湿度、风速、温度等气象条件呈现复杂且多变的特性,特别是在大气条件不稳定的情况下,矿坑内部可能产生强烈的垂直羽流输送现象,促进粉尘向矿坑外扩散^[25]。此外,露天矿坑底部与顶部的气象条件存在显著差异,这也会对粉尘的扩散模式和传输路径产生重要影响^[75]。因此,深入研究气象条件对露天矿粉尘扩散作用的影响机制,对于制定有效的粉尘控制策略和风险评估至关重要。

2.1 风流对粉尘扩散的作用

大气风流条件对粉尘运移具有显著影响。1986 年,陆国荣等^[76]最先利用白银深凹露天矿连续 4 a 的污染气象观测数据探讨了气象变化特征对粉尘污染的影响,开创了将长期气象观测用于深凹露天矿粉尘扩散研究的先河,为后续建立复杂地形-气象耦合的粉尘运移模型奠定了基础。Stover 等^[77]认为,准确预测粉尘的扩散与沉积依赖于对风速和周围地形的精确描述。刘芳等^[78]、Ma 等^[79]和 Luo 等^[80]提出粉尘的质量浓度与风速呈负相关,这与 Xuan 等^[81]及 Wu 等^[82]的研究结果近似,他们认为风速增大会加剧粉尘的产生与扩散。Flores 等^[83]研究发现,在强烈的日照条件下,露天矿内部特殊的空气流通现象能够促使粉尘向上扩散。

随着露天矿凹陷深度的增加,矿坑内会形成复环流风场,不同高度的风流方向及速度变化明显,可能促使粉尘向上风侧边坡聚集(图 4)^[84]。Shi 等^[85]认为这种循环是促使矿坑内部污染物稀释的主要原因。靳文波^[86]指出,深凹露天矿的深谷结构造成矿坑内部自然通风困难,存在的复环流将加剧坑内粉尘污染,在不稳定条件下,露天矿内气流的垂直传输增大了粉尘扩散范围。

2.2 空气湿度对粉尘扩散的作用

空气湿度对悬浮粉尘的沉降速率有显著影响。Yadav 等^[87]在露天矿道路的实测研究中发现,在湿润气候条件下, $PM_{2.5}$ 的质量浓度下降了 40% ~

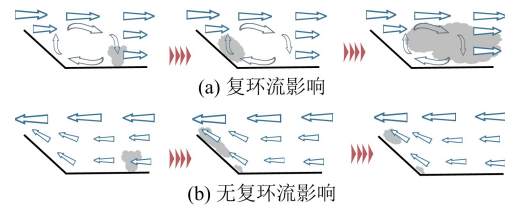


图 4 露天矿坑内部复环流对粉尘扩散的作用

Fig. 4 Effect of complex circulation on dust dispersion in an open pit

67%, 空气质量指数 (Air Quality Index, AQI) 也显著降低。Oguntoke 等^[88]在金矿尾矿库的研究也得出了类似的结论,同时指出春季粉尘污染最严重,其次是冬季、夏季和秋季。然而,刘芳等^[78]和 Ma 等^[79]的研究得出了相反的结论,他们发现 PM_{10} 和 $PM_{2.5}$ 的质量浓度与空气湿度之间存在显著的正相关关系,尤其在冬季,矿坑底部粉尘质量浓度受空气湿度的影响大于温度和风速^[80]。王九柱^[89]的研究表明,在不同湿度条件下,卡车运输引起的扬尘扩散距离基本保持一致,当相对湿度从 50% 升高至 70% 时,轮胎后方的粉尘质量浓度出现下降,而继续增加湿度至 70% 以上,粉尘的分布特征则与 70% 湿度时相似。与之相比,田冬梅等^[90]对露天矿坑在空气湿度从 35% 提升至 95% 的研究发现,随着湿度增加,受粉尘表面存在亲水的含氧官能团影响,粉尘质量浓度呈现“先降低、后升高、再降低”的变化趋势。

2.3 温度对粉尘扩散的作用

温度是影响细微颗粒粉尘扩散特性的又一关键因素。刘芳等^[78]和 Ma 等^[79]研究指出, PM_{10} 和 $PM_{2.5}$ 的质量浓度与温度呈负相关。然而,罗怀廷等^[91]的研究得出了相反的结论,认为温度及其梯度(逆温强度)与颗粒物质量浓度之间存在正相关关系。露天矿上空的大气中常出现逆温现象,即气温随高度增加而上升的异常温度分布。作为一种稳定的气温层结,2017 年,汤万钧等^[92]最先考虑了逆温对粉尘垂直扩散的阻碍作用。王远^[93]在综合考虑深凹露天矿内太阳辐射量和岩壁温度变化的基础上,构建了逆温层形成的理论模型,并预测了逆温发生的概率及其强度的空间分布规律。

