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Optimization Of Esfordi Mine Production Plan By Integer Linear Programming In Order To Decrease Chlorine Amount

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Abstract

Esfordi Phosphate Mine, the only active Phosphate mine in Iran, is located in the south-eastern of Bafgh city. Type of the Deposit is mainly Fluor-apatite but in some zones Chlorine is replaced instead of it and changed to Chloral-apatite. The fact that current technology of Phosphoric Acid manufacturing process from Phosphate deposits is very sensitive to amount of Chlorine impurities in concentrates, so the maximum allowable Chlorine is limited to amount of 500 ppm. Hence it's known to be essential providing the opportunity of selective-extraction in order to Chlorine-reduction. Improvement of production plan by the aim of Chlorine amount reduction requires having a model of Phosphate, Chlorine and Iron distribution simultaneously. So a 3D Kriging geostatistics estimation, regarding it's main capabilities involving variance minimum value supply estimation and unbiased estimation of Iron, Chlorine and Phosphate amount, has been done in the area around. Economic values of blocks including costs and also incomes from Phosphate concentrate marketing have been established and ultimate-pit-limit, considering NPV maximization, has been determined, eventually. We have supposed improvement of mine production in short and medium periods by the means of integer linear planning and considering special conditions such as Phosphate grade increment in blocks under extraction and simultaneously Chlorine reduction in extraction periods by determining necessary numbers of extraction stopes. Results demonstrate that by using this method we can decrease average grade of mine production considerably in early years of exploiting (enhancement up to 25% of non-optimum instance) and thus producing an appropriate product to chemical industries.

Keywords: Production planning, Selective-extraction, Geostatistics, Integer linear programming, 3D Kriging

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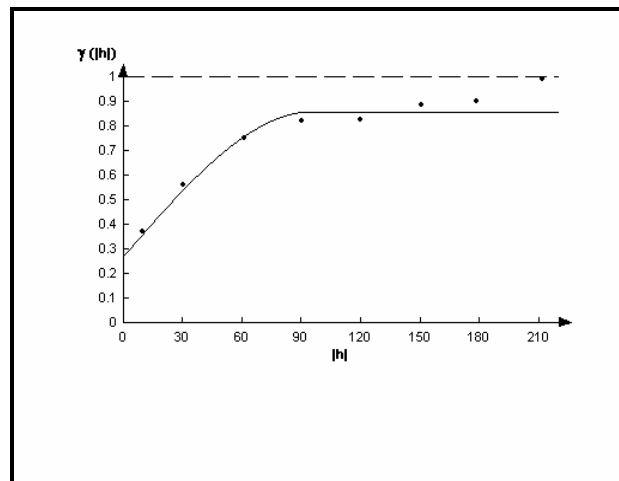
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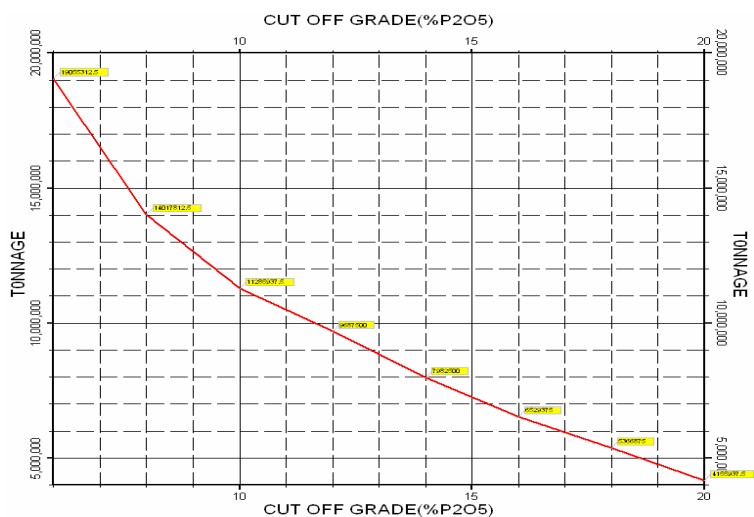
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Datamine



0.949	194.38	0.04	15	4.6	85.67		
0.889	88.78	0.259	15	88.1	133.76		
0.869	77.98	0.249	15	85.81	135.9		