现有研究往往局限于单一气象因素对粉尘扩散的影响,而忽略了露天矿开放空间中气象条件的复杂性与易变性。空气湿度对露天矿粉尘质量浓度的作用目前仍未达成共识,不同季节影响粉尘扩散的气象因素存在显著差异,如春季受露点温度的影响较大,夏秋季则受太阳辐射的作用,而冬季边界层高

度成为最重要的影响因素^[94]。

3 露天矿粉尘扩散机理研究展望

3.1 大尺度高精度仿真试验系统

现有研究多局限于局部区域或简化模型,难以兼顾矿区大范围与复杂地形的高精度仿真需求。构建大尺度高精度仿真试验系统(见图5)成为突破瓶颈的关键:(1)建立矿区地理信息系统(Geographic Information System, GIS)-计算流体力学(Computational Fluid Dynamics, CFD)-离散元耦合模型(Discrete Element coupling Model, DEM)一体化高精度多物理场耦合仿真架构,精确表征矿区地表形态对气流场与粉尘场的影响,实现粉尘产生、扩散、沉降全过程的精细化模拟,最终实现污染源反演与扩散路径的动态溯源;(2)研发多参数可控的露天矿大型环境风洞试验平台,集成真实地形三维打印、多源粉尘产生与动态气象场复现技术,模拟露天矿全作业周期(钻孔、爆破、装卸、运输)的粉尘源扩散特征,建立数值模拟仿真结果的多维度验证体系,提出复杂露天矿区环境适应性仿真方法;(3)结合增强现实(Augmented Reality, AR)技术构建数字孪生矿区,为粉尘源头控制与工程布局优化提供沉浸式决策支持。

3.2 粉尘多参量连续立体测量系统

实时、准确的粉尘质量浓度、速度、粒度及相关环境参数监测是粉尘污染评估与防控的基础。当前测量手段存在监测点覆盖不足、参数单一、数据时效性差等问题,难以满足动态防控需求。因此,亟须建立粉尘多参量连续立体测量系统(见图6):(1)研发抗干扰、自校准的粉尘多参量传感器,同步测量多种粉尘参数(质量浓度、粒径分布、速度)以及气象参数(风速、风向、温度、湿度)等;(2)构建“地面固定监测+移动巡检+遥感监测”的多平台立体协同监测网络,将地面监测点布设于钻孔、装卸、运输道路

等关键区域,移动巡检采用搭载传感器的无人机或车辆,遥感监测借助卫星或低空遥感技术实现大范围粉尘分布反演;(3)开发多源异构数据实时传输与处理平台,利用物联网技术实现监测数据的自动采集与传输,结合大数据分析技术形成高时空分辨率的粉尘-气象多参量数据集,提升数据的时空分辨率与一致性,为模型验证与污染溯源提供数据支撑。



图5 大尺度高精度仿真试验系统

Fig. 5 Large-scale and high-precision simulation test system

3.3 气象与地形对呼吸性粉尘扩散规律的耦合影响

当前研究多聚焦单一气象因子或简化地形条件下的粉尘扩散规律,亟待开展多物理场耦合作用下的呼吸性粉尘跨尺度扩散动力学研究:(1)研究稳态(风流、湿度、温度等)及非稳态(阵风突变、逆温层破坏等)气象条件与复杂地形(排土场堆叠、深凹边坡、地表粗糙度等)的协同效应对粉尘二次扬起与沉降路径的影响;(2)研究露天矿地表风流在大型

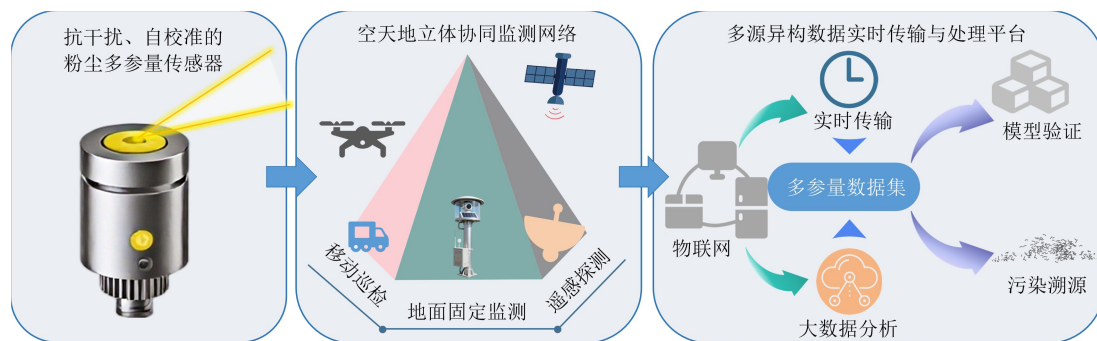


图6 粉尘多参量连续立体测量系统

Fig. 6 Continuous and multi-parameter spatial measurement system for dust

机械及复杂地形影响下形成的湍流、负压等强度,进一步分析粉尘在风速、负压、湍流等环境因素以及机械振动、钻孔内高压空气等开采作业耦合作用下的启动机制;(3)量化地形扰流与湿度、温度梯度的非线性交互作用,从微观层面建立粉尘吸湿增长与沉降模型,探明不同气象条件下的粉尘碰撞、凝并与沉降机制;(4)发展高分辨率数值天气预报(Weather Research and Forecasting, WRF)与微尺度扩散模型的嵌套技术,实现矿区千米至米级扩散规律的跨尺度解析。

4 结 论

(1)露天矿各生产工序产生的粉尘在扩散特征上存在显著差异,钻孔与装卸作业为点源扩散,其扩散行为受环境风流及设备外形结构的直接影响;爆破粉尘扩散过程具有较强的立体性与复杂性,爆生气流与爆轰波显著增强粉尘的扩散强度及运动复杂性,同时高抛碎块落地的冲击作用会引发二次扬尘;运输粉尘则属于典型的线源扩散,卡车行驶过程中产生的诱导气流与尾部湍流进一步促进了粉尘的扩散与传播。

(2)当前研究主要依托现场实测、实验室试验与数值模拟等方法,但多关注局部区域或采用高度简化的模型。现场实测易受开采活动与地理环境干扰,难以获取粉尘在露天矿区内连续、全面的空间分布特征。实验室试验及数值模拟中对矿坑与机械装置的建模往往过于理想化,难以准确反映实际矿山尺度、地表形态及设备外形结构对气流与粉尘运动的影响,尤其缺乏对全矿区尺度下粉尘迁移与扩散行为的系统表征。

(3)现有成果多聚焦于总粉尘的扩散规律及单一气象因素的影响,对呼吸性粉尘(尤其是 $PM_{2.5}$ 、 PM_1 等细微颗粒)在复杂气象条件下的迁移机制研究仍较为薄弱。此外,空气湿度对粉尘质量浓度的影响机制尚未形成统一认识,露天环境气象要素的动态性与复杂性在研究中未得到充分考量。

(4)为进一步提升露天矿粉尘扩散研究的准确性与系统性,提出如下展望:构建融合多物理场的全尺寸高精度数值模拟平台,研发参数可控的大型环境风洞试验系统,并建立多维度、多尺度的仿真验证方法;研制具备抗干扰与自校准能力的粉尘多参数传感器,构建空-天-地一体化的立体监测网络,搭建多源异构数据实时传输与处理平台,形成高时空分辨率的露天矿粉尘-气象综合数据库;揭示气象与地

形要素对呼吸性粉尘扩散的耦合作用机制,重点探究复杂气象与地貌条件下粉尘二次扬起与沉降路径的动态过程。

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Progress and prospect of research on the mechanism of dust dispersion in open-pit mines

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Abstract: To effectively prevent and control the spread of dust generated by open-pit mining, as well as to mitigate the threats it poses to worker health and the surrounding ecological environment, this research elucidates the mechanisms governing dust dispersion during critical operations in open-pit mining, including drilling, blasting, loading and unloading, and truck transportation. The findings demonstrate that each operational activity exhibits distinct dispersion characteristics due to its specific dust generation profile. It has been established that the processes of drilling and loading/unloading act as point sources of dust. The dispersion patterns are influenced by localized air flow dynamics near the operation sites, which are further affected by flow diversion and vortex phenomena resulting from the geometries and configurations of mechanical equipment. Blasting operations produce dust clouds with pronounced three-dimensional structures, progressing through three sequential stages; initial impact lift-off, mushroom cloud formation, and subsequent diffusion. The primary driver of these phenomena is blast-induced airflow. Dust emissions from truck transportation primarily arise from the compaction and disturbance of road materials. The dispersion of dust is influenced by various factors, including the airflow induced by vehicle movement, turbulence in the vehicle's wake, and the combined effects of ambient wind shear. Meteorological analyses indicate that recirculating airflow patterns and temperature inversion layers within deep concave pits significantly alter dust transport trajectories; however, the role of atmospheric humidity in affecting dust mass concentrations remains unclear. Current research faces challenges such as the susceptibility of field data to external disturbances, oversimplifications in simulation models, and insufficient investigation into the coupled effects of multiple factors on fine particulate matter. Future research should shift from localized, process-specific analyses to an integrated systemic framework that encompasses multi-scale dynamic interactions, linking microscale particle behaviors with macroscale dust dispersion phenomena in mining contexts. Such advancements are crucial for establishing a robust theoretical foundation for predictive control strategies and the development of intelligent early warning systems aimed at mitigating dust pollution in open-pit mining operations.

Key words: safety and hygiene engineering technology; open-pit mine; dust dispersion; multiple operation processes; meteorological conditions