16250 R/tc		325000 R/tc	
5%		12500 R/t	
60%		14500 R/t	
10%		25000 R/t	
360000 t		90%	

Datamine

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NPVs+MFO

NPVs+MFO

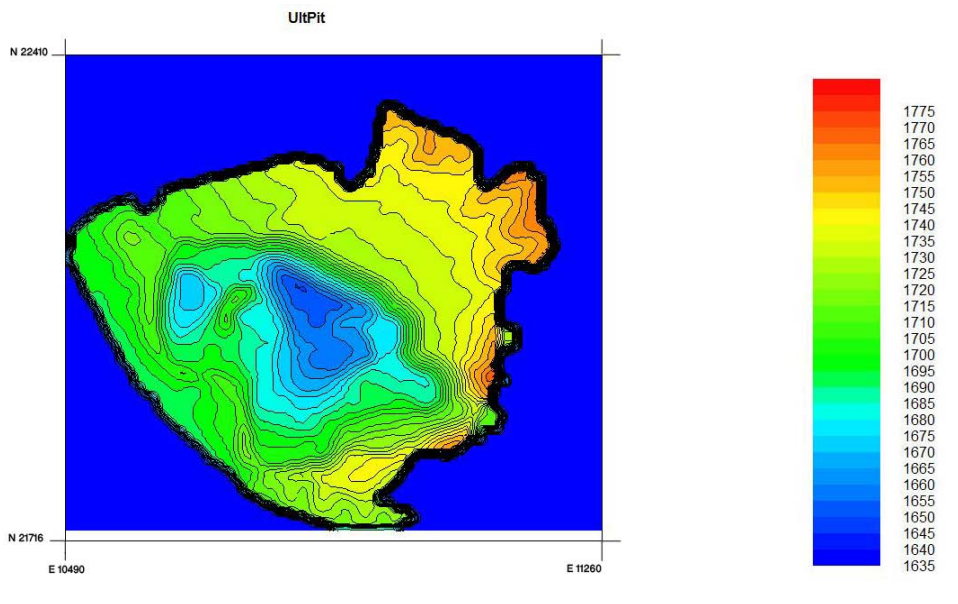
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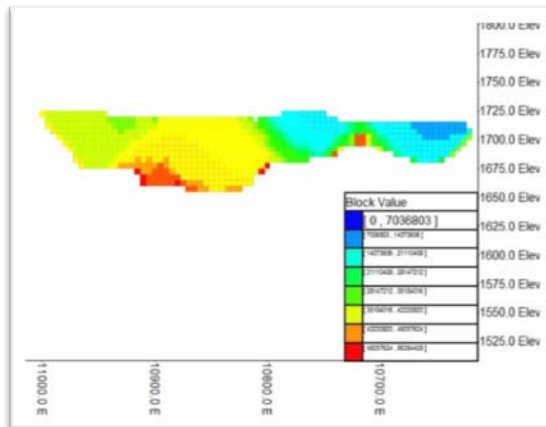
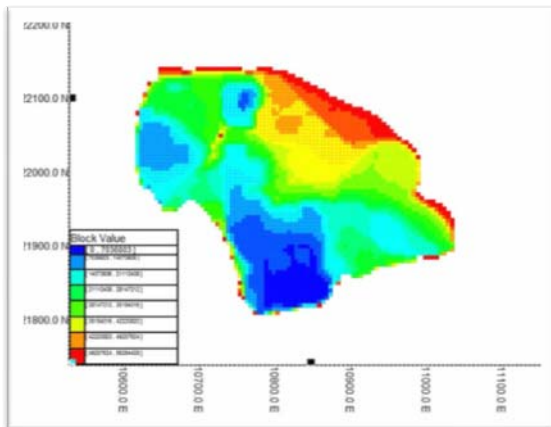
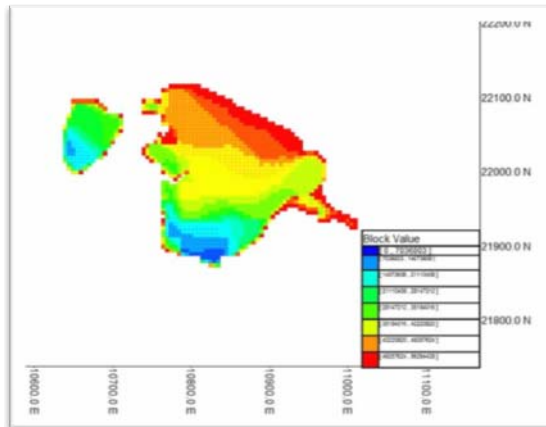
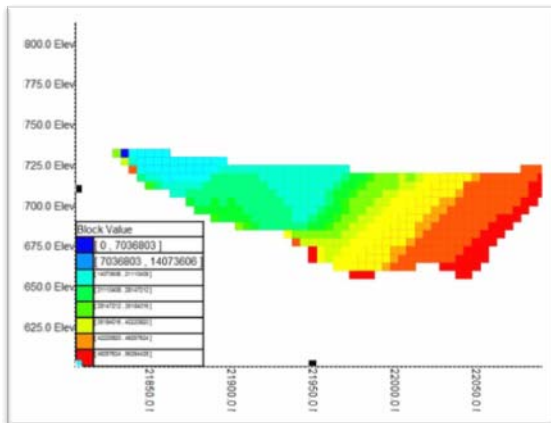
Earthwork

NPVs+MFO

ppm

NPVs+MFO





$$Max : Z = \sum_{i=1}^{Nb} [\mu_1 (g_{bi}^{p2o5} - G_{c.o.g}^{p2o5}) - \mu_2 (\sqrt{|p_{bi} - P_{ore-pile}|} - \mu_3 (g_{bi}^{cl} - G_{permit}^{cl})^2 - \mu_4 . Elev_{bi}] . x_{bi}$$

i : b_i
 : N_b
 i () : P_{bi}

() : $P_{ore-pile}$
 : $G_{c.o.g}^{p2o5}$
 : G_{permit}^{cl}
 : x_{bi}
 :

$$\sum_{i=1}^{Nb} x_{bi} = n$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{Nb} g_{bi}^{p2o5} . x_{bi} \geq G_{c.o.g}^{p2o5}$$

$$\forall x_{bi} \in Nb \Rightarrow x_{bi} \geq 0 \& x_{bi} \leq 1 \& x_{bi} = Int.$$

=n

:

$$Max : Z = \sum_{i=1}^{Nwb} [\mu_1 pref.Fact_{bi} * (-\mu_2 \sqrt{|p_{bi} - p_{waste-pile}|} - \mu_3 . Elev_{bi}) . x_{bi}$$

: Nwb

i : $pref.Fact_{bi}$

() : $p_{waste-pile}$

i () : p_{bi}

:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{Nwb} x_{bi} = n_w$$

$$\forall x_{bi} \in Nwb \Rightarrow x_{bi} \geq 0 \& x_{bi} \leq 1 \& x_{bi} = Int.$$

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= n_w

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$$NPVs+MFO$$

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